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# ARBORETUM ET FRUTICETUM BRITANNICUM;

OR,

THE TREES AND SHRUBS OF BRITAIN,

Datibe and Foreign, Bardy and Ball-Bardy,

PICTORIALLY AND BOTANICALLY DELINEATED,

AND SCIENTIFICALLY AND POPULARLY DESCRIBED:

WITH

THEIR PROPAGATION, CULTURE, MANAGEMENT,

AND USES IN THE ARTS, IN USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTATIONS, AND IN

### LANDSCAPE-GARDENING;

PRECEDED BY A HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE
OF THE TREES AND SHRUBS OF TEMPERATE CLIMATES
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

BY J. C. LOUDON, F.L. & H.S. &c.

### IN EIGHT VOLUMES:

FOUR OF LETTERPRESS, ILLUSTRATED BY ABOVE 2500 ENGRAVINGS;
AND FOUR OF OCTAVO AND QUARTO PLATES.

# VOL. I.

HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND SCIENCE; AND DESCRIPTIONS, FROM RANUNCULA'CEÆ TO STAPHYLEA'CEÆ, P. 494., INCLUSIVE.

SECOND EDITION.

# LONDON:

HENRY G. BOHN, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 1854.



L92a2

# TO HIS GRACE,

# HUGH, DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G.

8.c. 8.c.

My Lord Duke,

In dedicating to Your Grace the accompanying Volumes, I am anxious to show how fully I appreciate the encouragement which your ancestors and yourself have always given to gardening pursuits, and more especially to the introduction and cultivation of foreign trees and shrubs. How much the British Arboretum is indebted to the noble family of Northumberland, for the introduction of trees and shrubs from America during the last century, is evinced by the Hortus Kewensis, Miller's Dictionary, and other works which record the names of the first introducers of foreign plants; and how various and magnificent are the specimens of foreign trees which exist in the grounds at Syon, the numerous portraits of them which are given in the Volumes now submitted to the public bear ample testimony.

For the kindness which Your Grace has evinced, in having had these portraits made expressly for my work, I am desirous that this dedication should be considered as a public memorial of my lasting gratitude.

I have the honour to subscribe myself

Your Grace's

Very obedient humble Servant,

THE AUTHOR.

Bayswater, May 20. 1838.

A 2



### PREFACE.

THE main object which induced the author to undertake this Work was, the hope of diffusing more generally, among gentlemen of landed property, a taste for introducing a greater variety of trees and shrubs in their plantations and pleasure-grounds. He had observed, for a number of years, that, though many new and beautiful trees and shrubs were annually introduced from foreign countries into our botanic gardens and nurseries, yet the spread of these plants in the grounds of country residences was comparatively slow; and that not only the new sorts were neglected, but many of the fine old species and varieties, which had been in British nurseries for upwards of a century, were forgotten by planters, and had ceased to be propagated by commercial gardeners. In short, it appeared to the author, that the general taste of the country for trees and shrubs bore no just proportion to the taste which prevailed in it for fruits, culinary productions, and flowers. It also appeared to him, that, while the numerous horticultural societies now established in the British Islands had powerfully promoted the general taste for horticultural and floricultural productions, they had rather neglected arboriculture and landscapegardening.

Viewing trees and shrubs as, next to buildings, the most important ornaments which can be introduced into a country; and considering them, in this respect, greatly superior to herbaceous plants, from the little care that trees and shrubs require when once properly planted, and their magnitude, and permanent influence when grown up, on the general scenery of the country; the author felt desirous of pointing out the great importance of their more general distribution and culture. In order to impress this on the minds of proprietors and their families, and especially on the rising generation among them, he thought it best to adopt, as the main feature of his plan, the description and portraiture of such species and varieties of trees and shrubs as are actually in cultivation in the country, and as grow vigorously in it; referring to gardens or grounds within a limited distance of London, where these species or varieties may be seen in a living state, and to nurseries where they are propagated for sale, and stating the price for which they might be purchased in England, in France and Germany, and in North America. He has thought it advisable to give, not only botanical specimens, but portraits of the greater number of species of trees; in order, by a palpable representation of their forms and magnitudes, to make a stronger impression on the mind of the reader. These pictorial illustrations are of two kinds: first, portraits of trees of ten or twelve years' growth, taken from specimens growing in 1834, 1835, or 1836, within ten miles of London, and all drawn to the same scale of 1 in. to 4 ft.; and, secondly, of full-grown trees, also all drawn to one scale, viz. I in. to 12 ft., and for the most part growing within the same distance of London.

vi PREFACE.

The use of the first class of portraits is, to give a palpable idea of the general magnitude, form, and character, which different species and varieties assume when growing in the same soil and climate, even in so short a period as ten or twelve years after planting. A slight comparative view of these portraits shows that the growth of some trees is much more rapid than that of others; and that while the species of some genera when young are comparatively monotonous in their general form, those of the species of other genera of the same age have marked and characteristic features. Hence the valuable assistance afforded by such portraits in the choice of trees for the purposes of landscape-gardening. To solve the problem of ascertaining the species capable of producing any desired effect of wood, or of trees, in a given locality, and in a given time, it is only necessary to turn over the portraits which are contained in the last four volumes of this Work, and to select those species, the portraits of which exhibit trees of such forms and magnitudes as will produce the effect desired.

The second class of portraits represents full-grown trees of the same species as those of which portraits in their young state are given; and these, for the greater part, are drawn from trees within ten miles of London, and all, with one or two exceptions, are to one scale. The object in giving these portraits of full-grown trees is, to show the magnitude and character which particular species attain when they arrive at maturity, and to be a guide to the planter, not only in many particulars having reference to pictorial effect, but also with respect to the uses of trees as productive of timber, shelter, and shade.

These portraits of trees in their young and mature state, which are contained in the last four volumes, together with the engraved botanical specimens, and the scientific and popular descriptions contained in the four volumes of letter-press, are calculated, as the author thinks, to create that interest in trees and shrubs in those who have not previously paid much attention to the subject, to produce which, as already observed, has been his grand object in undertaking this Work.

In addition to the trees and shrubs which have been ten or twelve years in the country, and which are purchasable in British nurseries, those of more recent introduction, which are comparatively scarce, are also described or noticed; as are some which were introduced at former periods, and have been lost, and others which are known to botanists, but which have not yet been introduced.

Besides notices of new and little known hardy trees and shrubs, or of such as are described by botanists but not yet introduced, some attention has been paid throughout the Work to trees and shrubs which, though they will stand through the winter in mild seasons, without protection in favourable situations, or with protection in situations and seasons less favourable, in the climate of London, yet cannot be recommended for general purposes, and are therefore generally described by gardeners as only half-hardy. These half-hardy species have been noticed, because there is perhaps no scene in a British garden more interesting, than one in which the plants of warm

PREFACE. vii

countries, usually seen in green-houses or conservatories, appear in a flourishing state in the open air; and also because the culture and management of such plants call forth a higher degree of scientific knowledge and attention on the part of the gardener, and therefore contribute to his improvement and consequent usefulness. Half-hardy trees and shrubs of the more tender kinds are generally cultivated against what is in this Work called a conservative wall; that is, a wall which may be flued or not according to circumstances, but which admits of putting up a temporary projecting roof, or some other means of protection, during the winter season. Such walls are at present not very generally in use for ornamental exotics; but so great are the interest and beauty which they are calculated to display when properly designed, planted, and managed, that in a few years they will probably be as general as fruit walls; and, as ornaments to a country residence, connected with the flowergarden and shrubbery, will be considered as ranking next to the conservatory and the green-house.

Having given this notice of the objects which have led to the undertaking of this Work, and a general outline of the plan pursued in it, the reader is referred to the Introduction, and to the Explanatory References which precede the Table of Contents, for further details.

The engraving and printing of this Work, for which collections had been making for several years (see the *Gardener's Magazine*, vol. vi., for 1830, p. 582. and p. 718.), was begun in August, 1834; and it has been published in Numbers, the first of which appeared in January, 1835, and the 63d and last on the 1st of July, 1838. It was originally intended to include in it a generalisation of the whole subject of the trees and shrubs of temperate climates; but, finding the Work had increased to more than double the extent originally contemplated, it has been thought advisable to publish the generalisation alluded to separately; and it will accordingly appear at some future time, in one volume, under the title of an *Encyclopædia of Arboriculture*.

It now remains for the author to acknowledge his obligations to the numerous persons who have given him information for this Work. He refers to the List of Contributors, p. xv., and to every individual there named he begs to return his most sincere thanks. He thanks, in a more particular manner, the Council of the Horticultural Society of London, for having granted him permission to take portraits of the trees in the Society's Garden, and to examine and make drawings from the botanical specimens sent home by Douglas and others, in their herbarium; as well as for the information communicated by their head gardener, Mr. Munro, and the foreman of their arboretum, Mr. Gordon. The author is deeply indebted to Messrs. Loddiges, with reference to their arboretum at Hackney, and for the kind and liberal manner in which they have at all times, during the last ten years, since he began to prepare for this Work, not only allowed him to send artists to make drawings, and supplied him with specimens, but permitted him to select these himself; and, in short, to use their unrivalled collection of hardy trees and shrubs as if it had been his own. To the Linnean Society, and their librarian, Professor Don, the author is much indebted for the loan of books, and for permission to examine

viii PREFACE.

the specimens of trees and shrubs in the Linnean herbarium; as he is to A. B. Lambert, Esq., V.P.L.S., &c., for the use of his magnificent library and unique herbarium, and for the living specimens of the Confferæ from Boyton; and to W. T. Aiton, Esq., F.L.S., H.S., &c., Her Majesty's Garden-Director at Kew, for specimens of the trees and shrubs in the arboretum there, for the loan of manuscripts, and for other valuable information and assistance, communicated either directly by himself, or through that scientific and assiduous botanist and cultivator, Mr. Smith, foreman of the Kew Botanic Garden.

To His Grace the Duke of Northumberland the author is indebted, not only for access for himself and artists to examine and take portraits of the splendid exotic trees at Syon, but for drawings of upwards of a hundred of the largest and rarest of those trees, made for this Work by G. R. Lewis, Esq., at His Grace's expense, and also for engravings from several of the largest of these drawings. To Mrs. Lawrence of Studley Royal he is obliged for the portraits of many of the noble trees in the park at Studley, that lady having employed a London artist, H. W. Jukes, Esq., for several months for that purpose; and to the Rev. J. Charnock, for directing the measurements, and supplying interesting information respecting those trees. To the Countess of Bridgewater he is indebted for portraits of the gigantic beeches at Ashridge: and to Lady Grenville, for permission to take drawings, and for numerous specimens of the Abiétinæ in the magnificent pinetum at Dropmore; and to Her Ladyship's intelligent and most industrious gardener, Mr. Frost, for supplying valuable information respecting their culture and management, and for lending every assistance in his power. Portraits of trees, and many specimens, have also been sent by various other persons in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland, whose names, lest any individual should be by chance omitted, it is not endeavoured here to enumerate.

The author is also indebted, for portraits, specimens, and information, to various amateurs and gardeners on the Continent, as well as to correspondents in North America and Australia; and more especially to M. Alphonse De Candolle of Geneva; to M. André Michaux, M. Vilmorin, M. Loiseleur Deslongchamps, and M. Soulange-Bodin, of Paris; to Baron Jacquin, and M. Charles Rauch, of Vienna; to Professor Reinwardt, Leyden; Professor Kops, Utrecht; M. Otto, Berlin; Messrs. Booth, Hamburg; Professor Schouw and M. Petersen, Copenhagen; Bishop Agardh, Carlstadt, Sweden; Dr. Fischer, Petersburg; M. Fintelman, Moscow; M. Descemet, Odessa; Sr. G. Manetti, Monza, near Milan; the Honourable Keppel Craven, Naples; Dr. Mease, Philadelphia; Col. Carr, of Bartram's Botanic Garden; and John Thompson, Esq., Surveyor General's office, Sydney.

In the literary department the author received the assistance of the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M.A., F.L.S., for the lists of Fungi inhabiting different species of trees; of J. O. Westwood, Esq., F.L.S., Secretary to the Entomological Society, for descriptions and drawings of the Insects infesting different species; of Wm. Spence, Esq., F.L.S., and of M. Andouin, Member of the Institute of France, and Professor of Entomology, for information respecting the species of Scólytus injurious to the clm; of Mr. John Denson, A.L.S., in drawing up

PREFACE. ix

the characters of the Orders and Genera, and generally for what may be considered the botanical department of this Work, from its commencement to the end of the genus Salix. Heis, also, indebted to W. Withers, Esq., of Holt, Norfolk, for the loan of his unpublished work on the Robínia Pseud-Acàcia; to W. Borrer, Esq., F.L.S., for the arrangement into groups of the numerous species of the difficult genus Salix, and for looking over the proof sheets of the article on that genus; to Professor Alphonse De Candolle, for looking over the proof sheets of the article on Salisbùria, as well as for examining the proofs of the history of trees in France and Switzerland; to M. Vilmorin, for looking over the proof sheets of the history of trees and shrubs in France; to the late M. Fischer, of the Botanic Garden, Göttingen, and to M. Otto, of Berlin, for looking over the proof sheets of the history of trees in Germany; to Professor Don, for arranging and looking over the whole of the generic characters, and some of the proof sheets, of the Coníferæ; and to Mr. Gorrie, for examining the proof sheets of the article on the Larch.

To His Grace the Duke of Bedford the author is indebted for much valuable information on the subject of trees, and more especially respecting the Oak, the Scotch Pine, and the Cedar of Lebanon, communicated either directly by His Grace, or through his forester at Woburn Abbey, Mr. Ireland; as well as for permission (of which he has availed himself) to make whatever use he chose of that magnificent work the Salictum Woburnense. To the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Aberdeen, Macpherson Grant, Esq., and Mr. Grigor, of Forres, he is indebted for important communications respecting the Scotch Pine in Scotland; to the Duke of Portland for various researches respecting the Oak in Nottinghamshire; and to the Earl of Wicklow, Earl Roden, Lord Viscount Ferrard, Sir Robert Bateson, Mr. Mackay, and Mr. Niven, for information respecting the trees and shrubs of Ireland.

The author, in conclusion, has only to request that the readers of this Work will send to him whatever corrections, additions, or suggestions may occur to them on its perusal, or at any future period. It is his intention to publish whatever additional matter he may receive from correspondents, or procure himself, in an Annual Report in the Gardener's Magazine; and to include in this report notices of all the trees and shrubs which may, during the year, have been introduced from foreign countries, or originated in this country from intentional hybridisation or accident. This report will also include such improvements as may from time to time be made in arboricultural nomenclature, such as the re-arrangement of the species of a genus, &c.; and, in short, every thing that may be found requisite to keep up the information contained in the Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum, with the actual progress of knowledge on the subject. The essence of these annual reports will be collected from time to time, and published in pamphlets, as supplements to the Arboretum; so that the possessor of this first edition may have it in his power, at any future time, to bring the Work down to the latest date, without being under the necessity of purchasing a new edition.

### DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

THE Work is to be done up in Eight Volumes: the first Four of Letterpress, and the last Four of Plates.

Vol. I. is to contain the Dedication, Preface, Contents, &c., of the eight volumes, and the text as far as p. 494. inclusive. A Table of the Contents of Vol. I. is to be placed immediately before the Introduction; and the first part of this table being systematic, and the second part alphabetical, an index at the end of the volume is unnecessary. The Signatures at the beginning of the volume run thus:—A, [A], a, a to d d, \*B, c, &c., in the regular series.

Vol. II. commences with p. 495., and ends with p. 1256. There is a Title, with a Table of Contents on the same plan as in Vol. I.

Vol. III. commences with 1257., and ends with p. 2030.; having a Table of Contents, &c., as in Vol. I.

Vol. IV. commences with p. 2031., and contains the remaining part of the text; with a Table of Contents, &c., as in Vol. I., at the beginning, and three Alphabetical Indexes at the end.

Vol. V. commences with Magnòlia grandiflòra, and ends with Acàcia dealbàta. There is a Title, with a Table of Contents arranged on the same plan as that given in the preceding volumes.

Vol. VI. commences with Amýgdalus communis, and ends with O'rnus europæ'a, full-grown tree. Title, Contents, &c., as in preceding volumes.

Vol. VII. commences with Catálpa syringæfòlia, and ends with Quéreus álba. Title, Contents, &c., as before.

Vol. VIII. commences with Quércus macrocárpa, and ends with Juníperus excélsa; and has Title, Contents, &c., as before. At the end of this volume there is an Alphabetical Index to the Four Volumes of Plates.

\*\* A List of the Plates, in the order in which they are to be bound up, is given in the Table of Contents, p. cliv. to clxi. in Vol. I.

The Cancels given in order to introduce corrections, &c., are the following: —

	TEXT.
Vol. I., pages 1 to 15.	Vol. II., pages 495, 496.
21, 22.	921, 922.
∫ 27, 28.	1229, 1230.
<b>29,</b> 30.	1255, 1256.
73, 74.	Vol. III., Titlepage.
157, 158.	pages 1257 to 1262.
ſ 159, 160 <b>.</b>	∫ 1273, 1274.
<b>173, 174.</b>	1275, 1276.
∫ 175, 176.	1295, 1296.
<b>177, 178.</b>	1987, 1988.
229, 230.	2029, 2030.
493, 494.	Vol. IV., pages 2031, 2032.

PLATES.

Vol. VII. Pterocàrya caucásica, to be substituted for Jùglans fraxinifòlia.

Certain superfluous Plates given with some copies, and which are to be cancelled, are enumerated at the end of the Supplement, Vol. IV. p. 2608.

# ARRANGEMENT OF THE CONTENTS.

Explanatory References	-	-	-	-	Page xii
List of Contributors -	-	-	-	-	xy
Epitome of Contents -	-	-	~	-	[xxiii]
Contents in full -	-	-	-	-	*xiii
List of Portraits of Trees for	rming the 1	Plates i	n the last ]	Four	
Volumes -	-	-	-	-	cliv
List of Portraits of Trees gi	iven along v	vith the	Text in the	first	
Four Volumes -	-	-	-	-	clxii
List of Landscapes given alon	g with the '	Text, sh	owing the E	ffect	
of particular Species of	Trees in La	ındscape	Scenery	-	clxiv
List of Engravings of Botani	cal Specime	ens give	en along with	1 the	
Text	-	-	-	-	clxv
List of Engravings of Fungi,	Lichens, &	c., giver	along with	the	
Text	-	-	-	-	clxxxi
List of Engravings of Insects	given along	with th	e Text	-	clxxxii
List of Engravings of Diagran	ns and misc	ellaneou	s Subjects g	iven	
along with the Text	-	-	-	-	clxxxiii
List of Authorities for scienti	fic Names	-	-	-	clxxxiv
List of Books quoted or refer	red to			•	cxc
Immediately after the Titl					
Vol. I.), a Table of the			first syster	nati-	
cally arranged, and next					
A Table of the Contents	of Vol. I.	. will	be found	from	
p. ccxxvii. to p. ccxxx.					

# ARRANGEMENT OF THE ALPHABETICAL INDEXES.

Alphabetical Index of Genera is given at the end of Vol. IV. p. 2655.

Alphabetical Index of miscellaneous Subjects, at the end of Vol. IV. p. 2667.

Alphabetical Index of Persons and Places, at the end of Vol. IV. p. 2672.

Alphabetical Index of the Portraits of Trees given in the last Four Volumes, at the end of Vol. VIII.

## EXPLANATORY REFERENCES.

THE greater part of the letterpress of this Work consists of the description, history, geography, uses, propagation, culture, &c., of the species and varieties of the trees and shrubs cultivated in the British Islands; and this is always printed in type corresponding in size with that used in this sentence.

The short descriptive notices of species and varieties which it would be desirable to introduce, of such as have been introduced and lost, of such as have not been seen by the author, even though mentioned in British catalogues, and of such as are half-hardy in the climate of London, or supposed to be so, are uniformly printed in a smaller type.

The statistics, or accounts of the dimensions of trees, which we have received from different parts of the British Islands or the Continent, are also in

small type, in order to save room.

The portraits of trees which form the last four volumes are sometimes, referred to as in the second volume, and sometimes as in the last volume. These references were made under the idea of binding up all the letterpress in one volume, and all the plates in another, which, now that the Work is finished, is found to be impracticable. The readiest way of finding the portrait of any particular species of tree is, to refer to the Alphabetical Index of Portraits of Trees, given at the end of the eighth volume. The readiest way of finding the description and history of any particular species or variety, and of ascertaining whether or not a figure is given of it, is by referring to the general Alphabetical Index, at the end of the fourth volume.

In various parts of the Work reference will be found to Part IV., and to the Encyclopædia of Arboriculture. These two references refer to one and the same work, viz. the Encyclopædia of Arboriculture, which it was originally intended to include in the Arboretum Britannicum, but which, for the reasons stated in the Preface, will now be published separately in one volume; and in which the subject of trees and their culture will be generalised, and their mode of treatment given en masse, whether as seedlings in the nursery, as useful and ornamental plantations, as yielding timber and other useful pro-

ducts, or as ornaments in the lawn and shrubbery.

The engravings of the botanical specimens, whether printed along with the text, or along with the portraits of the trees in the four last volumes, are invariably to one and the same scale of 2 in to 1 ft. Where any portion of the plant is given of the natural size, it is distinguished by a cross, thus, +. Where dissections are given, m. signifies male, f. female, and mag. magnified.

The portraits of the entire trees and shrubs given along with the text are to different scales, which are always indicated in the descriptions: they are

chiefly 1 in. to 12 ft., 1 in. to 24 ft., and 1 in. to 50 ft.

The portraits of the trees in the last four volumes are nearly all from individuals that were growing within ten miles of London, in the years 1834, 1835, 1836, or 1837. These portraits are chiefly of young trees, of ten or twelve years' growth, and are drawn to a scale of 1 in. to 4 ft.: but there are also portraits of full-grown trees, of all the principal kinds of which full-grown specimens are to be found within ten miles of London (taken chiefly from Syon), and these are drawn to a scale of 1 in. to 12 ft.

Of some species of trees good full-grown examples could not be found within ten miles of London; and of these portraits have been taken from trees growing in different parts of Great Britain (particularly from Studley Park and Dropmore) and Ireland, and, in one or two instances, from trees on

the Continent.

The hotanical specimens of the young trees exhibit a branch in flower, the winter's wood when the tree is deciduous, and a branch with ripe fruit, and with

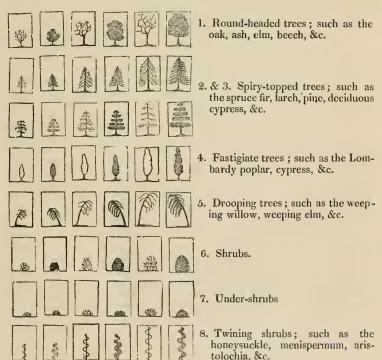
the autumnal leaves; besides dissections of the flowers and fruit. These were all drawn on purpose for this Work, and, with a few exceptions, by J. D. C. Sowerby, Esq., F.L.S., &c. See this subject further explained in p. 223.

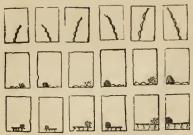
The specimens of foliage placed at the bottom of the plates of the full-grown trees may be called "artist's foliage," rather than "botanical specimens." They are, for the most part, drawn by the artist who took the portrait of the tree (generally no botanist, and who only knew the artistical differences in the aspect of trees), in order to get a more correct idea of what is called the "touch."

The portraits of all the trees, both young and full grown, were taken chiefly during the months of August, September, and October; but a number were also taken during the winter season, in order to show the skeleton tree without its foliage; several species being as readily known, even to a general observer, when they are naked, as when they are clothed with leaves.

All the engravings of trees and shrubs given in this Work, whether along with the text, or in the last four volumes, have been drawn from nature, on purpose for it, by competent artists, whose names, as well as the names of the places, where the trees are now growing, or grew when their portraits were taken, are given in the List of Trees in the Table of Contents, p. cliv.; and the greater number of the original drawings may still be seen in the possession of the author.

In the descriptive part of this Work, under the titles of the chapters, and sometimes under those of the sections, are given signs, intended to show at a glance the general habit of the trees or shrubs described in that chapter or section. These signs represent large, small, and middle-sized plants, and are as follows; the first sign in each row indicating a deciduous tree or shrub, the next an evergreen, and so on alternately:—





- 9. Climbing shrubs; such as the clematis, ampelopsis, vine, &c.
- 10. Trailing shrubs, the branches of which lie prostrate on the ground, but do not root into it; such as many species of willow, Cistus, &c.
- Creeping shrubs, or such as send up shoots from their creeping roots; as many species of Spiræ'a, &c.

The signs put before each individual species and variety which is described as enduring the open air in the climate of London, and in cultivation in British gardens, are the same as those used in the Gardener's Magazine, and in the Hortus Britannicus, viz.:—

- T Deciduous tree.
- 1 Evergreen tree.
- Deciduous shrub.
- Evergreen shrub.
- Deciduous under-shrub.
- " Evergreen under-shrub.

- L Evergreen twiner.
- A Deciduous climber.
- A Evergreen climber.
- Levergreen trailer.
- Deciduous creeper. Evergreen creeper.

The sign — (or —), indicating a greater degree of tenderness), added to any of the above signs in the Table of Contents, indicates that the tree or shrub, in the climate of London, requires protection during winter, but is considered likely to live against a conservative wall. Throughout the Work, wherever the dimensions of any tree or shrub are given, and the year when these dimensions were taken is not stated, the autumn of the year 1834, when the Work was commenced, is to be understood.

All the botanic names throughout the Work are accented, and have their origin indicated, as in the Hortus Britannieus and the Gardener's Magazine. The vowels which are sounded short are marked with an acute accent, thus ('), as A'ceras; and those which are sounded long are marked with a grave accent, thus (), as A'brus. The origin of each name is indicated thus: where the name has been applied to a plant by the ancients, the first letter is in Italic, as Pinus; where it is commemorative of some individual, the letters additional to the name are in Italic, as Bánksia, Lambertiana, Douglàsii; and where an aboriginal name has been adopted, or where the name is of uncertain derivation, the whole word is in Italic as, Ailántus, Caragana, &c. When the name would otherwise be in Italic, as in the case of synonymes, headings to paragraphs, &c., these distinctions are of course reversed, as Pinus, Bánksia, Ailántus. All the other scientific names, generic or specific, are composed from the Greek or Latin, with the exception of a very few, which are taken from places: as Araucària, from the country of the Araucanians; Quércus gramúntia, from the estate of Grammont; A'cer monspeliénsis, &c. Further details respecting the particulars entered into in classing, describing, and recording the trees and shrubs included in this Work, will be found in the Introduction, p. 1. to p. 14., and in Part II. Chap. IV. p. 222. to p. 230., which we recommend the reader to peruse with attention.

In the course of the Work, a few exceptions will be found to what is stated in these explanatory pages as general; but they are so very few as to be hardly worth notice; and the reasons for them will either be found given

where they occur, or they are considered to be sufficiently obvious.

# LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

In 1834, before the Arboretum was commenced, about three thousand printed lists of trees and shrubs, agreeable to the form shown in Appendix No. I., were put in circulation; and answers to these, or other information relating to trees and shrubs for this Arboretum, were received from the following persons:—

Baker, W. R., F.H.S.

# A. Aberdeen, George Earl of, F.R.S.,

L.S., H.S., &c. Ackland, Sir T. D., Bart., M.P., F. H.S., &c. Agardh, D.C. A., Bishop of Carlstadt, F.L.S., &c. Agardh, jun., Professor of Botany, Lund. Aglionby, H. A., M.P., F.H.S., &c. Aiken, H. Aikin, A., M.D., F.G.S., &c. Ailsa, A. Marquess of, F.R.S., H. S., &c. Airlie and Lintrathen, D. O. Earl of. Aiton, W. T., F.L.S., H.S., &c. Albett, Josh. Alexander, J. Alsop, J. Amherst, W. P. A. Earl, P.C. Anderson, A. Anderson, G., F.H.S. Anderson, J., F.H.S., &c. Anderson, W., F.L.S., H.S. Andrews, M., F.L.S., &c. Argyll, G. W. Duke of. Arundel, H. B. Lord. Ashbury, W. Ashby, W. Ashby. Atkins, J. Atty, Geo. Audibert, M. Urban, C.M.H.S., Tonelle, near Tarascon.

### В.

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C

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Currer, Miss.

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Cunningham, Allan, F.L.S., &c.

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Drummond, Messrs.

Drummond, J., C.M.H.S.

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Duncan, J.

Duncannon, J. W. Viscount, F.H.S.

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Dymoke, Hon. Champion H.

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Esdaile, E. J.

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Forrest, Richard, F.L.S., H.S.

Forrest, Thomas, C.M.H.S. Forster, E., F.L.S &c.

Fox, H. Fox, J.

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Fox, Samuel. Fraser, John, F.H.S. Frederick, Sir Richard, F.H.S. Freeling, Sir Francis. Frost, Philip.

Gamball, J. Gardiner, Sir R. Gardiner, Robert. Garraway, J. Garritt, James. Gathell, William. Gendall, J. Gentz, C. George, W. Gibbs, Lady. Gibbs, T., F.H.S., &c. Gibson, T. Gilpin, Henry. Glazebrook, T. K., F.L.S., &c. Glendinning, R. Goldie, John. Goldsmid, J. L., F.L.S., &c. Golton, J. Howard. Gordon, G. Gordon, W. Gorrie, Archibald, F.H.S., C.S., &c. Gosier, L'Abbé. Gostling, J. Gowan, J. R., F.H.S. Gower, Peter. Gower, Hon. William Leveson, F. H.S., &c. Grafton, G. H. Duke of, F.H.S., &c. Graham, Robert, M.D., F.R.S., L.S. Grainger, J. Grant, Col. Grant, T. Macpherson. Gray, T., C.M.H.S., Ropsha, St. Petersburg. Green, S. Greenshields, W., F.H.S. Gregory, Richard. Grey of Groby, G. H. G. Lord. Grierson, William. Grigor, J. Groom, H., F.H.S., &c. Guest, T., M.P. Guildford, Earl of, F.H.S. Guthrie, Charles.

H.

Hailes, N.
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Hammond, W.
Harbeson James

Harding, J. D. Hare, J., jun. Hare, W. Harewood, H. Earl of, F.H.S., &c. Harkness, H. Harrington, Earl of. Harris, John. Harrison, J., F.L.S., H.S., &c. Harrison, William, F.R.S., L.S., H.S. Hartland, Lord. Harvey, John. Haseley, S. Haslewood, William. Hathwaite, F. Haythorn, J., C.M.H.S. Haythorn, Z. Headly, J. Healy, F. Hebbert, C. Headerson, A., M.D., F.H.S., &c. Henderson, James. Henderson, T. Henslow, Professor, J. S., M.A., &c. Herbert, Hou. and Rev. W., F.H.S. Hereford, H. F. D. Lord Viscount, Heron, Captain Basil, R. Hervy, M. Higgins, Joshua. Hill, Captain. Hill, Lord, G.L.B., F.H.S., &e. Hislop, J., C.M.H.S., Hoare, Sir A. C., F.L.S., &c. Hodgins, Edward, C.M.H.S. Hodgson, Rev. G. Hodgson, Rev. John. Hodgson, N., C.M.H.S. Holford, R. S., F.L.S., H.S., &c. Holland, H. R. V. Lord, P.C., &c. Holt, W. R., C.M.H.S., Hobart Honner, R., C.M.H.S., H. Town, Van Diemen's Land. Hood, C. H. Lord Viscount. Hoogvorsts, Baron. Hooker, H. Hooker, Sir W. J., F.L.S., H.S., &c. Hope, H. J., M.P. Hope, Professor, T. C., F.R.S. Hopgood, Thomas. Hosack, D., M.D., F.H.S. Hosie, R., C.M.H.S. Howard, Robert. Howden, John. Howden, Gen., Lord. Hughes, Robert. Hume, Sir Abraham, Bart., F.H.S Hunneman, J., A.L.S.

Hunt, T. K. Hunt, T. L. Hutchinson, William Hutton, R., F.H.S., &c.

1.

Ireland, R.
Irvine, Robert.
Irving, T.

J. .

Jackson, Thomas.
Jacquin, Baron, J. F., F.H.S., &c.,
Vienna
James, J.
Jardine, Sir William Bart., F.R.S.E.,
L.S., &c.
Jennings, John.
Johnson, J.
Johnston, Sir Alexander, F.R.S.
Johnstone, R.
Johnstone, Edmund, F.H.S.
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Jones, B.
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Jukes, H. W.

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Kelly, Rev. Walter.
Ker, W.
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[A 2]

Manners, Mrs. L. Marnock J. Marnock, R. Marryatt, Mrs., F.H.S. Marsham, R. Martin, John. Martin, M. J. Martius, Dr., Munich. Mason, Rev. J. H. Masters, W., F.H.S. Mathews, Maria Ruthven. Mathies, J. Matthews, A., A.L.S., Lima. Maund, B., F.L.S., &c. Maunder, W. Maxwell, J., M.P., F.R.S., H.S., &c. Maxwell, Lady Heron. May, E. May, G. M'Donald, J., C.M.H.S. M'Duff, J. M'Diarmaid, William. Meara, J. Mearns, J., F.A.S. Mease, Dr., Philadelphia. Melbourne, Lord Viscount, P.C., &c. Melville, Lord Viscount, K.T., P.C., &c. Menteath, James Stuart. Menzies, A., F.L.S., &c. Metzger, M., C.M.H.S., Heidelberg. Michaux, André, Paris. Middlemiss, R. Miller, J., A.L.S., F.H.S. Mills, J., F.H.S. Mills, Philip John, M.P. Mills, Rev. Thomas. M'Intosh, Alexander. M'Intosh C., F.H.S. M'Intyre, James. Milne, T., F.H.S., A.L.S., &c. Mirbel, Professor, F.L.S., &c., Paris. Mitchenson, J. Mitford, Rev. J. M'Launachan, A. M'Leish, George. M'Leod, Donald M'Murtrie, W., F.H.S. Moffat, J. Moffat, Thomas. Monek, Sir C., F.H.S., &c. Monckton, Lieut.-General H., F.H.S. Montagu, Lord. Moray, Earl of, K.T., &c. Morgan, Octavius. Morley, Earl of, F.R.S., &c. Mosley, Sir O., Bart., F.H.S. Moss, E. Moss, William.

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Mountnorris, G., Earl of, F.R.S.,
H.S., &c.
M'Pherson, A.
Muirhead, Alexander, C.M.H.S.
Munchauseu, Baron, Hanover.
Munro, James.
Murdoch, A., C.M.H.S.
Mure, William.
Murphy, Edward.
Murray, Mungo.
Murray, Stewart, F.H.S., &c.
Murray, W., F.H.S.

### N.

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### 0.

Ogle, H. C.
Oldaker, J., F.H.S.
Oliver, J., C.M.H.S.
Osborn, R., F.H.S.
Osborn, William.
Otto, F., C.M.H.S., Berlin.

### Ρ.

Page, W. B., C.M.H.S.
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Parks, J., F.H.S.
Parker, T. W.
Parkins, Thomas.
Paterson, W.
Patterson, M.
Paxton, Josh., F.L.S., H.S., &c.
Pearson, B.
Pearson, J.
Pease, J., M.P.
Penny, G., A.L.S.

Perkins, H. Petersen, J. P. Phipps, Hon. and Rev. Augustus, J. Pince, R. T. Plumtre, J. P., M.P. Plumtree, Rev. H. Polhill, G. Poore, Sir Edward, Bart. Pope, J., and Sons. Porter, G. Portland, Duke of. Pound, M. Powis, Edward Earl of, F.H.S. Poyntz, W. S., M.P., F.H.S., &c. Pratt, Henry. Prescot, A. Press, Thomas. Preston, C. Prevot, fils. Priest, Myles. Price, Sir Robert, Bart., M.P., F.H.S.

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### S

Salisbury, Marquess of, F.H.S., &c. Salmon, Rev. T. W. Sanders, G. Sanderson, Robert. Sang, E., M.C.H.S. Saunders, B., of Jersey. Saunders, R. Schneevooght, G. V., C.M.H.S., Haarlem. Schoch, M. Schouw, Professor, Copenhagen. Schubert, M., C.M.H.S., Warsaw. Sckell, C., C.M.H.S., Munich Scott, J. Seitz, C. J. Shaftesbury, Countess of. Shepherd, H., F.L.S., &c. Shields, George. Shirley, W. P. Shrewsbury, J. Earl of, F.H.S., &c. Shuttleworth, Charles. Sidmouth, Lord Viscount, P.C., &c. Silverlock, G., F.H.S., &c. Simmons, T. Simpson, Henry. Simpson, Joseph. Sinclair, James. Sinnot, Rev. Dr. Skelmersdale, Edward B. Lord, F.H.S. Skinner, J., C.M.H.S. Smallman, John, Architect. Smith, Alexander. Smith, D. Smith, James, F.H.S. Smith, John, A.L.S., F.H.S., &c. Smith, R. Smith, Rev. Sydney. Smith, W., F.H.S. Somerset, Duke of, K.G., F.R.S., P.L.S. Soulange-Bodin, Le Chevalier E., C.M.H.S., Fromont. Sowerby, J. D. C., F.L.S., &c. Sowerby, C. E., A.L.S. Sparrow, John. Speirs, Alexander, M.P. Spence, W., F.R.S., L.S., &c. Spencer, J. Spiker, Dr., Berlin.

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Spong, Charles, C.M.H.S. Spring, C. St. Aubyn, Sir John, Bart., F.L.S. Staniford, Earl of. Stanhope, P. H. Earl, F.R.S., H.S. Stanley, E., M.P. Stanley, Sir T. S. M., Bart., F.H.S. Staunton, Sir George Thomas, Bart., F.R.S., L.S., &c. Stephens, H. Steven, C., C.M.H.S., Nikitka, Crimea. Stewart, A. Stewart, D., F.R.S., L.S., &c. Stewart, Robert Bruce. Stewart, Sir M. Shaw, M.P. St. Germains, Earl. St. Marie, M. Stock, Daniel, A.L.S. Stone, George. Storey, Rev. Stowell, Lord. Strachan, G. Strangways, Hon. W. T. H. F., F.H.S., &c. Street, J., C.M.H.S. Strickland, Miss. Strom, M. Strong, Charles. Stuart, W. Surrey, C. H. Earl of, M.P., F.H.S., Sutherland, G. G., Duke of, F.H.S., Sydney, M. J. F.

### Т

Tait, John. Taunton, W. P. Taylor, F., C.M.H.S. Taylor, S. Taylor, Thomas, M.D., F.L.S., &c. Taylor, William. Templeton, Mrs. Thorburn, G., C.M.H.S., New York. Thorn, William. Tighe, William F. Tougard, M. Toward, Andrew. Trail, Miss, F.H.S. Traill, James, A.L.S., Cairo. Trevelyan, W. C., F.H.S., &c. Turnbull, A., C.M.H.S. Turner, G. and T. Turner, H., F.H.S. Turner, T. Tyler, W. Tyso, Rev. J.

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Vandergelt, M.
Vandermaelen, M., F.H.S., &c.
Van Eden, A. C., C.M.H.S., Haarlem.
Van Wael, M., Antwerp.
Vaughan, Sir R. W., Bart., F.H.S.
Varden, R.
Veitch, J., F.H.S.
Veltheim, Graf, Hanover.
Verney, H.
Vernon, Lord.
Verulam, Earl of.
Vilmorin, P. P. A., C.M.H.S., Paris.
Vulliamy, T. S.
Vymer, R.

### W.

Wagstaff, E.

Wakeford, Robert. Walker, C. Walker, J., F.H.S. Walker, T. E. Wall, C. B., M.P., F.R.S., H.S., &c. Wallace, J. Walloch, N., M.D., F.R.S., L.S., &c. Walsingham, Rev. T. Lord, F.L.S. Walsh, Rev. R., L.L.D., C.M.H.S. Walter, J., M.P. Wank, Franz, Briick on the Leytha. Ward, John, F.H.S., Z.S., &c. Ward, Lady. Warmesley, G., M.P. Warren De Tably, Lord. Waterer, M., F.H.S., &c. Watkin, A. Watson, H. C., F.L.S., &c. Watson, J. Watt, James. Watts, W. Webster, J., F.H.S. Webster, William. Weddell, H. Wells, W., F.H.S., &c. Wemyss, Earl of. Westminster, Marquess of, P.C. Westwood, J. O., F.L.S. Whalley, J., F.H.S. White, J., F.H.S. Whittit, G., M.C., H.S. Wicklow, Earl of. Wilkes, R. S. Wilkins, W., C.M.H.S. Williams, G. W., M.P. Wilmore, Mrs. Wilmot, Sir Eardley. Wilson, D. Wilson, J., C.M.H.S. Wilson, John S.

Wilson, Neill.
Wilson, Sir Griffin.
Wilson, Sir T. M., F.H.S.
Winchester, Bishop of, F.H.S., &c.
Winch, N. J., A.L.S.
Winchester, Henry, F.H.S., &c.
Wodzicki, Count Stanislaus, Cracow.
Wood, G.
Wood, J. F. F.
Wood, Neville.
Woods, H., A.L.S.
Woolf, M.
Wooluck, J.
Wraight, W.

Wrightson, Mrs. Wrottesley, Sir J., Bart., M.P.

Y.

Youell, J., A.L.S. Young, A. Young, Messrs. C. J. and P. Young, J., C.M.H.S. Young and Penny, Messrs. Young, R., F.L.S. Young, William, M.D., F.L.S.

Z.

Zettersteck, M.

# EPITOME OF THE CONTENTS.

The Roman numerals refer to the Contents in full; the Arabic figures, to the body of the work.

VO	L. I.
Contents. Text.	CHAP. III.
Part I. GEOGRAPHY AND	History and Geography of the Trees and Shrubs of the Continent of Europe - xiv. 132
HISTORY xiii. 15	Sect. I. Trees and Shrubs of France xiv. 132
Among the Nations of Antiquity - xiii. 15 Chap. II.	Sect. II. Trees and Shrubs of Holland and the Nether-
In the British Islands xiii. 20  Sect. I. Native Trees and	lands xiv. 143 Sect. III. Trees and Shrubs
Shrnbs xiii. 20 Sect. II. Foreign Trees and	of Germany and Hungary - xiv. 145 Sect. IV. Trees and Shrubs of Denmark, Holstein,
Shrubs introduced xiii. 31 Subsect. 1. Trees and Shrubs	Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Iceland, Greenland, and the Faroe Islands xv. 153
introduced by the Romans xiii. 32  Subsect. 2. Trees and Shrubs	Sect. V. Trees and Shrubs of Russia and Poland xv. 155
introduced in the 16th Century xiii. 35	SECT. VI. Trees and Shrubs of Switzerland xv. 161
Subsect. 3. Trees and Shrubs introduced in the 17th Century - xiii. 40	Sect. VII. Trees and Shrubs of Italy, Greece, Spain, Portugal, and the Mediter-
Subsect. 4. Trees and Shrubs introduced in the 18th Century - xiii. 44	ranean Islands xv. 164
Subsect. 5. Trees and Shrubs introduced in the 19th Century xiv. 117	Subsect. 2. Trees and Shrubs

Contents, Text.	Contents. Text.
Subsect. 3. Trees and Shrubs	SECT. I. In Uncultivated Na-
of Turkey and Modern	ture xvi. 220
Greece xv. 171	SECT. II. With Reference to
	Man xvi. 221
Chap. IV.	Chap. IV.
Trees and Shrubs of Asia, Africa,	Summary of the Description and
America, and Australia, suit-	Natural and Economical
able for the Climate of Britain xv. 172	History of Trees and Shrubs - xvi. 222
Sect. I. Trees and Shrubs of	
Asia suitable for Britain - xv. 172	
Sect. II. Trees and Shrubs of	Part III. Arboretum and
Africa suitable for Britain - xv. 177	FRUTICETUM. xvii. 231
Sect. III, Trees and Shrubs	Ranunculà ceæ Dec. xvii. 231
of America suitable for	Clématis L xvii. 232
Britain xv. 173	Atrágene L xviii. 246
Subsect. 1. Trees and Shrubs	
of North America xv, 178	Pæoniaceæ Dec. xviii. 249
	Pæònia L xviii. 249
Subsect. 2. Trees and Shrubs	Xanthorhìza L xviii. 255
of South America - xv. 185	Winteraceæ R. Br. xviii. 256
Sect. IV. Trees and Shrubs of	
Australia and Polynesia - xv. 185	Illícium L xviii. 256
Chr. N	Magnoliàceæ Dec. xix. 259
Chap. V.	
Literature of the Trees and Shrubs	Magnòlia L xix. 260
of Temperate Climates - xv. 187	Liriodéndron L xix 284  Mangliètia xix. 291
Corres XXI	Mangliètia xix. 291 Michèlia xix. 291
Chap. VI.	Dilleniàcere Dec. xix. 292
Conclusion xvi. 190	Hibbértià xix. 292
	Anonàceæ Rich. xx. 292
Part II. Science of the	Asímina Adans xx. 292 Annòna L xx. 292
Study of Trees xvi. 192	Orchidocúrpum Mx xx. 292
Снар. І.	Porcèlia Pers xx. 292
	Schizandraceae Blume. xx. 295
Study of Trees Pictorially xvi. 193	Schizándra Mx xx. 295
Sect. I. Study of Forms xvi. 193	Subgrostoma Bl xx. 295
SECT. II. Study of Expression	Kadsura J xx. 295 Sarcocárpon Bl.
and Character xvi. 198	Menispermàceæ Dec. xx. 296
	Menispérmum L xx. 296
SECT. III. Mode of drawing Trees from Nature, so as to	Cócculus Bauh xx. 297
give the Pictorial Expres-	Wendlindia Willd . XX. 297
sion of the Species xvi. 202	Andróphilax Wendl xx. 297 Baumgártia Mænch xx. 298
	Berberaceæ Lindl. xx. 298
Снар. И.	Berberideæ Vent.
Trees and Shrubs considered Bo-	Bérberis L xx. 298
tanically xvi. 211	Mahònia Nutt xxi. 308
Sect. I. Classification xvi. 211	Odostěmou Raf xxi. 308
SECT. II. Distinction between	7 1 11
Species and Varieties - xvi. 212	Cruciferàcea Lindl. xxi. 312
Sect. III. Mode of describing	Vélla L xxi. 312
Trees and Shrubs xvi. 212	Cheiránthus xxi. 513
	Aldrauma
CHAP. III. Uses of Trees and Shrubs - xvi. 219	Dèris - xxi, 513 Lepídium - xxi, 313
Uses of Trees and Shrubs - xvi. 219	Sisymbrium - xxi. 313

	Contents.	Text.	Contents	0.00
Capparidàceæ Lind.	xxi.	313	Hypéricum L XXIX.	397 397
Capparideæ Juss.			Androsæ'mum Chois xxix.	403
Cápparis L	xxi.	313	Clýmenon L'Obel XXX.	403
Cistàceæ Lindl.	xxi.	316	Aceràceæ Lindl. xxx.	404
Cistineæ Dec.	xxi.	317	Acerineæ Dec.	405
Cistus L eliánthemum Tourn	xxii.	328	77 CC1	460
Hudsònia L	XXII.	354	Negúndium Rafin.	
	AAT.		Dobínea Hamilt xxxii.	462
Polygalaceæ Lindl.  Polygoneæ Juss.	xxvi.	355	Æsculàceæ Lindl. xxxii.	462
Polýgala L.	xxvi.	356	Castaneàceæ Lk. Hippocastàneæ Dec.  E'sculus L XXXII.	462
Pittosporaceæ Lindl.	XXVI.	356	Hippocastanum Tourn.	469
Billardièra Sm	xxvi. xxvi.	356 357	Pàvia Boer xxxii.	
	xxvi. xxvi.	356 357 359 359	Sapindàceæ Juss. xxxiii.	475
Cheiranthèra Lindl	xxvi.	359	Kölreutèria Laxm xxxiii.	475
Caryophyllaceæ Lindl.	xxvi.	359	Sapindus L. fil.	476
Diánthus L •	xxvi.	359 359	Meliàceæ Juss. xxxiii.	476
Silène L	xxvi.	359 359	Mèlia L xxxiii.	477
Drypis L			Vitàceæ. Lindl. xxxiii.	477
Linàceæ Lindl.	xxvi.	360	Vitis L xxxiii.	477
Linum L. Lineæ Dec.	xxvi.	360	Ampelópsis Michx xxxiii.	481
Malvàceæ Juss.	xxvi.	360	Cissus L xxxiii.	483
Lavátera L	XXVI.	360	Geraniàceæ Dec. xxxiv.	483
Hibíscus $L$	xxvi.	361	Pelargònium L'Hérit xxxiv.	483
Sida Bonp. Abùtilon Hook,	xxvi.	363 363	Zygophyllàceæ Lind. xxxiv.	484
Sterculiàceæ Vent.	xxvi.	363	Zvgophýlleæ R. Br.	484
Sterculia L	xxvi.	363	Meliánthus L xxxiv. Zygophýllum L xxxiv.	484
Tiliàceæ Juss.	xxvii.	364	Rutàceæ Lindl. xxxiv.	484
Tília L	xxvii.	364	Rùta $L$ xxxiv.	484
Gréwia L	xxvii.	366	Aplophýllum And. Juss xxxiv.	487
Ternströmiàceæ Dec.	xxvii.	376	Xanthoxylàceæ Lindl. xxxiv.	487
Malachodéndron Cav	xxvii.	377	Xanthoxýleæ Nees.	
Stewártia L.			Pteleàceæ Kunth. Xanthóxylum L xxxiv.	488
Stuártia Cav	xxviii.	378	Kampmánnia Rafin.	
Gordònia Ellis Lacathèa Sal.	xxviii.	378	Fagàra Lam. Ptèlea L xxxiv.	489
Franklinia Marsh.			Ptèlea L XXXIV. Bellùcia Adans.	100
Caméllia L	xxviii.	381	Ailántus Desf xxxiv.	490
Thèa	XXIX.	392	Coriàceæ Lindl. xxxiv.	493
Aurantiàceæ Corr.	xxix.	395	Coriàceæ Dcc.	
Otrus L.	xxix.	395	Coriària Niss xxxiv.	492
Limonia Dec.	· xxix.	396	Staphyleàceæ Dec. xxxiv.	492
Hypericaceæ Lindl.  Hypericaneæ Dec.	xxix.	396	Staphylea L xxxiv.	493
		VOI	L. II.	
G 7				
Cclastràceæ Dec.	xxxiv.	495		503
Euónymus Tourn	xxxiv.	496	Cassine In - XXXV.	50
Celástrus L	XXXV.	502		50
Euonymöides Mænch. Nemopánthes Raf.	xxxv.	503	Schrebera Thunb.	
Ilicioides Dum. Cours.	22222 T 0	500	1	

	0	Direct Access		Content	· //
Aquifoliàceæ Dec.	Contents.	Text.	Podalýria R. Br	xli.	568 568
	XXXVI.	505	Chorózema R. Br Podolòbium R. Br	xll.	568 568
Myginda Jacq	xxxvi.	505	Oxylobium R. Br	xli.	568
I'lex L	xxxvi.	505	Callistachys Sims Brachysema R. Br.	xli xli.	568 569
Aquifòlium Tourn.			Gompholobium Smith	xli.	569
Prinos L	xxxvi.	520	Jacksonia R. Br.	xli. xli.	56 <u>9</u>
- Agèria Adans.			Viminaria Sm.	xli.	569 549
D7 T . 11			Brachysèma R. Br. Giomphiolòbium Smith Burtonia R. Br. Jacksonia R. Br. Jacksonia R. Br. Viminaria Nm. Spherolòbium Sm. Aotun G. Bon Bilbygini Sm. Bilbygini Sm. Scierothámun R. Br. Gistrulòbium R. Br.	xli.	5(9
	XXXVII.	523	Dillwynia Sm.	xli.	519 569
Rhámneæ Dec.			Sclerothámmus R. Br.	xli.	589
Zizyphus Tourn.	xxxvii.	524	Gastrolobium R. Br	xli.	569 £69
Zizyphus Tourn. Nábca Alp. Œuóplia Bauh.			Gastrolòbium R. Br. Euchilus B. Br. Pultenæ'a Bot, Mag.	xli.	569
Paliùrus L	xxxvii.	527	Davièsia R. Br Mirbélia Smith	xli. xli.	369 569 570
Berchèmia Neck	xxxvii.	528	U'lex L	xli.	571
Rhámnus Lam		529	Stauracánthus Lk	xli.	576
Alatérnus Mill.	xxxvii.	529			
	xxxviii.	539	Spartium Dee	xli.	576
Spherochrya Wall.	- xxxix.		Spartianthus Lk.	1:	P 177 179
	- xxxix.	541 541	Genista Lam	. xli.	577
Condala Cay. Sagerita Brongn. Scuita Brongn. Scuita Brongn. Retanilla Brongn. Colletia Kunth Trevoa Mey. Dischria Hook. Hovènia Thunb. Colubrina Brongn. Willemetia Brongn.	- xxxix.	541 541 541	Genistöldes Mænch.	1:::	*00
Retanilla Brongn.	- xxxix.	541	Cýtisus L	xliii.	588
Trevoa Mey.	<ul> <li>xxxix.</li> <li>xxxix.</li> </ul>	541 541	Adenocárpus Dec	xliv.	603
Dischria Hook.	- xxxix.	541 541	Onònis L	xliv.	604
Colubrina Brongn.	<ul> <li>xxxix.</li> <li>xxxix.</li> </ul>	541 542	Andnis Mænch. Nåtrix Mænch.		
Willemètia Brongn.	- xxxix.	542 542	Nûtrix Mœnch.		
Pomadérris Lab. Cryptándra Smith	- xxxix.	542 542	Amórpha	xlv.	606
Bartlingid Brougn	<ul> <li>xxxix.</li> <li>xxxix.</li> </ul>	542	Bonafldia Neck.		
Solenáutha G. Don Trichocéphalus Brongn.	- xxxix.	542 542 512 512	Robinia L	xlv.	609
Phýlica L. Soulángia Brongn. Goulania Jacq. Carpodètus Forst. Otènia Thunb.	- xxxix.	549	Pscudacácia Tourn.		
Gouania Jacq.	<ul> <li>xxxix.</li> </ul>	542 542	Æschynómene Roxb.		
Olenia Thunb.	- xxxix.	542 542	Caragàna Lam	xlv.	629
			Halimodéndron Fisch	xlvi.	634
Bruniàceæ $R$ . $Br$ .	xxxix.	542	Halodéndron Dec.		001
Homalinàceæ Lindl.		F 10	Calóphaca Fisch	xlvi.	635
	xxxix.	542	Cýtisus Pall.		000
Homalineæ R. Br.	-		Colùtea R. Br	xlvi.	637
Aristotèlia L'Hérit	XXXIX.	543	Astrágalus Dec	xlvi.	637
Azàra R. et P	xxxix.	544		xlvii.	639
Blackwéllia Dec.	- xxxix.	511	Plagiolobium Swt	xlvii.	639
Hlackwéllia Dec. Astránthus Lour. Nellia D. Don.	- xxxix.	511 541 511	Hövea R. Br.	xlvii. xlvii.	639 639
			Bossin'a Vent.	xlvii.	640
Anacardiàceae Lindl.	xxxix.	545	Scottia R. Br.	xlvii,	640
Anacardièæ Brown.			Templetònia Sims		
Pistàcia L			Rafiva Thunh	zivii.	640
	XXXIX.	545	Dorycnum Tourn. Plagiololium Smt. Platylbiham Sm. Hovea R. Br. Hossin'a Vent. Goodin Sal. Scottla R. Br. Templethina Sims Rafina Thunb. Vasca Dec.	alvii. xlvii. alvii.	640 640
Tercbinthus Juss.	xxxix.	545		alvii. alvii. alvii. alvii.	640 640
Tercbinthus Juss. Rhús L			Borbonia L. Achyrònia Wendl.	alvii. alvii. alvii. alvii. alvii. alvii.	640 640 640 640 640
Rhús L	xxxix.	545 548	Borbonia L. Achyrònia Wendl. Lipària L. Priestlèya Dec.	alvii. xlvii. alvii. xlvii. xlvii. xlvii.	640 640 640 640 640 640
Rhús L Cótinus Scop. Toxicodéndron Mill.			Borbonia L. Achyrònia Wendl. Lipària L. Priestlèya Dec.	alvii.	640 640 640 640 640 610 640
Rhús L Cótinus Scop. Toxicodéndron Mill. Myrica Hort.	xxxix.	548	Borbonia L. Achyrònia Wendl. Lipària L. Priestlèya Dec.	alvii. xlvii.	640 640 640 640 640 640 640 640 640
Rhús L Côtinus Scop. Toxicodéndron Mill. Myrlca Hort. Duvaúa Kunth	xxxix.	548 558	Borbonia L. Achyrònia Wendl. Lipària L. Priestlèya Dec.	alvii.	640 640 640 640 640 610 640 640 641 641
Rhús L. Côtinus Scop. Toxicodéudron Mill. Myrica Hort. Divraúa Kunth sabia Wall.	xxxix.	548 558	Borbonia L. Achyrònia Wendl. Lipària L. Priestlèya Dec.	alvii. xlvii.	640 640 640 640 640 640 640 641 641 641 641
Rhús L. Côtinus Scop. Toxicodéudron Mill. Myrica Hort. Divraúa Kunth sabia Wall.	xxxix.	558 560 560 560	Borbonia L. Achyrònia Wendl. Lipària L. Priestlèya Dec.	alvii. xlvii, xlvii, xlvii.	640 640 640 640 640 640 640 640 641 641
Rhús I  Côtinus Scop. Toxicodéndron Mill. Myrlca Hort.  Duvaúa Kunth Schius L.  Triceros Lour. Heterodéndron Deyf. Styloplásium Deyf.	xxxix.	548 558 560 560 560 560	Borbonia L. Achyrònia Wendl. Lipària L. Priestlèya Dec.	alvii. xlvii, xlvii.	640 640 640 640 640 640 640 641 641 641 641
Rhús L.  Côtinus Scop. Toxicodéudron Mill. Myrica Hort. Duvaúa Kunth sobia Wali. Triceros Lour. Heterodéudron Desf.	xxxix.	548 558 560 560 560	Borbonia L. Achyronia Wendl. Lipharia L. Priestleya Dec. Crotalaria L. Hypncalyptus Thunb. Viborgia Spreng. Loddigeis Sims Dichlus Bor. Lebeckia Thunb. Saccophyllum Thunb. Aspalatlus L. Requienia bec. Anhyllia L. Anhyllia L.	Alvii. xlvii.	640 640 640 640 640 640 640 641 641 641 641 641 641 641
Rhús I  Côtinus Scop. Toxicodéndron Mill. Myrica Hort.  Duvaúa Kunth sabia Wall. Schinus L. Triceros Lour. Heterodéndron Det. Styloplásium Det. Cheòrum L.	xxxix,  xl, - xl, - xl, - xl, - xl, - xl,	548 558 560 560 560 560	Borbonia L. Achyronia Wendl. Lipharia L. Priestleya Dec. Crotalaria L. Llypncalyptus Thumb. Viborgia Spreng. Loddigesia Sims Dichlus Bor. Lebeckia Thumb. Saccophyllum Thumb. Aspalatlus L. Requienia Dec. Ambylik L. Mediciago L.	alvii. xlvii.	640 640 640 640 640 640 640 641 641 641 641 641 642 642
Rhús I  Côtinus Scop. Toxicodéndron Mill. Myrica Hort.  Duvaúa Kunth - sabia Wall. Schinus L. Tricerodendron Det. Styloplasium Det. Calcorum  Burseraceæ Kunth.	xxix,  xl.  xl.  xl.  xl.  xl.  xl.  xl.  x	548 558 560 560 560 560 560	Borbonia L. Achyronia Wendl. Lipharia L. Prieseltgy Dec. Crotalhria L. Llypncalyptus Thumb. Viborgia Spreng. Loddigesia Sims Dichlus Bor. Lebeckia Thumb. Saccophyllum Thumb. Aspalatlus L. Requienia bec. Amhyllia L. Media Sama Lam. Media Carmeharia Lam. Media Carmehalia R. Br. Carmehalia R. Br.	Alvii. xivii.	640 640 640 640 640 640 640 641 641 641 641 641 642 642 642
Rhús L.  Côtinus Scop. Toxicodéudron Mill. Myrica Hort. Divvaína Kunth Sabia Wall. Schinus L. Heterodéudron Deyf. Styloplásium Deyf. Cnévrum L.  Burscraceæ Kunth. Ralsamedéndron Kunth Canérium Komir	xxxix,  xl, xl, xl, xl, xl, xl, xl, xl, xl,	548 558 560 560 560 560 560 561 561	Borbonia L. Achyronia Wendl. Liphiria I. Priestleya Dec. Crotalhria I. Ilypnealypius Thunb. Viborgia Spreng. Loddigelia Sima Dichitias Int. Bichitias Int. Bicquienia Dec. Anhyllia I. Fulnerària Lam. Medicàgo I. Medicàgo I. Bichitias Cual. Lottus I. Carmochaelia R. Br.	Alvil. Al	640 640 640 640 640 640 641 641 641 641 641 641 641 641 641 641
Rhús L.  Côtinus Scop. Toxicodéndron Mill. Myrlca Hort.  Duvaúa Kunth - Sabia Wall. Schinus L. Triceros Lour. Heterodéndron Deyf. Stylopláshum Deyf. Cneorum L.  Burseraceæ Kunth.  Ralsamodéndron Kunth	XXXIX.  Xl.  xl.  xl.  xl.  xl.  xl.	548 558 560 560 560 560 560 560	Borbonia L. Achyronia Wendl. Lipharia I. Priestleya Dec. Crotalaria I. Ilypnealybus Thumb. Viborgia Spreng. Loddigesia Sims Dichitus Hec. keickia Thumb. Aspilatius I. Requienia Dec. Ambylis II. Requienia Dec. Ambylis II. Fulaceária Lam. Mediciago I. Mediciago I. Mediciago I. Lotus II. Carmichelia R. IIr. Fornalea I. Fornalea I. Landigolera I. Landigolera I.	alvii.	640 640 640 640 640 640 640 641 641 641 641 641 641 641 642 642 642 642 642 642 642
Rhús I.  Côtinus Scop. Toxicodéudron Mill. Myrica Hort.  Divadia Kunth Sabia Wall. Schinus I. Heterodéudron Deyf. Siyloplásium Deyf. Cnéorum I.  Burscraceæ Kunth.  Ralsamedéndron Kunth Canárium König Fagástrun G. Don	XXXIX.  xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl.	548 558 560 560 560 560 560 561 561 561	Borbonia L. Achyronia Wendl. Lipharia I. Priestleya Dec. Crotalaria I. Ilypnealybus Thumb. Viborgia Spreng. Loddigesia Sims Dichitus Hec. keickia Thumb. Aspilatius I. Requienia Dec. Ambylis II. Requienia Dec. Ambylis II. Fulaceária Lam. Mediciago I. Mediciago I. Mediciago I. Lotus II. Carmichelia R. IIr. Fornalea I. Fornalea I. Landigolera I. Landigolera I.	Alvil.	640 640 640 640 640 640 641 641 641 641 641 641 641 641 641 641
Rhús L. Cótinus Scop. Toxicodéndron Mill. Myrlca Hort. Duvaúa Kunth Sabia Wall. Schinus L. Triceros Lour. Heteradéndron Detf. Styloplásium Detf. Cneorum L. Burscraceæ Kunth. Ralasmedéndron Kunth Canàrium Konig. Fagástrun G. Don. Amyridææ R. Rr.	xxxix.  xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl.	558 560 560 560 560 561 561 561	Borbonia L. Achyronia Wendl. Liphiria I. Priestleya Dec. Crotalhria I. Ilypnealypius Thunb. Viborgia Spreng. Loddigelia Sima Dichitias Int. Bichitias Int. Bicquienia Dec. Anhyllia I. Fulnerària Lam. Medicàgo I. Medicàgo I. Bichitias Cual. Lottus I. Carmochaelia R. Br.	alvii.	640 640 640 640 640 640 641 641 641 641 641 641 642 642 642 642 642 642 642 643
Rhús I.  Côtinus Scop. Toxicodéudron Mill. Myrica Hort.  Divadia Kunth Sabia Wall. Schinus I. Heterodéudron Deyf. Siyloplásium Deyf. Cnéorum I.  Burscraceæ Kunth.  Ralsamedéndron Kunth Canárium König Fagástrun G. Don	XXXIX.  xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl.	548 558 560 560 560 560 560 561 561 561	Borbonia L. Borbonia L. Laphria I. Liphria I. Priestleya Dec. Crotalaria I. Ilymealylusa Thunb. Viborgia Spreng. Loddigesty Sinns Lebleckia Thunb. Sarcophyllum Thunb. Aspalatlus L. Requienia Dec. Anthyllis L. Fulnerhria Lann. Medichago I. Mellious Cast. Comochnelia R. Ilr. Penralea L. Indigefera L. Swanshin Sal. Lesséria Dec. Sutherländia R. Br. Coronilla Nech. Coronilla Nech. Coronilla Nech. Vinerus Mill	alvil. al	640 640 640 640 640 640 641 641 641 641 641 641 641 642 642 642 642 643 645 643 645 643 643 643 643
Rhús L.  Côtinus Scop. Toxicodéndron Mill. Myrlca Hort.  Duvaúa Kunth Sabia Wall. Schinus L. Triceros Lour. Heteradéndron Detf. Styloplásium Detf. Cneorum L.  Burseraceæ Kunth. Ralsamedéndron Kunth Canárium Konig. Fagástrun G. Don.  Amyridáceæ Lindl.  Amyridáceæ R. Br.	xxxix.  xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl.	558 560 560 560 560 561 561 561	Borbonia L. Borbonia L. Laphria I. Liphria I. Priestleya Dec. Crotalaria I. Ilymealylusa Thunb. Viborgia Spreng. Loddigesty Sinns Lebleckia Thunb. Sarcophyllum Thunb. Aspalatlus L. Requienia Dec. Anthyllis L. Fulnerhria Lann. Medichago I. Mellious Cast. Comochnelia R. Ilr. Penralea L. Indigefera L. Swanshin Sal. Lesséria Dec. Sutherländia R. Br. Coronilla Nech. Coronilla Nech. Coronilla Nech. Vinerus Mill	alvil. al	640 640 640 640 640 640 641 641 641 641 641 641 641 642 642 642 642 643 645 643 645 643 643 643 643
Rhús L.  Cótinus Scop. Toxicodéndron Mill. Myrlca Hort.  Duvaúa Kunth Sabia Wall. Schinus L. Triceros Lour. Heteradéndron Detf. Styloplásium Detf. Cneorum L.  Burseraceæ Kunth.  Ralasmedéndron Kunth Canárium Konig. Fagústrun G. Don. Amyridaceæ Lindl.  Amyrida.  Amyridææ R. Br.  Leguminosæ Juss.	xxxix,  xl, xl, xl, xl, xl, xl, xl, xl, xl,	548 558 560 560 560 561 561 561	Borbonia L. Borbonia L. Laphria I. Liphria I. Priestleya Dec. Crotalaria I. Ilymealylusa Thunb. Viborgia Spreng. Loddigesty Sinns Lebleckia Thunb. Sarcophyllum Thunb. Aspalatlus L. Requienia Dec. Anthyllis L. Fulnerhria Lann. Medichago I. Mellious Cast. Comochnelia R. Ilr. Penralea L. Indigefera L. Swanshin Sal. Lesséria Dec. Sutherländia R. Br. Coronilla Nech. Coronilla Nech. Coronilla Nech. Vinerus Mill	Alvil. Al	640 640 640 640 640 640 641 641 641 641 641 641 641 642 642 642 642 643 643 643 643 643 643 643
Rhús L. Côtinus Scop. Toxicodéudron Mill. Myrica Hort. Divadia Kunth Sabia Wall. Schinus L. Heterodéudron Degt. Siyloplásium Degf. Cneorum L. Burscraceæ Kunth. Ralsamedéndron Kunth Canárium Konig Fagástrun G. Don Amyrideæ R. Br. Leguminosæ Juss. Sophòra R. Br.	xxxix,  xl, xl, xl, xl, xl, xl, xl, xl, xl,	548  558  560  560  560  561  561  561  561  563	Borbonia L. Borbonia L. Laphria I. Liphria I. Priestleya Dec. Crotalaria I. Ilymealylusa Thunb. Viborgia Spreng. Loddigesty Sinns Lebleckia Thunb. Sarcophyllum Thunb. Aspalatlus L. Requienia Dec. Anthyllis L. Fulnerhria Lann. Medichago I. Mellious Cast. Comochnelia R. Ilr. Penralea L. Indigefera L. Swanshin Sal. Lesséria Dec. Sutherländia R. Br. Coronilla Nech. Coronilla Nech. Coronilla Nech. Vinerus Mill	Alvil. Al	640 640 640 640 640 640 641 641 641 641 641 641 641 642 642 642 642 643 643 643 643 643 643 643
Rhús L.  Cótinus Scop. Toxicodéndron Mill. Myrlca Hort.  Duvaúa Kunth Sabia Wall. Schinus L. Triceros Lour. Heteradéndron Detf. Styloplásium Detf. Cneorum L.  Burseraceæ Kunth.  Ralasmedéndron Kunth Canárium Konig. Fagústrun G. Don. Amyridaceæ Lindl.  Amyrida.  Amyridææ R. Br.  Leguminosæ Juss.	xxxix,  xl, xl, xl, xl, xl, xl, xl, xl, xl,	548 558 560 560 560 561 561 561	Borbonia L. Borbonia L. Achyronia Wendl. Lipharia L. Priestleya Dec. Crotalaria L. Lypnealyptus Thunb. Ulungui Syneng. Dichtus Der. Lebeckia Thunb. Sarcophyllum Thunb. Aspalatius L. Requienia Dec. Anhyllis L. Requienia Dec. Anhyllis L. Melikola L. Lotus L. Carmichaelia R. L. Lotus L. Landingofera L. Landingofera L. Swinerländia R. Swinerländia R. Swinerländia R. L. Lindigofera L. Swinerländia R. Swinerländia R. Swinerländia R. Swinerländia R. Lindingofera L. Swinerländia R. Swinerländia R. Lindingofera L. Swinerländia R. L. Lindingofera L. Swinerländia R. L. Lindingofera L. Lindingof	alvil. al	640 640 640 640 640 640 641 641 641 641 641 641 642 642 642 642 643 643 643 643 643 643 643 643 643
Rhús L. Côtinus Scop. Toxicodéudron Mill. Myrica Hort. Duvaúa Kunth Sabia Wall. Schinus L. Flerendeudron Deyf. Stiploplasium Deyf. Cneorum L. Burseraceæ Kunth. Balsamodéndron Kunth Canarium Remig. Fagaistrum G. Bon. Amyridæææ Lindl. Amyridæææ R. Br. Leguminosæ Juss. Sophòra R. Br. Virgília L.	xxxix.  xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl.	548  558  560  560  560  561  561  561  561  561	Borbonia L. Borbonia L. Lapària I. Priestleya Dec. Crotalària I. Ilymeal'plus Thumb. Viborgia Syreng. Lymeal'plus Thumb. Viborgia Syreng. Dichtus Pissus Lebèckia Thumb. Sarcophyllum Thumb. Aspalatius L. Requiènia Dec. Amhyllis L. Lequiènia Dec. Amhyllis L. Lam. Melicago I. Melicago I. Lam. Lam. Lam. Lam. Lam. Lam. Lam. Lam	Alvil. Al	640 6400 6400 6400 6400 6400 6410 6411 6411
Rhús I.  Côtinus Scop. Toxicodéudron Mill. Myrica Hort.  Divadia Kunth sobia Wali. Efficeroe Lour. Heterodéndron Deyf. Siyloplásium Deyf. Cneorum K.  Burscraceæ Kunth. Ralsamedéndron Kunth Canárium Konig Fagástrun G. Don;  Amyrideæ R. Br.  Leguminosæ Juss. Sophòra R. Br Virgʻilia I.  Piptántlus Swt Thermónsis D. Dop.	xxxix,  xl, xl, xl, xl, xl, xl, xl, xl, xl,	548  558  560  560  560  561  561  561  561  563	Borbonia L. Borbonia V. Achyronia Wendl. Lipharia I. Priestleya Dec. Crotalaria I. Ilymealyptus Thunb. Viburgia Syreng. Dichtus Der. Lebeckia Thunb. Bren. Lebeckia Thunb. Aspalatius L. Requiente Dec. Anhyllis L. Requiente Dec. Anhyllis L. Carmichaelia R. L. Carmichaelia R. L. Lindigofera L. Swansonia Sal. Swansonia Sal. Swansonia Sal. Swansonia Sal. Sutherländia R. Br. COTONIlla Neck. Emerus Mill. Hedysarum L. Ilippocrepis Jag. Adesania Dec. Adesania Dec. Ziena Pers. Tavernièra Dec. Lorende Alx.	Alvil. Al	640 6400 6400 6400 6400 6400 6410 6411 6411
Rhús L.  Côtinus Scop. Toxicodéndron Mill. Myrica Hort.  Duvaúa Kunth Sabia Wall. Schinus L. Triceros Lour. Heteradéndron Deyf. Styloplasium Deyf. Caucram L.  Burseraceæ Kunth. Ralsamadéndron Kunth Canarium Konig Fagástrun G. Don.  Amyridæææ Lindl.  Amyridæææ Lindl.  Amyridæææ Juss.  Sophôra R. Br.  Virgʻlia L.  Piptántlus Swt.  Thermipsis D. Dop.  Amgrisky Wall	xxxix.  xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl.	548  558  560  560  560  561  561  561  561  561	Borbonia L. Borbonia V. Achyronia Wendl. Lipharia I. Priestleya Dec. Crotalaria I. Ilymealyptus Thunb. Viburgia Syreng. Dichtus Der. Lebeckia Thunb. Bren. Lebeckia Thunb. Aspalatius L. Requiente Dec. Anhyllis L. Requiente Dec. Anhyllis L. Carmichaelia R. L. Carmichaelia R. L. Lindigofera L. Swansonia Sal. Swansonia Sal. Swansonia Sal. Swansonia Sal. Sutherländia R. Br. COTONIlla Neck. Emerus Mill. Hedysarum L. Ilippocrepis Jag. Adesania Dec. Adesania Dec. Ziena Pers. Tavernièra Dec. Lorende Alx.	alvil. alvii.	640 640 640 640 640 640 641 641 641 641 641 641 641 642 642 642 642 643 643 643 643 643 643 643 643 643 643
Rhús L.  Côtinus Scop. Toxicodéndron Mill. Myrica Hort.  Duvaúa Kunth Sabia Wall. Schinus L. Triceros Lour. Heteradéndron Deyf. Styloplasium Deyf. Caucram L.  Burseraceæ Kunth. Ralsamadéndron Kunth Canarium Konig Fagástrun G. Don.  Amyridæææ Lindl.  Amyridæææ Lindl.  Amyridæææ Juss.  Sophôra R. Br.  Virgʻlia L.  Piptántlus Swt.  Thermipsis D. Dop.  Amgrisky Wall	xxxix,  xl, xl, xl, xl, xl, xl, xl, xl, xl,	548 558 560 560 560 561 561 561 561 563 563 566	Borbonia L. Borbonia V. Achyronia Wendl. Lipharia I. Priestleya Dec. Crotalaria I. Ilymealyptus Thunb. Viburgia Syreng. Dichtus Der. Lebeckia Thunb. Bren. Lebeckia Thunb. Aspalatius L. Requiente Dec. Anhyllis L. Requiente Dec. Anhyllis L. Carmichaelia R. L. Carmichaelia R. L. Lindigofera L. Swansonia Sal. Swansonia Sal. Swansonia Sal. Swansonia Sal. Sutherländia R. Br. COTONIlla Neck. Emerus Mill. Hedysarum L. Ilippocrepis Jag. Adesania Dec. Adesania Dec. Ziena Pers. Tavernièra Dec. Lorende Alx.	alvil. alvii.	640 640 640 640 640 640 641 641 641 641 641 641 641 641 641 641
Rhús I.  Côtinus Scop. Toxicodéudron Mill. Myrica Hort.  Divadia Kunth sobia Wali. Efficeroe Lour. Heterodéndron Deyf. Siyloplásium Deyf. Cneorum K.  Burscraceæ Kunth. Ralsamedéndron Kunth Canárium Konig Fagástrun G. Don;  Amyrideæ R. Br.  Leguminosæ Juss. Sophòra R. Br Virgʻilia I.  Piptántlus Swt Thermónsis D. Dop.	xxxix.  xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl. xl.	548  558  560  560  560  561  561  561  561  561	Borbonia L. Borbonia L. Lapària I. Priestleya Dec. Crotalària I. Ilymeal'plus Thumb. Viborgia Syreng. Lymeal'plus Thumb. Viborgia Syreng. Dichtus Pissus Lebèckia Thumb. Sarcophyllum Thumb. Aspalatius L. Requiènia Dec. Amhyllis L. Lequiènia Dec. Amhyllis L. Lam. Melicago I. Melicago I. Lam. Lam. Lam. Lam. Lam. Lam. Lam. Lam	Alvil. Al	640 6400 6400 6400 6400 6410 6411 6411 6

		Contents	Tort I			<b>.</b>
Cliánthus Soland.	-	xlviii.	Text. 646	Calmonth has I indl	Contents.	Text.
Wistaria Nutt		:::		Calycanthàceæ Lindl.	lxix.	935
Wistaria Nutt	•	xlviii.	647	Calveánthus Lindl	lxix.	936
Glýcine L. Thyrsúnthus Elliott.					IXIX.	930
Kraunhia Rafin.			1	Buttnèria Du Ham. Beurrèria Ehrh.		
Kraunhia Rafin. A'pios Pursh.			- 1	Bastèria Adans.		
Anonymus Walt.				Pompadoúra Buchoz.		
Phaseotoides H. Angi.				Chimonanthus Lindl	lxix.	937
Lupinus L Dólichos L	٠.	xlvii.	649 649 649	Mcràtia Nees.		
Pachyrhizus Dec	-	xlviii.	649			
Mucana Wall. Erythrina L.	- 1	xlviii.	649 649	Granatàceæ D. Don.	lxix.	939
Gledítschia L	_	xlviii.	650			
		xlviii.	656	Pùnica Tourn	lxix.	939
Gymnócladus Lam.	-	XIVIII.	000	On T : 11		
Guilandina L.			1	Onagràceæ Lindl.	lxix.	942
Hyperanthèra Vahl.		1:::	657	Fúchsia L.	lxix.	944
Cércis L.	-	xlviii.	657	Skinnera Mænch. Nahùsia Schneevoogt.		
Siliquástrum Tourn. Cæsalpínia Ait. Càdia L'Hérit. Zuccágnia Cav.		xlix.	660	Manusia Benneevoogi.		
Càdia L'Hérit		xlix.	660	Lythrâceæ Lindl.	lxx.	944
Zuccágnia Cav	-	xlix. xlix.	660 660	V		
Castanosnérmum Cunn. •	:	xlix.	660 660	Heìmia	lxx.	945
Cássia L. Chamæfístula Don's Mill.	-	zliz.	660 661	Lagerstræ'mia L	lxx.	945
Schòtia Ait	:	xlix.	661	<b>5</b>		0.0
Dérris G. Don Pterocárpus Dec. Prosòpis L.	-	zliz.	661	$Tamaricàce \alpha$ .	1	0.10
Prosopis L.	- :	xlix. xlix.	661 661	Tamar cuccic.	lxx.	946
Lagonýchium Bieb Acacia Neck.		xlix.	661	T'ámarix Desv	lxx.	947
man a man	-	xlix.	662	Tamaríscus All	lxx.	949
Rosàceæ Dec.		xlix.	670		177.	949
Amýgdalus Tourn	_	xlix.	673	Myricària Desv.		
Amygualus I our n.	-	AllA.	010	Dhiladelphiana	,	0 = 0
Anygdalóphora Neck. Pérsica Tourn		1	679	Philadelphàceæ.	lxx.	950
Persica Tourn	-	1.	075	Philadélphus L	lxx.	951
Trichocárpus Neck.		1	001	Syringa Tourn.	******	001
Armeniaca Tourn	-	l.	681	Decumària L	lxxi.	955
Prùnus Tourn	-	l.	684	Forsýthia Walt.	17771	900
Prunéphora Neck.				Deútzia Thub	lxxi.	956
Cérasus Juss		li.	692			
Laurocérasus Tourn.				Myrtàceæ.	lxxi.	956
Púrshia Dec	-	liii.	721	Tristània R. Br.	lxxi.	
Tigàrea Pursh.				Tristània R. Br. Beaufórtia R. Br.	lxxi.	956 957 957 957
Kérria Dec		liii.	722	Calothámnus R. Br Melaleùca L	lxxi.	957 957
	-	*****		Endésmia R. Br.	lxxi.	958
Córchorus Thunb.	_		799	Eudesmia R. Br. Eucalyptus L'Hérit.	lxxi.	958 958
Spiræ'a L	-	liii.	722	Eudésmia R. Br. Eucalyptus L'Hérit. Angóphora Cav. Callistèmen Des	lxxi. lxxi. lxxi. lxxi.	958 958 960 960
Spiræ'a L Rûbus L	- -	liii. liv.	733	Eudésmia R. Br. Eucalyptus L'Hérit. Angóphora Cav. Callistèmen Des	lxxi. lxxi. lxxi. lxxi. lxxi.	958 958 960 960 961
Spiræ'a $L$ $R$ ùbus $L$ Potentílla $L$	- - -	liii.		Eudésmia R. Br. Eucalyptus L'Hérit. Angóphora Cav. Callistèmen Des	lxxi. lxxi. lxxi. lxxi. lxxi. lxxi. lxxi.	958 958 960 960 961 961
Spiræ'a $L$ $R$ ùbus $L$ Potentílla $L$		liii. liv.	733	Eudésmia R. Br. Eucalyptus L'Hérit. Angóphora Cav. Callistèmen Des	lxxi. lxxi. lxxi. lxxi. lxxi. lxxi. lxxi.	958 958 960 960 961 961 961
Córchorus Thunb. Spiræ'a L Rùbus L Potentílla L Ròsa L	-	liii. liv. lvi.	733 747	Endeismia R. Br. Eucalyptus L'Herit. Angojuhora Cav. Callistemon Dec. Netrosideros Garta. Leptospérmum Forst. Billotic R. Br. Fabricia Gertm. Ba'ckia Andr. Psdium L.	lxxi.	958 958 960 960 961 961 961 961
Córchorus Thunb. Spiræ'a L Rùbus L Potentílla L Ròsa L Rhodóphora Neck.		liii. liv. lvi. lvi.	733 747 748	Endeismia R. Br. Eucalyptus L'Hrit. Anusyhora Cav. Callistemon Derda. Leptospermum Forst. Billotic R. F. Pabricia Gertm. Bed Charles Bed C	lxxi.	958 958 960 960 961 961 961 961 961
Córchorus Thunb. Spiræ'a L Rùbus L Potentilla L Ròsa L Rhodóphora Neck. Lòwea Lindl	-	liii. liv. lvi. lvi.	733 747 748 812	Endeismia R. Br. Eucalyptus L'Hrit. Anusyhora Cav. Callistemon Derda. Leptospermum Forst. Billotic R. F. Pabricia Gertm. Bed Charles Bed C	lxxi. lxxii.	958 958 960 961 961 961 961 961 961
Córchorus Thunb.  Spiræ'a L Rùbus L Potentilla L Ròsa L Rhodóphora Neck. Lòwea Lindl Cratæ'gus Lindl	-	liii. liv. lvi. lvi. lxi.	733 747 748 812 813	Endeismia R. Br. Eucalyptus L'Herit. Angojuhora Cav. Callistemon Dec. Netrosideros Garta. Leptospérmum Forst. Billotic R. Br. Fabricia Gertm. Ba'ckia Andr. Psdium L.	lxxi.	958 958 960 960 961 961 961 961 961
Córchorus Thunb.  Spiræ'a L  Rùbus L  Potentílla L  Rhoa L  Rhodóphora Neck.  Lòwea Lindl  Cratæ'gus Lindl  Photínia Lindl	-	liii. liv. lvi. lvi. lxi. lxi.	733 747 748 812 813 868	Endeismia R. Br. Eucalyptus L'Herit. Anago'phora Cav. Callistemo Carch. Mctrosideros Garch. Elibiota K. Br. Fabricia Giertm. Bar'ckia Andr. Psdium L. Myrtus L. Chamuelaficium Deaf. Calythrix R. Br. Darwinia Rudge	lxxi.	958 950 960 961 961 961 961 961 961 964 964
Córchorus Thunb.  Spiræ'a L Rùbus L Potentilla L Ròsa L Rhodóphora Neck. Lòwea Lindl Cratæ'gus Lindl		liii. liv. lvi. lvi. lxi.	733 747 748 812 813	Endeismia R. Br. Eucalyptus L'Hrit. Anusyhora Cav. Callistemon Derda. Leptospermum Forst. Billotic R. F. Pabricia Gertm. Bed Charles Bed C	lxxi. lxxii.	958 958 960 961 961 961 961 961 961
Córchorus Thunb.  Spiræ'a L  Rùbus L  Potentílla L  Ròsa L  Rhodóphora Neck.  Lòwea Lindl  Cratæ'gus Lindl  Chotónia Lindl  Cotoneáster Med		liii. liv. lvi. lvi. lxi. lxiv. lxiv.	733 747 748 812 813 868	Endeismia R. Br. Eucalyptus L'Herit. Anago'phora Cav. Callistemo Carch. Mctrosideros Garch. Elibiota K. Br. Fabricia Giertm. Bar'ckia Andr. Psdium L. Myrtus L. Chamuelaficium Deaf. Calythrix R. Br. Darwinia Rudge	lxxi.	958 958 960 960 961 961 961 961 961 964 964
Córchorus Thunb.  Spiræ'a L  Rùbus L  Potentílla L  Rhoad L  Rhoad Lindl  Cratæ'gus Lindl  Photínia Lindl  Cotoneáster Med  Amelánchier Med		liii. liv. lvi. lvi. lxi. lxiv. lxv. lxv.	733 747 748 812 813 868 869 874	Endesmia R. Br. Enealypus Utriit. Anasyhora Cav. Callistemo Derria. Metrosidero Merrosidero. Metrosidero Merrosidero. Metrosidero Merrosidero. Metrosidero Merrosidero. Metrosidero. Metros	lxxi. lxxii. lxxii. lxxii. lxxii. lxxii. lxxii.	958 958 960 960 961 961 961 961 961 964 964 964
Córchorus Thunb.  Spiræ'a L Rùbus L Potentílla L. Ròsa L Rhodóphora Neck. Lòwea Lindl Cratæ'gus Lindl Photínia Lindl Cotoneáster Med Amelánchier Med Méspilus Lindl	-	liii. liv. lvi. lvi. lxi. lxiv. lxiv.	733 747 748 812 813 868 869	Endesmia R. Br. Enealypus Utriit. Anasyhora Cav. Callistemo Derria. Metrosidero Merrosidero. Metrosidero Merrosidero. Metrosidero Merrosidero. Metrosidero Merrosidero. Metrosidero. Metros	lxxi. lxxii. lxxii. lxxii. lxxii. lxxii. lxxii. lxxii. lxxii.	958 958 960 960 961 961 961 961 961 964 964 964
Córchorus Thunb.  Spiræ'a L  Rùbus L  Potentílla L  Rhodóphora Neck.  Lòwea Lindl  Cratæ'gus Lindl  Photínia Lindl  Cotoneáster Med  Amelánchier Med  Mespillos Lindl  Mespillophora Neck.	-	liii. liv. lvi. lvi. lxi. lxi. lxiv. lxiv. lxv. lxv.	733 747 748 812 813 868 869 874 877	Endesmia R. Br. Encalyptus L'Herit. Anaghpara Cav. Callistemo Dec. Metrosideros Garda. Leptospermum Forst. Billotia R. Br. Bar'ckia Andr. Psidium L. Myrus L. Chamuelańcium Dest. Calythris R. Br. Darwinia Rudge  Passiflorùceæ Lindl. Passifloræ Juss.	lxxi. lxxii. lxxii. lxxii. lxxii. lxxii. lxxii.	958 958 960 960 961 961 961 961 961 964 964 964
Córchorus Thunb.  Spiræ'a L  Rùbus L  Potentílla L  Ròsa L  Rhodóphora Neck.  Lòwea Lindl  Cratæ'gus Lindl  Cotoneáster Med  Mespilus Lindl  Méspilus Lindl  Méspilus Lindl  Pyrus Lindl		liii. liv. lvi. lvi. lxi. lxiv. lxv. lxv.	733 747 748 812 813 868 869 874	Endesmia R. Br. Encalyptus L'Herit. Anaghpara Cav. Callistemo Dec. Metrosideros Garta. Leptospermum Forst. Billota R. Br. Bar'ckia Andr. Psidum L. Myrus L. Chamelańcium Dest. Calythris R. Br. Darwinia Rudge  Passifloracæ Lindl. Passiflora L. Disémma Dec. Tacsònia Juss.	lxxi. lxxii. lxxii. lxxii. lxxii. lxxii. lxxii. lxxii. lxxii. lxxii.	958 958 960' 960 961 961 961 961 961 964 964 964 964 964
Córchorus Thunb.  Spiræ'a L  Rùbus L  Potentílla L  Ròsa L  Rhodóphora Neck.  Lòwea Lindl  Cratæ'gus Lindl  Cotoneáster Med  Mespilus Lindl  Méspilus Lindl  Méspilus Lindl  Pyrus Lindl		liii. liv. lvi. lvi. lxi. lxi. lxiv. lxiv. lxv. lxv.	733 747 748 812 813 868 869 874 877	Endesmia R. Br. Enealypus Utriit. Anasyhora Cav. Callistemo Derria. Metrosidero Merrosidero. Metrosidero Merrosidero. Metrosidero Merrosidero. Metrosidero Merrosidero. Metrosidero. Metros	lxxi. lxxii.	958 958 960 960 961 961 961 961 961 964 964 964 964 965 965
Córchorus Thunb.  Spiræ'a L  Rùbus L  Potentílla L  Rhodóphora Neck.  Lòwea Lindl  Cratæ'gus Lindl  Cotoneáster Med  Amelánchier Med  Mespilophora Neck.  Pỳrus Lindl  Mespilophora Neck.  Pỳrus Lindl  Mespilophora Neck.  Pỳrus Lindl  Sórbus Tourn.		liii. liv. lvi. lvi. lxi. lxi. lxiv. lxiv. lxv. lxv.	733 747 748 812 813 868 869 874 877	Endesmia R. Br. Enearlypus L'Herit. Anusyhora Cav. Callistemon Decrta. Leptosyermum Foret. Billotie R. B. Pabricia Gertm. Bag'ckia Andar. Padlum L. Myrtus L. Chammeladeium Desf. Calythrix R. Br. Darwinia Rudge  Passifloraceæ Lindl. Passiflora L. Disémma Dec. Tucabnia Juss.  Crassulàceæ Dec. Sadum L.	lxxi. lxxii.	958 958 960 960 961 961 961 961 961 964 964 964 964 965 965
Córchorus Thunb.  Spiræ'a L  Rùbus L  Potentílla L  Ròsa L  Rhodóphora Neck.  Lòwea Lindl  Cratæ'gus Lindl  Chotneaster Med  Mespilophora Neck.  Pyrus Lindl  Mespilophora Neck.  Pyrus Lindl  Mespilophora Neck.  Pyrus Lindl  Mespilophora Neck.  Pyrus Lindl  Mespilophora Neck.		liii. liv. lvi. lvi. lxi. lxi. lxiv. lxiv. lxv. lxv.	733 747 748 812 813 868 869 874 877	Endesmia R. Br. Enearlypus L'Herit. Anusyhora Cav. Callistemon Decrta. Leptosyermum Foret. Billotie R. B. Pabricia Gertm. Bag'ckia Andar. Padlum L. Myrtus L. Chammeladeium Desf. Calythrix R. Br. Darwinia Rudge  Passifloraceæ Lindl. Passiflora L. Disémma Dec. Tucabnia Juss.  Crassulàceæ Dec. Sadum L.	lxxi. lxxii.	958 958 960' 9600 961 961 961 961 961 964 964 964 964 965 965
Córchorus Thunb.  Spiræ'a L  Rùbus L  Potentílla L  Ròsa L  Rhodóphora Neck.  Lòwea Lindl  Cratæ'gus Lindl  Chotneaster Med  Mespilophora Neck.  Pyrus Lindl  Mespilophora Neck.  Pyrus Lindl  Mespilophora Neck.  Pyrus Lindl  Mespilophora Neck.  Pyrus Lindl  Mespilophora Neck.		liii. liv. lvi. lvi. lxi. lxi. lxiv. lxiv. lxv. lxv.	733 747 748 812 813 868 869 874 877	Endesmia R. Br. Enealypus L'Herit. Anaghpora Cav. Callistemo Cav. Metrosideros Garch. Leptospermum Forst. Leptospermum Forst. Bar'ckia Andr. Psdium L. Myrus L. Chammelańcium Deaf. Calythris R. Br. Darwinia Rudge  Passiflora L. Disemma Dec. Tacebnia Juss.  Crassulaceæ Dec. Sèdum L. Sempervium L. Anachmpseros Haw.	lxxi. lxxii.	958 958 960' 9600 961 961 961 961 961 964 964 964 964 965 965
Córchorus Thunb.  Spiræ'a L  Rùbus L  Potentílla L  Ròsa L  Rhodóphora Neck.  Lòwea Lindl  Cratæ'gus Lindl  Photínia Lindl  Cotoneáster Med  Mespilos Lindl  Mespilos Lindl  Mespilos Lindl  Mespilos Tourn.  Sórbus Tourn.  Sórbus Tourn.  Pyróphorum Neck.  Pyras Lindl Neck.  Appréphorum Neck.  Pyráster Ray.  Aria U'Obel.		liii. liv. lvi. lvi. lxi. lxi. lxiv. lxiv. lxv. lxv.	733 747 748 812 813 868 869 874 877	Endesmia R. Br. Enealypus L'Herit. Anaghpora Cav. Callistemo Cav. Metrosideros Garch. Leptospermum Forst. Leptospermum Forst. Bar'ckia Andr. Psdium L. Myrus L. Chammelańcium Deaf. Calythris R. Br. Darwinia Rudge  Passiflora L. Disemma Dec. Tacebnia Juss.  Crassulaceæ Dec. Sèdum L. Sempervium L. Anachmpseros Haw.	lxxi. lxxii.	958 958 960' 9600 961 961 961 961 961 964 964 964 964 965 965
Córchorus Thunb.  Spiræ'a L  Rùbus L  Potentílla L  Rhoa L  Rhodóphora Neck.  Lòwea Lindl  Cratæ'gus Lindl  Cotoneáster Med  Mespilus Lindl  Mespilus Lindl  Mespilus Lindl  Mespilus Tourn.  Syrbus Tourn.  Pyrophorum Neck.  Appréphorum Neck.  Pyruster Ray.  Aria U Obel.  Ariana Pers.		liii. liv. lvi. lvi. lxi. lxi. lxiv. lxv. lxv.	733 747 748 812 813 868 869 874 877	Endesmia R. Br. Eneasypus L'Herit. Anagiphora Cav. Callistemo Carv. Metrosideros Garda. Metrosideros Garda. Metrosideros Garda. Billatia R. Br. Fabricia Gierm. Bar'ckia Andr. Peddium L. Myrtus L. Chammelaficium Deaf. Calythrix R. Br. Darwinia Rudge  Passifloràceæ Lindl. Passiflora L. Disémma Dec. Tacebnia Juss.  Crassulaceæ Dec. Sèdum L. Sempervium L. Anucimperos Haw.  Mesembryàceæ Lindl.	lxxi. lxxii.	958 958 960 961 961 961 961 961 961 964 964 964 964 965 965
Córchorus Thunb.  Spiræ'a L  Rùbus L  Potentílla L  Ròsa L  Rhodóphora Neck.  Lòwea Lindl  Cratæ'gus Lindl  Photínia Lindl  Cotoneáster Med  Mespilos Lindl  Mespilos Lindl  Mespilos Lindl  Mespilos Tourn.  Sórbus Tourn.  Sórbus Tourn.  Pyróphorum Neck.  Pyras Lindl Neck.  Appréphorum Neck.  Pyráster Ray.  Aria U'Obel.		liii. liv. lvi. lvi. lxi. lxi. lxiv. lxv. lxv. lxv.	733 747 748 812 813 868 869 874 877 879	Endesmia R. Br. Enealypus L'Herit. Anaghpora Cav. Callistemo Cav. Metrosideros Garch. Leptospermum Forst. Leptospermum Forst. Bar'ckia Andr. Psdium L. Myrus L. Chammelańcium Deaf. Calythris R. Br. Darwinia Rudge  Passiflora L. Disemma Dec. Tacebnia Juss.  Crassulaceæ Dec. Sèdum L. Sempervium L. Anachmpseros Haw.	lxxi. lxxii.	958 958 960' 9600 961 961 961 961 961 964 964 964 964 965 965
Córchorus Thunb.  Spiræ'a L  Rùbus L  Potentílla L  Rhoa L  Rhodóphora Neck.  Lòwea Lindl  Cratæ'gus Lindl  Cotoneáster Med  Mespilus Lindl  Mespilus Lindl  Mespilus Lindl  Mespilus Tourn.  Syrbus Tourn.  Pyrophorum Neck.  Appréphorum Neck.  Pyruster Ray.  Aria U Obel.  Ariana Pers.		liii. liv. lvi. lvi. lxi. lxi. lxiv. lxv. lxv.	733 747 748 812 813 868 869 874 877 879	Endesmia R. Br. Eneasypus L'Herit. Anusyphora Cav. Cattistemon Decrita. Leptospermum Forst. Elilotie R. E. Pabricia Giertm. Bal'ckia Andar. Padum L. Myrus L. Chammelaichium Deaf. Crassuldaceæ Lindl. Disémma Dec. Tracebnia Juss.  Crassuldaceæ Dec. Sèdum L. Sempervivum L. Anuchmpseros Haw.  Mesembryantemum  Mesembryantemum	lxxi. lxxii.	958 950 960 960 961 961 961 961 961 961 964 964 964 964 965 965 965 966
Córchorus Thunb.  Spiræ'a L  Rùbus L  Potentílla L  Ròsa L  Rhodóphora Neck.  Lòwea Lindl  Cratæ'gus Lindl  Cotoneáster Med  Mespilus Lindl  Mespilus Lindl  Méspilus Lindl  Méspilus Lindl  Méspilus Tourn.  Sórbus Tourn.  Pyrojhorum Neck.  Appréphorum Neck.  Appréphorum Neck.  Pyráster Ray.  A ria L'Obel.  Arbaña Pers.  Cydònia Tourn.  Chænomèles  Parbidade Lind.		liii. liv. lvi. lvi. lxi. lxi. lxiv. lxv. lxv. lxv.	733 747 748 812 813 868 869 874 877 879	Endesmia R. Br. Eneasypus L'Herit. Anusyphora Cav. Cattistemon Decrita. Leptospermum Forst. Elilotie R. E. Pabricia Giertm. Bal'ckia Andar. Padum L. Myrus L. Chammelaichium Deaf. Crassuldaceæ Lindl. Disémma Dec. Tracebnia Juss.  Crassuldaceæ Dec. Sèdum L. Sempervivum L. Anuchmpseros Haw.  Mesembryantemum  Mesembryantemum	lxxi. lxxii.	958 958 960 961 961 961 961 961 961 964 964 964 964 965 965
Córchorus Thunb.  Spiræ'a L  Rùbus L  Potentílla L  Ròsa L  Rhodóphora Neck.  Lòwea Lindl  Cratæ'gus Lindl  Cotoneáster Med  Mespilus Lindl  Mespilus Lindl  Méspilus Lindl  Méspilus Lindl  Méspilus Tourn.  Sórbus Tourn.  Pyrojhorum Neck.  Appréphorum Neck.  Appréphorum Neck.  Pyráster Ray.  A ria L'Obel.  Arbaña Pers.  Cydònia Tourn.  Chænomèles  Parbidade Lind.		liii. liv. lvi. lvi. lxi. lxiv. lxv. lxv. lxv. lxv.	733 747 748 812 813 868 869 874 877 879	Endesmia R. Br. Eneasypus L'Herit. Anusyphora Cav. Cattistemon Decrita. Leptospermum Forst. Elilotie R. E. Pabricia Giertm. Bal'ckia Andar. Padum L. Myrus L. Chammelaichium Deaf. Crassuldaceæ Lindl. Disémma Dec. Tracebnia Juss.  Crassuldaceæ Dec. Sèdum L. Sempervivum L. Anuchmpseros Haw.  Mesembryantemum  Mesembryantemum	lxxi. lxxii.	953 953 960 961 961 961 961 961 961 961 964 964 964 964 964 965 965 965 965 966 966
Córchorus Thunb.  Spiræ'a L  Rùbus L  Potentílla L  Ròsa L  Rhodóphora Neck.  Lòwea Lindl  Cratæ'gus Lindl  Cotoneáster Med  Mespilus Lindl  Mespilus Lindl  Méspilus Lindl  Méspilus Lindl  Méspilus Tourn.  Sórbus Tourn.  Pyrojhorum Neck.  Appréphorum Neck.  Appréphorum Neck.  Pyráster Ray.  A ria L'Obel.  Arbaña Pers.  Cydònia Tourn.  Chænomèles  Parbidade Lind.		liii. liv. lvi. lvi. lxi. lxi. lxiv. lxv. lxv. lxv.	733 747 748 812 813 868 869 874 877 879	Endesmia R. Br. Eneasypus L'Herit. Anusyphora Cav. Cattistemon Decrita. Leptospermum Forst. Elilotie R. E. Pabricia Giertm. Bal'ckia Andar. Padum L. Myrus L. Chammelaichium Deaf. Crassuldaceæ Lindl. Disémma Dec. Tracebnia Juss.  Crassuldaceæ Dec. Sèdum L. Sempervivum L. Anuchmpseros Haw.  Mesembryantemum  Mesembryantemum	lxxi. lxxii.	958 950 960 960 961 961 961 961 961 961 964 964 964 964 965 965 965 966
Córchorus Thunb.  Spiræ'a L  Rùbus L  Potentílla L  Ròsa L  Rhodóphora Neck.  Lòwea Lindl  Cratæ'gus Lindl  Cotoneáster Med  Mespilus Lindl  Mespilus Lindl  Méspilus Lindl  Méspilus Lindl  Méspilus Tourn.  Sórbus Tourn.  Pyrojhorum Neck.  Appréphorum Neck.  Appréphorum Neck.  Pyráster Ray.  A ria L'Obel.  Arbaña Pers.  Cydònia Tourn.  Chænomèles  Parbidade Lind.		liii. liv. lvi. lvi. lxi. lxi. lxiv. lxv. lxv. lxv. lxv.	733 747 748 812 813 868 869 874 877 879	Endesmia R. Br. Endesmia R. Br. Endesmia El Herit. Anaghpora Cav. Callistemo Gartn. Metrosideros Gartn. Endesmia El Herit. Barckia Germ. Barckia Andr. Pedium L. Myrus L. Chammelaficium Deaf. Calythris R. Br. Darwinia Rudge  Passiflora L. Disémma Dec. Tucebnia Juss.  Crassulàceæ Dec. Sèdum L. Sempervium L. Anucimpseros Haw.  Mesembryánthemum  Nitrariàceæ Lindl. Nitrària L.	lxxi. lxxii.	953 953 960 961 961 961 961 961 961 961 964 964 964 964 965 965 965 965 965 966 966 966
Córchorus Thunb.  Spiræ'a L.  Pùtent'illa L.  Ròsa L.  Rhodóphora Neck.  Lòwea Lindl.  Cratæ'gus Lindl.  Chotea'ster Med.  Mespilus Lindl.  Cotone'aster Med.  Mespilus Lindl.  Mespilus Lindl.  Mespilus Lindl.  Mespilus Lindl.  Mespilus Tourn.  Sofbus Tourn.  Pyrojhorum Neck.  Pyras Tourn.  Pyrojhorum Neck.  Pyraster Ray.  Aria L'Obel.  Arônia Pers.  Cydònia Tourn.  Chænomèles  Raphidlepis Lindl.  Kageneckia K. et P.  Margrifarpus R. et P.  Margrifarpus R. et P.  Margrifarpus R. et E.  Ancistrum Lam.  Cercocárpus H. et K.		liii. liv. lvi. lvi. lxi. lxi. lxiv. lxv. lxv. lxv. lxv.	733 747 748 812 813 868 869 874 877 879	Endesmia R. Br. Eneasypus L'Herit. Anusphora Car. Cattistemo Carria. Levtospermum Forst. Elibotic R. F. Pabricia Gertm. Levtospermum Forst. Elibotic R. F. Pabricia Gertm. Paddum L. Myrus L. Darwinia Rudge  Passifloràceæ Lindl. Passifloràceæ Juss. Passiflora L. Disérma Dec. Tucebnia Juss.  Crassulàceæ Dec. Sèdum L. Sempervivum L. Anucimperos Haw.  Mesembryàceæ Lindl. Mesembryánthemum  Nitrariàceæ Lindl. Nitrària L.  Cactàceæ Lindl.	lxxi. lxxii.	953 953 960 961 961 961 961 961 961 961 964 964 964 964 964 965 965 965 965 966 966
Córchorus Thunb.  Spiræ'a L.  Rùbus L.  Potentílla L.  Ròsa L.  Rhodóphora Neck.  Lòwea Lindl.  Cratæ'gus Lindl.  Photínia Lindl.  Cotoneáster Med.  Mespilophora Neck.  Pŷrus Lindl.  Mespilophora Neck.  Pŷrus Lindl.  Mespilophora Neck.  Pŷrus Lindl.  Melánchier Tourn.  Sorbus Tourn.  Pyróphorum Neck.  Apyróphorum Neck.  Apyróphorum Neck.  Pyráster Ray.  A ria L'Obel.  Aria L'Obel.  Aria L'Obel.  Kageneckia K. et P.  Magyrichia Lindl.  Eriobárya Lindl.		liii. liv. lvi. lvi. lxi. lxi. lxiv. lxv. lxv. lxv. lxv.	733 747 748 812 813 868 869 874 877 879 929 931 933 933 934 934	Endesmia R. Br. Endesmia B. Hrit. Anaciphora Cav. Callistemo Carv. Callistemo Carv. Metrosideros Garda. Metrosideros Metrosideros Passifica L. Chameladeium Deaf. Calythrix R. Br. Darwinia Rudge  Passiflorà L. Disemma Dec. Taedmia Juss.  Crassulaceæ Dec. Sèdum L. Sempervium L. Anucimperos Haw.  Mesembryànthemum  Nitrariàceæ Lindl. Nitrària L.  Cactàceæ Lindl.  Cactàceæ Lindl.	lxxi. lxxii.	953 953 960 960 961 961 961 961 961 961 961 964 964 964 965 965 965 965 965 965 966 966
Córchorus Thunb.  Spiræ'a L.  Rùbus L.  Potentílla L.  Ròsa L.  Rhodóphora Neck.  Lòwea Lindl.  Cratæ'gus Lindl.  Photínia Lindl.  Cotoneáster Med.  Mespilóphora Neck.  Méspilus Lindl.  Mespilóphora Neck.  Pyrus Lindl.  Mespilóphora Neck.  Pyrus Lindl.  Malus Tourn.  Sorbus Tourn.  Pyróphorum Neck.  Apyróphorum Neck.  Pyráster Ray.  Aria L'Obel.  Arbnia Pers.  Cydònia Tourn.  Chænomèles  Raphidlepis Lindl.  Eriobidrya Lindl.  Kagenečkia K. et P.  Margyricárpus R. et P.  Empérum Lam.  Ancistrum Lam.  Cercocárpus H. R. et K.  Bernis Moc. et Sess.  Arbnia Moc. et Sess.		liii. liv. lvi. lvi. lxi. lxi. lxiv. lxv. lxv. lxv. lxv.	733 747 748 812 813 868 869 874 877 879 929 931 933 933 934 934	Endesmia R. Br. Endesmia B. Hrit. Anaciphora Cav. Callistemo Carv. Callistemo Carv. Metrosideros Garda. Metrosideros Metrosideros Passifica L. Chameladeium Deaf. Calythrix R. Br. Darwinia Rudge  Passiflorà L. Disemma Dec. Taedmia Juss.  Crassulaceæ Dec. Sèdum L. Sempervium L. Anucimperos Haw.  Mesembryànthemum  Nitrariàceæ Lindl. Nitrària L.  Cactàceæ Lindl.  Cactàceæ Lindl.	lxxi. lxxii.	953 953 960 961 961 961 961 961 961 961 964 964 964 964 965 965 965 965 965 966 966 966
Córchorus Thunb.  Spiræ'a L.  Rùbus L.  Potentílla L.  Ròsa L.  Rhodóphora Neck.  Lòwea Lindl.  Cratæ'gus Lindl.  Photínia Lindl.  Cotoneáster Med.  Mespilophora Neck.  Pŷrus Lindl.  Mespilophora Neck.  Pŷrus Lindl.  Mespilophora Neck.  Pŷrus Lindl.  Melánchier Tourn.  Sorbus Tourn.  Pyróphorum Neck.  Apyróphorum Neck.  Apyróphorum Neck.  Pyráster Ray.  A ria L'Obel.  Aria L'Obel.  Aria L'Obel.  Kageneckia K. et P.  Magyrichia Lindl.  Eriobárya Lindl.		liii. liv. lvi. lvi. lxi. lxiv. lxv. lxv. lxv. lxv. lxv.	733 747 748 812 813 868 869 874 877 879 931 931 933 934	Endesmia R. Br. Endesmia B. Hrit. Anaciphora Cav. Callistemo Carv. Callistemo Carv. Metrosideros Garda. Metrosideros Metrosideros Passifica L. Chameladeium Deaf. Calythrix R. Br. Darwinia Rudge  Passiflorà L. Disemma Dec. Taedmia Juss.  Crassulaceæ Dec. Sèdum L. Sempervium L. Anucimperos Haw.  Mesembryànthemum  Nitrariàceæ Lindl. Nitrària L.  Cactàceæ Lindl.  Cactàceæ Lindl.	lxxi. lxxii.	953 953 960 960 961 961 961 961 961 961 961 964 964 964 965 965 965 965 965 965 966 966

	Contents.	Text.	- Contents.	Text.
Grossulàceæ Dec.	lxxii.	967	Leycestèria Wall lxxxi.	1060
Ribes L	lxxii.	968	Hamèlia Puer.	
Gressulária Tourn.			Rubiàceæ Juss. lxxxi.	1061
Chrysobótrya Spach. Calobótrya Spach.			Cephalánthus L lxxxi.	1061
Coreósma Spach.			Pinckneya Michx Ixxxi.	1062 1062
Rèbes Spach.	, .		Pinckneya Michx Ixxxi. Cinchona Poir Ixxxi. Seriesa ( omin Ixxxi.	1062 1062 1062
Escalloniaceæ R. Br.	lxxiv.	992	Dyshda Lour lxxxi. Buchozia L'Hérit lxxxi.	1062 1062 1062
I'tea L	lxxiv.	992	Seriss Comm.	1062
Cedrèla Lour. Diconángia Mx.			Phyllis L. lxxxl.	1062
Escallònia Mutis	lxxiv.	993	Anthospérmum L lxxxi.  Ambrària Walsh lxxxi.  Rùbia L lxxxi.	1062
Stereoxylon R. et P.				1062 1062 1062
Saxifràqeæ Dec.	lxxv.	994	Houstinia L lxxxi.  Manéttia Cham. et Schl lxxxi.	1062
Hydrángea L	lxxv.	994	Lobeliàceæ Juss. lxxxi.	1063
Hortensia Juss.	1.4.4.	331	Ti'pa G. Don - Ixxxi. Lobelia Forst.	1063
Umbelliferæ Juss.	lxxv.	997		1000
			Campanulaceæ R. Br. lxxxi.	1063
Bupleirum Tourn	lxxv.	997	Müsschia Dumort lxxxi.  Campánula L.	1065
Bupréstis Spreng. Séseli Bauh.			Compósitæ Adans. Ixxxii.	1063
Séseli Bauh.			4	1064
Araliàceæ Juss.	lxxv.	998	Stæhelina Lessing lxxxii.  Báccharis R. Br lxxxii.	1065
Aràlia L	lxxv.	998	I'va L lxxxii.	1066
Hédera Swartz	lxxv.	999	Santolina L lxxxii.	1066
			Artemísia Cass lxxxii.	1068
Hamamelàceæ Lindl.	lxxv.	1006	Abrotanus Dod.	
Hamamelideæ R. Br.	1	1007	Absinthium Lob. Helichrysum Lessing - lxxxii.	1070
Hamamèlis L	lxxv.	1007	Helichrysum Lessing - lxxxii.	1010
Fothergilla L	lxxvi.	100	Gnaphòlium L. Stæ chas Dod.	1050
			Astélmia R. Br lxxxii.	1070
Cornàceæ Lindl.	lxxvi.	1009	Cinerària Lessing lxxxii.	1070
Córneæ Dec.	, .	2000	Jacobæ`a Bonp. Agathæ`a Cas.	2070
Córnus L	lxxvi.	1009	Carlow(zia Monch - lxxxii. Oaobròma Lk.	1072
Virga Matth. Benthàmia Lindl	lxxvii.	1019	Calliumia R. Br.   Ixxii.   Culliumia R. Br.   Ixxii.   Ixxiii.   Ixxiii.   Ixxiii.   Ixxiii.   Ixxiii.   Ixxiii.   Ixxiii.   Ixxiii.   Ixxiii.	1072 1072
Loranthàceæ Lindl.	lxxvii.	1020	Othonna L IXXXII.	1072 1072 1072 1072 1072 1072
Lorantheæ Juss.	IXXVII.	1020	Osteospermum L lxxxiii. Calendula Vent lxxxiii.	1072
	lxxvii.	1021	Mutisia D. Don lxxxiii. Dáhlia Cav lxxxiii.	1075 1075
Aúcuba Thunb	lxxvii.	1026	Atalánthus D. Don - lxxxiii.  Prenánthes L.  Sónchus Jacy lxxxiii.	
Eùbasis Sal.		- 1	Vernonia Hook.	1073 1073 1073
Loránthus L.	lxxvii.	1026	Vernônia Hook, Ixxxiii.  A'ster Lab. Ixxxii.  Hartônia Caley.  Chrysécoma L. Ixxxiii.	1073
Caprifoliàceæ Richd.	lxxvii.	1027	Brachyke'na Snt lxxxiii.	1073
Sambucus Tourn	lxxvii.	1027		1073 1073 1073 1074 1074 1074 1074 1074
Phyteima Lour.	lxxvii.	1032	Fodanthus Lindl.   IXXIII.   IXXIIII.   IXXIII.   IXXIIII.   IXXIIII.   IXXIII.   IXXIIII.   IXXIIII.   IXXIIII.   IXXIIII.   IXXIIII.   IXXIIII	1074
Vibúrnum L	IXXVII.	1032	CAdera Thunh. Ixxxiii.	1074
O'pulus Tourn. Tinus Tourn.	, .	1010	Isrelia Cos lxxxiii.	1074
Diervilla	lxxix.	1042	Athanasia L.  Balsamita Desf.  Pienza Wild.	1074 1074
Weigelia Pers.			Pientza Willd lxxxiii.  Tanacetum L'Hérit lxxxiii.  Eriocéphalus L lxxxiii.	
Lonicera Desf	lxxix.	1042	Senècio L Ixxxiii. Tarchonánthus Lam Ixxxiii. Vivicorus D. Den Ixxiii.	1074 1074 1074
Caprifolium Juss. Xylósteum Juss.			Eriócoma D. Don - lxxxii.	1071
Chamæcérasus Tourn. Periclýmenum Tourn.			Epacridùceæ Lindl. lxxxiii.	1075
Xulusteon Tourn.			Epacrideæ Br.	
Nintoba Swt.			Styphelia R. Br.   Ixxiii.   Stenanthera R. Br.   Ixxiii.   Ixxi	1075 1075 1075 1075 1075 1075 1075 1075
Islka Börck. Istca Mænch.			Stenanthera R. Br IXXVIII.  Lisconthe R. Br IXXVIII.  Lisconthe R. Br IXXVIII.	11075
Symphoricárpos Dill	lxxxi.	1058	Leucopigon R. Br Ixxxiii.  Leucopigon R. Br Ixxxiii.	1075
Symphoricarpa Neck. Symphoria Pers.		-	Monotoca R. Br.  Trochocárpa R. Br.  Fynactic Forst.	1075
Anisanthia Wild.			Lysinèma R. Br lxxxiii.	1075 1075
Lonicera L.			Andersonia R. Br.	.010

	Contents.	Tort		
Sprengėlia Sm. Sphenotoma Swl. Dracophyllum R. Br.	lxxxiii.	Text. 1075 1075	Virèya Contents.  Befaria H. et B. Zciv.	Text. 1173
Dracophyllum R. Br.	1222111.	10/3	Hymenanthes Blum.	1173 1173 1173 1173 1173 1173
77 T			Gaylussáccia H. B. et K xciv. Thibaudia H. B. et K xciv.	1173 1173
Ericàceæ Juss. 1	xxxiii.	1076	Cavendíshia Lind! xciv.	1173 1173
Erica D. Don 1	xxxiii.	1079	Ceratostema R. et P Xciv.	1173 1173
	xxxiii.	1082	Symplocàceæ D. Don. xcv.	1186
	lxxxv.	1084	Sýmplocos L xciv.	1186
Callista D. Don -	lxxxiv.	1089 1089	Stundage Rich :	7.10#
Ceràmia D. Don Dasyánthes D. Don -	lxxxiv.	1089	Styràceæ Rich. xciv.	1187
Callista D. Don Ceràmia D. Don Dasyánthes D. Don Deśmia D. Don Eurylepis D. Don Páchysa D. Don	lxxxiv.	1089 1090	Styrax L xciv.	1187
Páchysa D. Don	lxxxiv.	1091	Halesiàceæ D. Don	
Syringodea D. Don Blæria L. E'ctasis D. Don	lxxxiv-	1091 1091 1092		
Eurystègia D. Don	lxxxiv-	1093 1093	and Link xciv.	1189
Eurystègia D. Don Lophándra D. Don Lámprotis D. Don	lxxxiv.	1093	Halèsia Ellis - xciv.	1189
Andrómeda L	lxxxv.	1105	Company Tin II	
Polifolia Buxb.		1107	Sapotàceæ Lindl. xciv.	1191
	xxxvi.		Sapòteæ R. Br.	
	xxxvi.	1108 1108	Argània Rœm. et Schult. xciv.	1191
	xxxvi.		Elæodéndron Retz. Sideróxylon L.	
	xxxvi.	1109	Bumèlia Swartz xcv.	1192
	xxxvi.	1113	A`chras L.	1102
	xxvii.	1114	Chrysophýllum Aubl.	
	xxvii.	1115	Ebenàceæ Dec. xcv.	1194
Dabœ'cia D. Don - lx	xxvii.	1116		
	xxvii.	1117	Diospyros L. - xcv.	1194
	xxviii.	1123	E'benus Comm. Guaiacàna <i>Tourn</i> .	
	xxviii.	1124	Pseudolòtus Matth.	410=
	xxviii.	1125		1197
	xxviii.	1126	Oleàceæ Lindl. xcv.	1198
Memécylum Mx.	X-X V 141.	1120	Olèinæ Hoff.	
	xviii.	1127	Ligústrum Tourn xcv.	1198
	cxviii.	1127	Phillýrea Tourn xcv.	1203
	xxix.	1130	Chionánthus L xcvi.	1205
Azālea L.			O'lea L	120"
Rhodòra L. Chamærhododéndros Tourn.			Syringa L xcvi.	1208
Kálmia L	xcii.	1151	Fráxinus Tourn xcvii.	1213
Menzièsia Sm	xcii.	1152		1213
Azàlea D. Don	xcii.	1153	O'rnus Pers xcviii.	1241
Loiseleùria Desf.			Jasminàceæ Lindl. xcix.	1248
Chamælèdon Lk. Leiophýllum Pers	xcii.	1154	Jasmineæ Juss.	1210
Ammyrsine Pursh.	ACII.	1104	Jasminum Forsk xcix.	1248
Fischera Swartz.			Mongòrium Lam.	1.010
Lèdum L	xcii.	1155	A manumikaan T indl :	2014
Vaccinium L	xcii.	1156	Apocynaceæ Lindl. xcix.	1254
Vitis idæ'a	xcii.	1156		
Oxycóccus Pers	xciii.	1168	Vinca $L$ xcix.	1254
Bryanthus Gmel	xciv.	1171 1712	Pervinea Tourn.  Gelsèmium Mx xcix.	1256 1256
Meladòra Sal.		ı	Nèrium L xcix.	1256
		VOI	TIT	
		VOL.	111.	
Asclepiàdeæ Lindl.	25 0250	1000	Colmann D. Don	1004
Asclepideæ R. Br.	xcix.	1257	Cobœ'a Cav.	1264
Períploca L	xcix.	1257		1261
Bignoniàceæ R. Br.			Convolvulàceæ R. Br. c.	1264
	c.	1258	Convólvulus L c.	1264
Bignònia Tourn	c.	1258	Boraginàceæ Lindl. c.	1265
Técoma Juss	c.	1259	Boragineæ Juss.	
Catálpa Juss	c.	1261	Lithospérmum L c. E'chium L	1265 1265
Eccremocárpus Humb. Calámpelis D. Don	c. c.	1263 1263	Heliotròpium L	1265

	ents.	Text.	Conten	
Cordiaceæ R. Br.	c.	1265	Chenopodiàceæ Lindl. cii	. 1287
Ehretia Roxb.	c.		Chenopòdium L cii	. 1288
Solanacea Lindl.	c.	1266	Salsòla I.,	
Solanum L	c.	1266	Snaeda Forsk. A'triplex L eii	i. 1289
Melangdan Tourn.			Hálimus Bauh	1000
Pseudo-Capsicum Monch. Nyeterium Vent.			Diòtis Schreb cii	i. 1290
Aquartia Jacq.	ci.	1269	A'xuris L.	
Lýcium L Jasminoides Niss.			Ceratospérmum Pers. Achyranthes Forsk.	
Grabówskia Schlecht -	ci.	1273	Urtica Roy	
Nicotiàna Grah. Brugmánsia R. et P. Solandra L.	cl.	1274 1274 1274	Anábasis L cli Koshia Schr cli	i. 1291
Cestrum L. Véstia Willd. Cántua Juss.	ci.	1274 1274	Bósea L cli Camphorósma Schk cli	
			Polygonàceæ Lindl. cii	i. 1292
	ci.	1276	Tragopýrum Bieb cii	
Scrophularineæ R. Br.	ci.	1276	Polúgonum L.	
Búddlea L.	ci.		Atrapháxis $L$ cu	
Maurandya Jacq.	ci. ci.	1277 1277 1277 1277	Calligonum L cit	ii. 1295
Anthocércis R. Br. Calceolaria R. Br Ferónica Ait.	ci.	1277	Pterocóccos Pall.	ii. 1296
	ci.	1277 1277 1277 1277 1277 1277	Pirmor I Ci	ii. 1296 ii. 1296
Caprània L. Frallnia Bot, Mag. Alonsòa K, et P. Angelonia H. H. et K. Lophospermum Don Rhodochiton Zuce. Nyoterinja D. Don	ci.	1277		
Angelonia H. H. et K Lophospérmum Don -	ci.	1277 1277 1277 1277 1277	Lauràceæ Lindl. ci	i. 1296
Rhodochiton Zuce. Nycterinia D. Don	ci.	1277	Laurus Plin ci	ii. 1296
Labiàtæ Juss.	ci.	1278	Sássafras Esenb. Benzöin Esenb.	
Saturčja L	ci.	1278	Cinnamomum R. Br C	iv. 1305
Thỳmus L	ci.	1278	Persea Spr.  Protenceæ Juss. ci	v. 1306
Hyssòpus L	cii.	1278	Bánksia R. Br	iv. 1506
Tenerium Schreb.	cii.	1279	Grevilleg Cunn	iv. 1306 iv. 1306
Phlòmis L	cii.	$\frac{1279}{1279}$	FT31 75 T	iv. 1306
Rosmarinus L.	cii.	1281		iv. 1307
Stàchys L Lavándula L	cii.	1281	Thymelæ'a Tourn.	1001
A'cynos Lk	cii.	1282	Dophnöides Gesn. Laurèola Roy.	
Gardoquia Hook	cii.	1282	Sanamunda Bauh.	
Westringia Sm	cii.	1282		cv. 1314
Sálvia L	cii.	$\frac{1282}{1283}$	Coddia L	cv. 1315 cv. 1315 cv. 1315
Audibértia Benth	cii.	1255	Passerina L. Pimelèa	
Sideritis Ait. Leonòtis R. Br.	cii.	1283 1283 1283 1283	Santalàceæ Brown.	ev. 1316 ev. 1315
Sphácele Benth. Dracocéphalum Com. Pràsium L.	cii.	1283	11 3 3300 11.	evi. 1315
Prà-ium L. Prostanthera Lab.	cii.	1283	Osyris L C	10.0
Verbenaceæ Juss.	cii.	1285	Elæagnàceæ Lindl.	vi. 1321
Vitex L	cii.	1285	Elæagnus Tourn C	vi. 1321
C crodéndron R. Br. Volkameria L. Duránta Hook.	cii.	1286 1286	Hippóphae L G	evi. 1324
Duránta Hook.	cii.	1286	Rhamnoides Tourn.	vi. 1327
Aloýsia Or Verběna L' Hérit. Lippia Kunth.			Shepheran Pare.	
Lippia Kunth.		3.000		vi. 1328
Myopórinæ R. Br.	cii.	1287	. I miscorocinto aco	evi. 1328
Mysporum Clabalaniacan Lindl	cii	1287	Eunhorhiacese Juss. c	vii. 1330
Globulariacea Lindl.	cii.	1201	Euphórbia c	vii. 1331
Globulària L	cii.	1287	Tithymalus	vii. 1332
Plumbaginàceæ R. Br.	cii.	1287	Dillingto Contract	vii. 1332
	cil.	1285	Placifothus Forst.	evii. 1311 evii. 1311
Státice L. Flumbago L.	cii.	1287	Clustia Bot. Mag.	

	_ ,	Out it	PD
Contents.	Text.	Pterocarya Kunth - cxi.	Text. 1451
Urticaceæ Lindl. cvii. Urticeæ Juss.	1342	Salicàceæ Lindl. cxi.	1453
Mòrus Tourn cvii.	1343	Salicineæ Rich.	
Broussonètia Vent cviii.	1361	Salix L. $cxi$ .	1453
Papŷrus Encyc. Bot. Maclùra Nutt cviii.	1362	Pópulus Tourn cxxi.	1636
Tóxilon Raf.		Betulàceæ Dum. cxxiii.	1677
Ficus Tourn cviii.	1365	A'lnus Tourn cxxiii.	1677
Bòrya Willd cviii.	1370	Bétula Tourn cxxiii.	1690
Adèlia Michx. Bigelòvia Sm.		Corylàceæ Lindl. cxxiv.	1715
Ulmàccæ Mirb. cviii.	1371	Cupuliferæ Rich. Quércus L cxxiv.	1717
U'lmus L cviii.	1373	Plex Tourn.	
Plánera Gmel cx.	1409	Sùber Tourn.	1949
Céltis Tourn cx.	1413	Fâgus L CXXIX.	1949
Juglandàceæ Lindl. ex.	1420	Castànea Tourn cxxx.	1983
Juglándeæ Juss.		Cárpinus L cxxx.	2004
Jùglans $L$ cx.	1421	O'strya Willd exxxi.	2015
Carya Nutt cxi.	1421	Cárpinus L. Córylus L exxxi.	2016
Hicdrius Raf.		Cotylus 2 Canal.	2010
	VOI	137	
	VOI	L. IV.	
Garryàceæ Lindl. cxxxi.	2031	Cunninghàmia R. Br cxl.	2445
Gárrya Doug cxxxi.	2031	Dámmara Rumph cxl.	2447
Platanàceæ Lindl. exxxi.	2032	§ CUPRE'SSINE CXl.	2453
Plátanus L cxxxi.	2033	Thùja $L$ $\operatorname{cxl}$ .	2454
Balsamaceæ Lindl. cxxxii.	2048	Cállitris Vent cxli.  Fresnèlia Mirb.	2462
Liquidámbar L cxxxii.	2049	Cupréssus clxi.	2464
Altingia Nov.		Taxòdium Rich clxii.	2480
Myricaceæ Lindl. cxxxii.	2055	Schubértia Mirb. Condylocárpus Sal.	
Myrica L cxxxii.	2055	Juniperus L cxlii,	2487
Comptònia Banks cxxxii.	2059	Empetràceæ Nutt. cxliii.	2506
Liquidámbar L. Myrìca L.		E'mpetrum L cxliii.	2506
Casuaràceæ. R. Br. cxxxii.	2060	Corèma D. Don - cxliii.	2508
Casuarina Ait cxxxii.	2060	Ceratiola Mx cxliii.	2508
Gnetàceæ Lindl. cxxxiii.	2062	Smilàceæ Brown. exliii.	2509
E'phedra L cxxxiii.	2062	Smilax L cxliii.	2510
FD 1 T 11		T '''' D	
Taxàceæ Lindl. exxxiii.	2065	Liliàceæ Dec. cxliv.	2215
Taxus L cxxxiii. Salisbùria Sm cxxxiii.	$2066 \\ 2094$	Aspáragus L cxliv.	2516
		Rúscus L cxliv.	2517
Giugko Kæmpf.  Podocárpus L'Hérit cxxxiii. Dacrydium Soland cxxxiii. Phyllocladus Rich cxxxiii.	2100 2101 2102	Yúcca L cxlv.	2521
		Amaryllidàceæ Lindl.	
Conifera Juss. exxxiii.	2103	Fourcroýa Vent cxlv.	2527
Pinus L cxxxiii cxxxiii.	2152	Littæ'a Brig cxlv.	2528
A'bies D. Don cxxxvii.	2293	Bonapártea Haw.	
Picea Lk.		Agave $L$ cxlv.	2529
Picea D. Don - cxxxviii.	2329	Phórmium Thun cxlv.	2529
Larix Tourn cxxxix.	2350	Pálmeæ Juss.	a
Cèdrus Barrel cxl.	2402	Chamæ'rops L cxlv.	2530
Araucària R. et P exl.	2432	Gramíneæ R. Br.	
Eutássa Sal.		Bambùsa L exlv.	2532
Colymbèa Sal. Dombèya Lam. 1		Arúndo Beauv cxlv.	2532

# EPITOME OF THE PLATES.

## Vol. V.

Magnoliàceæ.

Magnòlia, 9 sp. and 2 var.; 12 plates.

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Laúrus, 2 sp.; 3 pl.

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Quércus, 13 sp. and 6 var.; 24 pl.
Fàgus, 1 sp. and 2 var.; 4 pl.
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Táxus, 1 sp. and 1 var.; 4 pl. Salisbùria, 1 sp.; 2 pl.

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Thùia, 2 sp.; 2 pl.

Thùia, 2 sp.; 2 pl.

Cupréssus, 2 sp.; 1 pl.

Taxòdium, 1 sp.; 2 pl.,

Juníperus, 3 sp.; 5 pl.

# CONTENTS.

#### INTRODUCTION.

Uses of Trees, 1. Ornaments, 2. Interchange of Trees, 3. Arrangement of the Work, 4.

### PART I.

GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF THE TREES AND SHRUBS OF TEMPERATE CLIMATES.

#### CHAP. I.

- Of the Knowledge of Trees and Shrubs which existed among the Nations of Antiquity, 15.
  - Sacred Trees, 15. Trees of the Egyptians and Persians, 16. Enumeration of the Species of Trees indigenous to Greece as given by Theophrastus, 17. Trees of the Romans, 19.

#### CHAP. II.

- Of the History and Geography of the Trees and Shrubs now in the British Islands, 20.
  - Sect. I. Of the Native Trees and Shrubs of the British Islands, 20.
    - Trees found by Cæsar, 20. Trees, the indigenousness of which is considered doubtful, 21. Beech, Sweet Chestnut, English Elm, &c., 22. The Box, 25. Trees known to our Saxon Ancestors, 26. Enumeration of the Species and Varieties of Ligneous Plants included in the British Flora, from Smith and Hooker, 27. Classification of the Ligneous British Flora, according to height, habit, and popular character, 30.
  - Sect. II. Of the Foreign Trees and Shrubs introduced into the British Isles, 31.
    - Subsect. 1. Of the Foreign Trees and Shrubs introduced into Britain by the Romans, and during the Middle Ages, till the end of the 15th Century, 32.
      - Trees and Shrubs introduced by the Romans 32.; by the Occupiers of Monasteries and other religious Houses, and by the Crusaders, 33. Introduction of the cultivated Rose, 33. York and Lancaster Rose, 34. Foreign Trees and Shrubs of Scotland and Ireland, 34.

- Subsect. 2. Of the Foreign Trees and Shrubs introduced into Britain in the 16th Century, 35.
  - Trees and Shrubs introduced in the time of Henry VIII., 35. Fitzherbert, Turner, Goodge, L'Obel, Grindal, Hampden, Gerard, &c., 35. Trees and Shrubs in the Earl of Essex's Garden at Barn Ellms, 36. Corbett's Nursery at Twickenham, 36. Raleigh's Park in Dorsetsbire, 36. Enumeration of the Species of Trees and Shrubs introduced into England during the 16th Century, by Hugh Morgan, Gray, L'Obel, Grindal, Gerard, &c., 36. 39.
- Subsect. 3. Of the Foreign Trees and Shrubs introduced into Britain in the 17th Century, 40.
- tain in the 17th Century, 40.

  Tradescant's Garden at Lambeth, Bishop Compton's Garden at Fulham, 41. Ray's Historia Plantarum, 41. Dr. Mitchel, Sir Wm. Watson, Mr. Bentick, Dr. Plukenet, Sir Hans Sloane, Furber of Kensington, Gray of Fulham, &c., 41. Enumeration of Species of Foreign Trees and Shrubs found in the Episcopal Garden at Fulham in 1751, 42.; in 1793, and again in 1809, by Lyson, 43.; in 1835, 44. Banister, Evelyn, Ilermann, Gibson, Sir Stephen Fox, London and Wise, Cooke, Lukar, London and Field, Dr. Uvedale, Miller, &c., 42. 46. Enumeration of the Trees and Shrubs in troduced into England during the 17th Century, according to the Hortus Kewensis, 49. Harefield Park, 52. Edinburgh Botanic Garden, Oxford Botanic Garden, 53.
- Subsect. 4. Of the Foreign Trees and Shrubs introduced into Britain during the 18th Century, 54.
  - Trees and Shrubs introduced at Whitton, Goodwood, Syon, &c., 54. Miller, Bradley, Switzer, Linnæus, Peter Collinson, the London Nurserymen, &c., 54. Ridgway House Garden, 54. London Gardens in 1712, 55. Lord Petre's Collection, 55.

John Clark, a Butcher at Barnes, famous for raising Cedars from Seed, &c., 55. The Great Cedar at Hendon Place, the Cedars at Whitton, 55. Fine Gardens noticed by Collinson on a blank Leaf of his Copy of Miller's Dictionary, 56. Enumeration of Trees and Shrubs, with their Dimensions, found in the Garden at Mill Hill (which formerly belonged to Collinson) in January, 1835. 56. Peterboyeauch House Whitten. formerly belonged to Collinson) in January, 1835, 56. Peterborough House, Whitton, 57. Twickenham Botanie Garden, Thorndon Hall, Essex, 58. Cedar House, Cashiobury, 59. Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs propogated for Sale in the London Nurseries in 1730, 60. Celebrated Amateurs and Gardeners of that Time: Dr. Compton, S. Rownardson, Fan. Dr. Uzdale Durbess. and Gardeners of that Time: Dr. Compton, S. Reynardson, Esq., Dr. Uvedale, Duchess of Beaufort, Earl of Pembroke, 61. Dubois, 62. List of Species and Varieties of Trees and Shrubs given in the Catalogue of the Society of Gardeners, arranged according to the Natural System, 64. Catesby's Travels and Publications, 68. Plan for importing Acorns and other Seeds of American Trees, 70. Dr. Garden of Charlestown, 70. Planting of Stowe, Blenheim, Corby Castle, Pain's Hall, &c., 70, 71. Upton House, and its fine Specimens of Foreign Trees and Shrubs, 71. Trees and Shrubs at Purser's Cross in 1756, their comparative Dimensions taken at different periods becomes a control of the second of t Dimensions taken at different periods between 1793 and 1835, 72. Trees and Shrubs at Syon, at Croome, and at various other Places, 73. Collection in the Chelsea Botanie Garden, 74. Botanie Garden and Arboretum at Kew, Sherard's Botanie Garden at Eltham, Twickenham Botanie Garden at Eltham, Twickenham Botanic Garden, 75. Brompton Park Nursery, 76. Kensington Nursery, Hoxton Nursery, Mile End Nursery, 77. Putney Nursery, Hammersmith Nursery, 78. Hackney Botanic Garden and Nursery, and those of Brentford, Lewisham, New Cross, &c., 79. Botanical and Horticultural Authors and Artists of the 18th Century, 79. Enumeration of the Trees and Shrubs introduced during each Decade of the 18th Century, 80–84. Biographical Notices of John and William Bartram, 85. Trees and Shrubs 80-84. Biographical Notices of John and William Bartram, 85. Trees and Shrubs introduced into Scotland during the 18th Century, 86. Dr. Walker's Exertions, 87. Mr. Sang's Planter's Kalendar, 89. Lists of the Species of Foreign Trees and Shrubs introduced into Scotland during the 17th and 18th Centuries according to Dr. Walker, 90, 91. Taymouth, Inverary Castle, 91. Prestonfield, 92. Hamilton Palace, 92. Panmure, New Posso, 93. Holyrood House, 94. Bargally, the Property of Andrew Heron, one of the greatest Botanists and Horticulturists that has ever appeared in Scotland, 95, 99. Dunkeld, 99. New Hailes, Arbigland. Loudon Castle, Dalmahoy, 101. Arbigland. Loudon Castle, Dalmahoy, 101. Hopetoun House, Carmichael, Tyningham, Hopetonn House, Carmichael, Tyningham, 102. Scottish Nurseries, 104. Indigenous Trees of Ireland, 105. Irish Yew in a Garden at Mayland near Antrim, 106. Antrim Castle, 106. Mitchelstown, 107. Moira, and other Places celebrated for Foreign Trees; Lords Oriel and Clanbrasil introduced by far the greater number of Trees into Ireland in the 18th Century, 108. Dispensions of many fine Specimens of Traces. into Ireland in the 18th Century, 108. Di-mensions of many fine Specimens of Trees and Shruhs at Oriel Temple, 109.; at An-trim Castle, 109.; at Tellymore Park, at Dundalk, 110.; at Cypress Grove, at Moira, and at Cranmore, 111.; at Castle Ward, 112.; at Howth Castle, Charleville Forest, and Shelton Abbey, 113.; at Castle Freke, Florence Court, Killrudery House, Mount Anville Hill, Castletown, 114. The finest Cedars in Ireland, 114. The Ingest Oak in Ireland, 115. Foreign Trees and Shrubs at Hillsborough, 115. Irish Nurseries, 115. Kilkenny Nursery, &c., 116. Glasnevin and Trluity College Botanic Gardens, 116, 117.

Subsect. 5. Of the Foreign Trees and Shrubs introduced into Britain during the 19th Century, 117.

The number of Trees and Shrubs introduced in the three first Decades, 117. Biographical Notice of John Fraser, the Botanical Collector, 119.; of John Lyon, 122.; of David Douglas, 123. List of the Species and Varieties of Trees and Shrubs introduced into Europe by Douglas, 125. Number of Species of Foreign Trees and Shrubs introduced in Britain during every 10 Years, between 1548 and 1830; Number of Species furnished to Britain by each particular Foreign Country, 126. Planters of British Arboretums and Fruticetums since the Commencement of the 19th Century, 120. Public Bodies that have planted Arboretums, 129. British Nurserymen who have formed Arboretums, 130.

#### Спар. III.

Of the History and Geography of the Trees and Shrubs of the Continent of Europe, 132.

Sect. I. Of the Indigenous and Foreign Trees and Shrubs of France, 132.

Enumeration of the Species of Trees and Shrubs indigenous to France, according to the Botanicon Gallicum, 132. Comparison between the Ligneous Flora of France, and that of Britain, 134. Classification of the Indigenous and Foreign Trees of France by Professor Thouin, 135. Comparison between the Number of Ligneous Plants in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, and the London Horticultural Society's Garden, in 1834, 138. Robin, Duhamel, Jansen, Lemonnier, &c., 137. Remains of Collections of Foreign Trees and Shrubs in France, existing in 1834, 138. Existing Collectors of Foreign Trees and Shrubs in France, 139. Notice of Duhamel du Monceau, 140.; of André Michaux, 140.; of F. A. Michaux, 142.; of Dumont de Courset, and of the Gardens at Courset, 142.

SECT. II. Of the Indigenous and Foreign Trees and Shrubs of Holland and the Netherlands, 143.

Botanic Garden at Antwerp, 144. Country Seats near Rotterdam, 144. Garden at Läcken, with Dimensions of some of the Exotic Trees there, 145. Brussels, Ghent, and other Botanic Gardens, 145.

Sect. III. Of the Indigenous and Foreign Trees and Shrubs of Germany, including Hungary, 145.

Enumeration of the Ligneous Plants indigenous to Germany and Illugary, 146. Historical Notices of the Places most celebrated for their Collection of Exotic Trees and Shrubs, 147. Heidelberg, Baden, Durhach, Schwöbber, Harbke, Wörlitz, Schönbrunn, 145. Botanic Garden of the University of Vienna, Kopenzel, Brück on the Leytha, Hadersdorf, Eisenstadt, 150. Enumeration of the Species of Evergreen Trees and Shrubs, foreign and indigenous, which stand the Winter at Yienna without Protection, 150. Remarkable Specimens of Trees and Shrubs in the Botanic Garden at Berlin, 151. Foreign Trees and

- Shrubs in Bavaria, in Saxony, in Hanover, 151.; in Wirtemberg, in Baden, in Hesse Cassel, in Nassau, 152.; in Mecklenburg, Anhalt, Frankfort, &c., 153. Principal German Nurseries, 153.
- Sect. IV. Of the Indigenous and Foreign Trees and Shrubs of Scandinavia, including Denmark, Holstein, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Iceland, Greenland, and the Faroe Islands, 153.
  - Enumeration of the Species of Ligneous Plants indigenous in the Scandinavian Peninsula, 153.; in the Faroe Islands, 154. Arboricultural Flora of Sweden, of Denmark, 154. Swedish Noblemen most conspicuous for introducing Foreign Trees and Shruhs, 155.
- Sect. V. Of the Indigenous and Foreign Trees and Shrubs of the Russian Empire, 155.
  - Enumeration of the Ligneous Species indigenous to Russia, from Pallas's Flora Rossica, 156. Trees and Shrubs foreign and indigenous, which stand the Winter in the Petersburg Gardens, 157. Trees and Shrubs, foreign and indigenous, which endure the Winter in Moscow, 158. Trees and Shrubs which grow in the open Air in the Crimea, 159.
- Sect. VI. Of the Indigenous and Foreign Trees and Shrubs of Switzerland, 161.
  - Enumeration of the Indigenous Species from Gaudin's Flora Hetvetica, 160. Exotic Trees cultivated in Switzerland, Swiss Nurseries, 161. Places celebrated for Collections of Trees, 162. Bourdigny, 163. Botanic Gardens of Geneva, 164.
- SECT. VII. Of the Indigenous and Foreign Trees and Shrubs of Italy, Greece, Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean Islands, 164.
  - Enumeration of Species from various Authors, 164—168.
  - Subsect. 1. Of the Trees and Shrubs of Italy, 168.
    - First Introduction, 168.; into Lombardy, 168. Remarkable Specimens in different Italian Gardens, Park and Gardens of Monza, &c., Isola Bella, 169.
  - Subsect. 2. Of the Trees and Shrubs of Spain and Portugal, 170.
    - La Gasca, Capt. S. C. Cook, 170. Discovery by Capt. Cook and Mr. Drummond that the *Alerce* is the *Th*dja articulàta, 171.
  - Subsect. 3. Of the Trees and Shrubs of Turkey and Modern Greece, 171.

#### CHAP. IV.

Of the Trees and Shrubs of Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, which are suitable for temperate Climates, 172.

- Sect. I. Of the Trees and Shrubs suitable for Temperate Climates, indigenous or introduced, in Asia, 172.
  - Enumeration of the Species inhabiting Regions temperate from their Elevation, and which, it is believed, would for the greater part endure the open air in the Climate of London, from Royle's *Illustrations* and other Sources, 173. Enumeration of the Species composing the Ligneous Flora of China, and which, it is believed, would for the greater part endure the Climate of London, 176.
- Sect. II. Of the Indigenous and Foreign Trees and Shrubs of Africa, 177.
- Sect. III. Of the Indigenous and Foreign Trees and Shrubs of America, 178.
  - Subsect. 1. Of the Indigenous and Foreign Trees and Shrubs of North America, 178.
    - Enumeration of the Indigenous Species, the greater part of which have been already introduced into Britain, 178. European Trees and Shrubs introduced into America, 181. General Aspect of the Ligneous Vegetation of America, 182.; about New York, Lake Champlain, St. Lawrence, Montreal, Lake Ontario, Toronto, Niagara, Hamilton, New London, Goderich, 183.; St. Clair, Lake Huron, Lake Eric, Pittsburg, Alleghany Mountains, 184.; Mexico, 185.
  - Subsect. 2. Of the Indigenous and Foreign Trees and Shrubs of South America, 185.
- Sect. IV. Of the Indigenous and Foreign Trees and Shrubs of Australia and Polynesia.
  - Trees and Shrubs of New Zealand, 185.; of Van Diemen's Land; of New Holland, &c., 186.

#### CHAP. V.

Of the Literature of the Trees and Shrubs of Temperate Climates, 187.

or Temperate Climates, 187.

Aristotle, Theophrastus, Vitruvius, Crescentius, Belon, Meursius, Johnston, Aldrovandus, Evelyn, 187. Hanbury, Miller, Earl of Haddington, Mead, Morel, Boutcher, Dr. Anderson, Marshal, Nichol, Sang, Pontey, Lambert, Dr. Wade, Philips, Watson, Cobbett, George Don, 188. In France; Duhamel, Loiscleur Deslongchamps, Desfontaines, Jaume St. Hilaire, Thouin, André Michaux, F. A. Michaux, Dumont de Courset, 189. In Holland; Krause, 189. In Germany; Du Roi, Schmidt, C. L. Willdenow, F. J. Hayne, F. Otto, 190. In America, D. J. Brown, 190.

#### CHAP. VI.

Conclusion, 190.

Free and universal Exchange and Intercourse, 191. Equalisation of the Plants of different Regions of the Temperate Zone; Establishment of Botanic Gardens and Arboretums all over the World, 192. Cooperative System applied to the collecting, distributing, and cultivating of Trees and Shrubs, 192.

### PART II.

## OF THE SCIENCE OF THE STUDY OF TREES.

#### CHAP. 1.

- Of the Study of Trees pictorially, or as component Parts of General Scenery, 193.
  - Sect. I. Of the Study of the Forms of Trees and Shrubs, 193.
    - Height and Breadth, Form and Outline, 194. Light and Shade, Colours, Trunks of Trees, 195. Branches, 196. Mode of Growth, Mode of Tufting, Leaves, Spray, Buds, 197.
  - Sect. II. Of the Expression and Character of Trees and Shrubs considered pictorially, 198.
    - Character, Regularity, 198. Symmetry, Organic Beauty, Moral and Historical Expression, 199. Ficturesque Beauty, Gardenesque Beauty, Architectural and Sculpturesque Trees, Viewing Trees with Reference to their Beauty as Organic Forms, 200. Trees with Local Associations, 201.
  - Sect. III. Of the Mode of drawing Trees from Nature, in such a Manner as to give the general Pictorial Expression of the Species of Tree delineated, 202.
    - Choice of Specimens, 202.; Details of the Process, 203. Drawing to a Scale, 204. Drawing the Leaves in order to exhibit the "Touch," 207. Botanical Specimens, 209.

### CHAP. II.

- Trees and Shrubs considered botanically, 211.
  - Sect. I. Of the Classification of Trees and Shrubs, 211.
    - Alphabetical Arrangement, 211. Linnæan Arrangement; Jussieuean, or Natural, Arrangement, 212.
  - Sect. II. Of the Distinction between Species and Varieties in Trees and Shrubs, 212.
    - Definition of a Species; Cultivated Varieties, Accidental Varieties, 213. Botanical Species, 214. Species according to De Candolle, 215.; Races according to the same Author, 215. Varieties, Variations, Mules and Hybrids, Botanical Species according to De Candolle, 216.

- Sect. III. Of the Mode of describing Trees and Shrubs, 217.
  - Unavoidable Evils of describing Plants from dried Specimens, 218.

### CHAP. III.

- Trees and Shrubs considered with Reference to their Uses in the Economy of Nature, and to Man, 219.
  - Sect. I. Trees and Shrubs considered with Reference to uncultivated Nature, 220.
    - Influence of a Predominance of Forest on the indigenous Animals; on the herbaceous Plants; on the Waters, Rivers, and Lakes; in increasing the Moisture of the Atmosphere; in moderating the Heat of Summer, and the Cold of Winter, 220. Forests of Britain, of France, of Germany, of Italy. 220.; of Holland, Belgium, &c., 221.
  - SECT. II. Trees and Shrubs considered with Reference to Man,
    - Uses of Timber in Arts and Manufactures, 221. Of the Fruit, Flowers, and other Products of Trees in Domestic Economy, 222.

#### CHAP. IV.

- Summary of Particulars to be taken into Consideration, in preparing the Descriptiou, and Natural and Economical History, of Trees and Shrubs,
  - Classification: Genera, Distinctive Character, Identifications, Synonymes, Derivations, 222-Engravings: Engravings of Trees, Pictorial Signs, Descriptions, Descriptive Details, 223. General Descriptions, 224. Casualties: Insect and Vermin, Parasitical Plants, Diseases, Accidents, 225. Geographical Distribution, 226. Ilistory: Retrospective History, Prospective History, 226. Use: Arts of Construction, 226.; Manufacture of Machinery, &c., the Arts of Fabrication, Chemical Arts, Arts of Domestic Economy, the Arts of Rural Economy, Medicine, the Use of Trees by the Priests of particular Religions; Poetical, Mythological, and Legendary Associations; the Picturesque and Decorative Uses of Trees, 227. Propagation: Natural Propagation, Artificial Propagation, 227. Culture: the Soil, Situation, and Exposure, Culture in the Nursery, 228.; Choice of Plants, and planting out; Culture after final removal; Species adapted for Succession, 229. Statistics: Geographical Statistics, 229.; Commercial Statistics, 230.

### PART III.

THE DESCRIPTION, GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, PROPERTIES AND USES, SOIL AND SITUATION, PROPAGATION AND CULTURE, ACCIDENTS, DISEASES, INSECTS, AND STATISTICS, OF THE HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS OF BRITAIN, INDIGENOUS AND FOREIGN; WITH NOTICES OF THE HALF-HARDY SPECIES.

The Synonymes are printed in Italics. The letters pl. refer to the portraits of entire trees; and the letters fg, and f, to the botanical figures incorporated in the text.

	Jig. and J. to the botanical ligh	mes incorporated in the text.
Г.	Ranunculàceæ Dec. & & & 231  Sect. I. CLEMATI'DEÆ. & & 232  CLE'MATIS L. & & - 232  THE CLEMATIS, or Virgin's Bower. Ladies' Bower, Gerard. Clématite, Fr. Waldrebe, Ger. Clematide, Ital.	Clématite brulante, Clématite des Hayes, L'Herbe aux Gueux, La Viorne des Pauvres, Fr. Gemeine Waldrebe, Ger. Variety - 236 2 integràta & 7. virginiàna L. & N. America f. 13. 237 The Virginiàn Clematis. C. canadénsis Tourn.
ı.	§ i. Flámmula Dec. L 233 Flámmula L. R France fig. 9. 233 The inflammatory-juiccd Clematis. C. brens Gerard.	C. cordifòlia Mœnch.  Variety 237  2 bracteàta Dec. A  C. bracteàta Mœnch,
	C. maritima All. Ped. C. suaveolens Sal. Prod. The sweet-scented Virgin's Bower. Clématite odorante, Fr.	8. triternàta Dec. & E. Indies - 238 The triternate-leaved Clematis. Atrágene triternàta Desf.
	Scharfe Waldrebe, Ger.  Varieties 233  2 rotundifòlia Dec. R C. fràgrans Zea. 3 marítima Dec. R 4 rubélla Dec. R	9. Viórna L. A. N. America fig. 14. 238 The Road-ornamenting Clematis. C. purpùrea rèpens Ray. Flammala scándens Dill. Leathery-flowered Clematis. Glocken-billithige Waldrebe, Ger.
	5 cæspitòsa Dec. & C. cæspitòsa Scop. C. Flámmula Bertol.	Variety 238 2 Símsii L
	orientàlis L. R. Levant fig. 10. 234 The Oriental Clematis. Flåmmula scándens Dill. Elt. Clématis flåva Meench Meth.	10. cylindrica Sims. N.Am. fig. 15. 239 The cylindrical-flowered Clematis. C. crispa Lam. C. Fibra Andr. C. divarichta Jacq.
	glaúca Willd. A Siberia fig. 11. 235 The glaucous-leaved Clematis. chinénsis Relz. A China 235	Long-flowered Virgin's Bower.  11. Simsii Swt. & N. America f. 16. 240 Sims's Clematis. C. cordata Sims.
	The Chinese Clematis.  paniculàta <i>Thunb</i> .   Japan - 235  The panicled Clematis.	12. reticulàta Walt. & N. Am. f. 17. 240 The net-veined-leaved Clematis.
j.	Vitálba L. A England fig. 12. 235 The White Vine Clematis. Attrágene Theoph. Vitis sylvéstris Diosc. Clématis latifòlia, seu Atrágene, Ray. C. áltera Matth. C. tértia Comm. Viórna Ger. and Lob. Vitis nigra Fuchs. Vitilba Dod.	C. ròsea Abhott.  § ii. Viticélla Dec. & - 240  13. flórida Thunb, & Japan fig. 18. 240  The florid Clematis.  Atrágene indica Desf. A. florida Pers.  Clématite à grandes Fleurs, Fr. Grosblüthige Waldrebe, Ger.
	Traveller's Joy, Old Man's Beard, Bindwith, Common Virgin's Bower, Wild Climber, Great Wild Climber.	Variety 241 flòre plèno ♪

14. Viticélla L. & Spain - fig. 19. 241 The Vine-bower Clematis.  The ret-flowered Lady's Bower, Gerard.  Hatianische Waldrebe, Ger.	3. oehoténsis Pall. & Siberia - 248 The Ochotskoi Atragene. A. vidárez Pall. (Clematis ochotenia Poir.
Halianische Waldrebe, Ger.  Varieties 241 1 excultea <u>k</u>	4. americana Sims, A. N. Am. fig. 27, 248 The American Atragene. Clématis verticillàris Dec.
2 purpùrea <u>k</u> 3 múltiplex <i>G. Don.</i> <u>k</u> C. pnlchélla Pers. <u>k</u>	Variety - 248 2 oblìqua Dougl. ⊥
4 tenuifòlia Dec. L 5 baccàta Dec. L	5. occidentàlis Horn. & N. America 249 The Western Atragene. Clématis occidentàlis Dec.
15. campaniflòra Brot. & Sp. f. 20. 242 The Bell-flowered Clematis. C. viornöides Schrad.	Sect. II. PÆONIA CEÆ Dec. 249
C. parviflora Dec.	I. PÆO`NIA L. № 249
16. crispa L. & N. America f. 21. 243 The curled-sepaded Clematis. C. flore crispo Dill. Elth.	The Peony. Piony. Piony. Pionic, Vr. Gichtterrase, Päonie, Ger. Rosa del Monte, Span. Peonia, Ital.
§ iii. <i>Cheirópsis</i> Dec. <b>L</b> - 243   17. cirrhòsa <i>L</i> . <b>L</b> - fig. 22, 243	1. Moùtau Sims. & China - 250
The tendriled Clematis.	The Moutan Peony.  Varieties 250
The lendrified Clematis.  Atrigene cirrhòsa Pers.  Traveller's Joy of Candia, Spanish Traveller's Joy, Johnson's Gerard.  Spanish Wild Cheumber, Parkinson.  Evergreen Clematis.  Einfachbüttrige Waldrebe, Ger.	1 papaveràcea And. இ f. 28. 2 variegàta D. Don. № 3 Bánksii Andrews % fig. 29.
Variety 243	4 Hùmei Ker. № 5 ròsea Dec. №
2 pedicellàta <i>Dec. &amp;</i> C. bahérica Pers. C. pedicellàta Swt. C. cirrhòsa Sims.	6 ròsea semiplèna & 7 ròsea plèna & 8 Rawèsii Hort. Trans, &
18. baleárica Rich. Minorea - 244 The Minorea Clematis. C. calycina Ait.	9 cárnea plèna <i>Hort. Teuns.</i> 10 álbida plèna <i>Hort. Trans.</i> 11 Anneslèi Hort. Trans.   2
Clématite de Mahon, Fr.	12 lácera <i>Lindl.</i> <b>2</b> Expected Varietics.
§ iv. Anemoniflòra. A	
19. montàna Ham. Nepal f. 23, 24. 245 The Mountain Clematis. C. anemonifibra D. Don.	H. XANTHORIZA L. 2 - 255 The Yellow Roor. Zauthorize, Fr. Getbwurz, Ger.
App. i. Doubtful Species of Clématis. 246 C. terniflora Dec., biternàta Dec., dahùrica Dec., diversifolia Dec., japónica Dec., semitriloba Dec., campaniflora Dec.	1. apiifòlia L'Hérit, x N. Am. f. 31. 255 The Parsley-leaved Yellow Root.
App. ii. Anticipated Introductions. 246	One-real-real-real-real-real-real-real-rea
C. nepalénsis, palléscens, vitifòlia, Buchananiàna, intricata, holosericea, Wálteri, Catesbyàna.	Winteraceae R. Br. # - 256
II. ATRA'GENE L. A - 246 THE ATRAGENE. Clématis Lam. and Dec.	I. HLLYCIUM L. = - 256 The Illicium, or Anisced Tree. Badiane, Anis étoilé, Fr. Sternanis, Ger.
Attragenc, Fr. and Ger.  1. alpina L. A Austria fig. 25, 247 The Alpine Atragene.	1. floridanum Ellis, N.Am. fig. 32, 256 The Florida Illicium. Red-flowered Anisced Tree, Mor. Ilist. Unichter Sternanis, Ger.
Clématis cærûtea Bauh. Atragene austriaca Scop. A. elematides Crantz. Clématis alpina Mill. Dict.	2. anisàtum L China - 257
2. sibírica L. A. Siberia fig. 26, 247 The Siberian Atragene.	Chinese Aniseed Tree. Badiane de la Chine, Anis étoilé, Fr. Acchter Sternanis, Ger.
A. alpina Gmel, Sib. Clématis sibirica Mill. Dlet. Variety 248	3. parviflorum Michx. N. Amer. 258 The small-flowered Illicium, I. anisātum Bartram.

	Magnoliàceæ Dec. † † & 259	S. pyramidàta Bartr. T Carol. pl. 10. 277 The pyramidal-headed Magnolia.
I.	MAGNO`LIA L. ¾ 1 ¾ - 260	
	THE MAGNOLIA.  Magnolie, Fr.  Bilberbaum, Ger.	§ ii. Gwillímia Rott 278  9. conspícua Salisb. *† China
	§ i. Magnoliástrum 261	pl. 11. fig. 34, 35. 278 The Yulan, or conspicuous-flowered, Magnolia.
1.	grandiflòra L. 2 Carolina pl. 1. 261	M. prècia Correa. M. Yulan Desf.
	The large-flowered Magnolia.  Laurel-leaved Magnolia, Laurel Bay, Big Laurel, Large Magnolia.  Laurier Tulipier, Fr.	Yu lan, Chinese. Lily-flowered Magnolia. Magnolier Yulans, Fr. Yulans Bieberbaum, Ger.
	Varieties 261	Varieties 272
	2 obovàta Ait. ¶ 3 rotundifòlia Swt. ¶ 4 exoniénsis Hort. ¶ pl. 2.	2 Soulangeàna M. Soulangeàna Ann. Hort. Soc. Par. <del>*</del> ‡
	5 ferruginea Sims. 🖣	3 Alexandrina Hort. *
	6 Ianceolùta Ait. T 7 ellíptica Ait. T	4 speciòsa <i>Hort</i> . 省 5 citriodòra <i>Hort</i> . 省
	8 angustifòlia <i>Hort</i> . $\P$ 9 præcox <i>Hort</i> . $\P$	Other Varieties.
	Other Varieties.	10. purpùrea Bot. Mag. 4 China
2.	glauca L. T N. America - pl. 3. 266	fig. 36. 282 The purple-flowered Magnolia.
	The glaucous-leaved Magnolia.  M. fràgrans Salish.  Swamp Sassafras, Beaver-wood, White Bay,  Swall Magnelia, Swamp Magnelia.	M. obovāta Thunb. M. discolor Vent. M. denudāta Lam.
	Småll Magnolia, Swamp Magnolia. Arbre de Castor, Fr.	11. grácilis & China 283 The slender-growing Magnolia.
	Varieties 267 2 Thompsoniàna Thomp. *\frac{\pi}{2}	The slender-growing Magnolia.  M. Köbus Kæmpf.  M. glaúca Thunb.
	M. glaúca màjor Bot. Mag. 3 longifòlia Hort. 生	M. glaica Thunb. M. tomentòsa Thunb. in Lin. Soc. Sidi Kobusi, Jap.
9	Other Varieties.	App. i. Half-hardy Magnolias 284 M. fuscata Andr., anonæfòlia Sal., pùmila Andr.
٥,	tripétala L. & N. America pl. 4. 269 The three-petaled Magnolia. M. umbrilla Lam. M. frondòsa Salisb.	App. ii. Additional Magnolias 284
	The Umbrella Tree, Umbrella Magnolia, Elkwood.	II. LIRIODENDRON L. 🕆 - 284
	Magnolie Parasol, Arbre Parasol, Fr.	THE TULIP TREE.  Tulipier, Fr.  Bieberbaum, Ger.
4.	macrophýlla Michx. * Carolina	<ol> <li>Tulinífera L. * N. Am. pl. 12, 13, 284</li> </ol>
	The large-leaved Magnolia.	The Tulip-bearing Liriodendron, or Tulip Tree. The Poplar, White Wood, Canoe Wood,
	Large-leaved Umbrella Tree, Amer. M. Michańxii Hort. Magnolier Bannanier, Fr.	The Tulip-bearing Liriodendron, or Tulip Tree. The Poplar, White Wood, Canoe Wood, the Tulip Tree, Amer. Virginian Poplar, Tulip-bearing Lily Tree,
5.	acuminàta L. Y North America	Saddle Tree, Eng. Tulipier de Virginie, Fr. Virginischer Tulipeerbaum, Ger.
	The pointed-leaved Magnelia	Varieties 285
	The pointed-leaved Magnolia.  M. riistica and M. pennsylvánica of some. The blue Magnolia, Eng. The Cucumber Tree, U. S.	2 obtusíloba <i>Michx</i> . ¥ <i>L. T. integrifòlia</i> Hort.
		Yellow Wood, Yellow Poplar. 3 acutifòlia Michx. ‡
	Varieties 273 2 Candólli Savi. ‡	4 flàva Hort. 🖫
	3 máxima <i>Lodd.</i> ¥	App. I. Expected Additions to the Order
6.	cordàta Michx. * North America pl. 8. 275	Magnoliàceæ, - 291 Mangliètia (Magnòlia) insígnis; Michèlia lanuginòsa, excélsa, Kisòpa, Doltsòpa.
	The heart-leaved Magnolia.  The heart-leaved Cucumber Tree, Amer.	nosa, excetsa, xwopa, Donsopa.
7.	auriculàta Lam. * Carolina pl. 9. 276	Dilleniàceæ Dec. £ 2 - 292
	The auricled-leaved Magnolia.  M. Fràseri Walt. M. auriculàris Salisb.	1. Hibbértia volùbilis & Cape of Good Hope - fig. 58, 292
	Indian Physic, Long-leaved Cucumber Tree, Amer.	2. II. dentata & New Holland fig. 57, 292 5. H. grossulariæfölia & New Holland - 292

 1. Hibbértia volubilis Cape of Good Hope
 - fig. 58, 292

 2. II. dentata New Holland
 - fig. 57, 292

 3. H. grossulariæfőlia New Holland
 - 292

 a 2

II. CO'CCULUS Bauh. 3

The Carolina Cocculus.

Menispermum L. Wendlindin Willd. Andróphilar Wendl. Ménisperme, Fr. Mondsaame, Ger.

1. carolinus Dec. 3 → N. A. f. 45, 298

THE COCCULUS.

297

304

l'age

292

292

Anonàceae Richt.

I. ASI'MINA Adans. &

ASIMINA. Annòna L. Orchidocárpum Mx. Porcèlia Pers. Custard Apple. Asiminier, Fr. Flaschenbaum, Ger.

THE ASIMINA.

1. parviflòra Dun. & N. America - 293 The small-flowered Asimina. Porcèlia parviflòra l'ers. Orchidocarpum parviflòrum Mx.	Menispérmum carolinum I Wendlindia populifolia Willd. Andróphilas scándens Wendl. Baumgártia scándens Mænch.
2. tríloba Dun. № N. America f. 39. 293  The three-lobed-calyxed Asimina.  Annona triloba L.	App. I. Anticipated Menispermaceæ. 298  Berberaceæ Lindl. & 298
Porcella tridoba Pers. Porcella tridoba Pers. Orchidocárpum articum Mx. The Papaw, Amer. Asiminier de Virginie, Fr.	I. BE'RBERIS L. & = - 298
3. pygmæ'a Dun. & N. America f. 40. 294 The pygmy Asimina. Annôna pygmæ'a, Bartr. Orchidocurpum pygmæ'um Mx. Proretia pygmæ'u Pers.	Piperidge Bush. E'pine vinette, Fr. Berberitze, Ger.  1. sibírica Pall,   Siberia f. 46, 301
4. grandiflòra Dun.  N. America 295	The Siberian Berberry. B. altàica Pall.
The large-flowered Asimina. Annòna grandiflòra Bartr. A. obovàta Willd.	2. vulgàris L. & England - 301 The common Berberry.
Orchidocárpum grandiflòrum Mx. Porcèña grandiflòra Pers.	Varieties - 301 2 lùtea № 3 álba №
Schizandràceæ. 🗷 - 295	4 violàcea 肇 5 purpùrea 肇 6 nìgra 肇
I. SCHIZA'NDRA Michx. 3 - 295	7 dúlcis 🕸 8 aspérma 🕸 Other Varicties: <i>B.</i> däùrica and
1. coccinea Michx. 3 1 N. Amer. f. 41. 295 The scarlet-flowered Schizandra.	altàica.
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	3. canadénsis Mill. N. Am. f. 48, 303 The Canadian Berberry. B. vulgàris Michx. B. v. canadénsis Mart. Mill.
Menispermàceæ Dec. ₹ 296	4. emarginàta Willd. Siberia f. 49. 303 The emarginate-petaled Berberry. Ausgerandete Berberitze, Ger.
I. MENISPE'RMUM L. 2 = -296 THE MOONSEED. Menisperme, Fr. Mondsaame, Ger.	5. ibérica Stev. 4 lberia - f. 50, 304 The Iberian Berberry. B. vulgaris? v. ibérica Dec. Syst. B. sinénsis Wal.
1. canadénse L. ± N. Amer. f. 42. 296 The Canadian Moonseed.  M. canadénse var. & Lam.	6. sinénsis Desf. & China - 304 The Chinese Berberry. B. vulgàris Thunb.
M. angulàtum Mœnch.  Variety 296  2 lobàtum Dec. ±  M. virginicum L.	7. crética L. S Candia - 304 The Cretan Berberry. B. crética buxifolia Tourn.
2. däirricum Dec. & Daiiria f. 43, 297 The Däurian Moonseed.	Variety 305 2 serratifòlia Poir.
Tritophus Ampelisigria Fisch. M. canadense var. B Lam.  3. smillaeinnin Dec. & - fig. 44, 297	8. cratæ'gina Dec. Asia Minor 305 The Cratægus-like Berberry.
3. smilifeimum Dec. 2 - fig. 44. 297 The Smilas-like Moonseed. Cissampelos smilucina L	9. dúlcis Swt. S. America f. 51, 305 The sweet-fruited Berberry,

Dane I	Page
0. heterophýlla Juss. № S. Am. f.52. 305 The various-leaved Berberry.	Capparidàceæ Lindl. ∗ - 313
B. ilicifòlia Forst. B. cuspidàta Smith.	I. CAPPARIS L. * THE CAPER BUSH.
1. cmpetrifòlia Lam. & Chili - 306 The Empetrum-leaved Berberry.	Caprier, Tapenier, Fr. Capcrnstrauch, Ger. Capriolo, Cappero, Ital.
2. floribúnda Wall. & Nepal - 306 The many-flowered Berberry. B. affinis.	1. spinòsa L. & Levant - fig. 63. 314 The spined, or common, Caper Bush.
B. ecratophytta.  3. asiática Rox. & Nepal - 306	2. Fontanèsii Dec. ♣ ☐ Barbary - 316  Desfontaine's Caper Bush. C. ovata Desf. Caprier oval, Fr.
The Asiatic Berberry. B. tinctòria Lech. The Raisin Berberry.	C. ægýpta Lam., nepalénsis Dec., nummulária Dec., quini- flora Dec., umbellata R. Br., canéscens Banke, heteracan- tha Dec., leurophylla Dec., Volkaméria Dec., cirifolia Lam., cinytágidia Burch., oleóides Barch., cacanosa Berch., aligna trinaca Barch., punctata Barch., racembsa Dec., saligna
4. dealbàta Lindl. Mexico f. 35. 307 The whitened-leaved Berberry. B. gláuca Hort.	chytrafolda Burch., oleonus Burch., coracea Burch., aintrúnca Burch., punctáta Burch., racembsa Dec., saligna Vahl.
5. aristata Dec. Mepal fig. 54. 307 The bristle-toothed-leaved Berberry. B. Chitria Buch.	Cista'ceæ Lindl 316
B. angustifòlia Roxb. B. sinénsis Delf.	I. C'ISTUS L
App. i. Additional Species of Bérberis. 308 3. Wallichiàna Dec., syn. àtro-viridis, B. kunawurénsis, B. ac- tinacantha, B. buxifolia (f. 55.), B. ilicifolia.	Holly Rose, Gerard. Gum Cistus.
II. MAHO'NIA Nutt. = = 308	Ciste, Fr. Cisten Rose, Ger.
THE MAHONIA.	§ i. Erythrocistus Dec. # - 318
Bérberis of Authors. Odostèmon Raf.	1. purpurcus Lam. ± Levant. f. 64. 318 The purple-flowered Cistus. C. créticus Hort. Kew.
1. fasciculàris Dec. N. Am. f. 56, 309 The crowded-racemed Mahonia. Bérberis prinàta Lag. B. fasciculàris Pen. Cyc.	2. heterophýllus Desf. 2. Alg. f. 65. 318 The various-leaved Cistus. The Cistus of Algiers.
2. Aquifòlium Nutt. N. Am. f. 57. 309 The Holly-leaved Mahonia.	3. parviflòrus Lam. n. Crete - 319 The small-flowered Cistus.
B. Aquifòlium Pursh.  Variety 309	4. complicatus Lam. 4 Spain - 319 The complicated Cistus.
2 nutkàua Dec.	5. villòsus Lam. z S. Europe - 319 The villous Cistus.
3. nervôsa Nutt. & N. Amer. f. 58, 310  The nerved-leaved Mahonia.  Bérberis nervôsa Pursh.  Mahonia glumàcea Dec.  Bérberis glumàcea Pen. Cyc.	C. salvýčlius Hort. C. unduláltus Monch. C. más màjor, &c., Duh. C. créticus Hort. The shrubby Cistus, Mart. Mill.
	Variety 319
4. rèpens G. Don. n. N. Amer. f. 59. 311 The creeping-rooted Mahonia. Bérberis Aquifolium Lindl. B. rèpens Pen. Cyc.	2 rotundifòlius <del>12</del> C. rotundifòlius Swt. C. villòsus β viréscens Dec.
App. i. Additional Species of Mahonia. 311	6. créticus L Levant fig. 66. 319
M. nepalénsis, acanthifòlia, tragacanthöides, and caraganæfòlia.	The Cretan Cistus. Lèdon Diosc.
Cruciàceæ. 2 - 312	7. incànus L. 1 S. Europe fig. 67. 320 The hoary Cistus. C. álbidus Hort.
I. VE'LLA L. 12 312	C. cymòsus Dec. Ciste cotonneux, Fr.
1. Pseudo-Cýtisus L. n. Spain f. 60. 312	
The False-Cytisus Cress-Rocket. V. integrifolia Sal. Faux-Cytise. Strawchartige Velle, Ger.	2 canéscens <del>1</del> . C. canéscens Swt. C. más Clus. C. incânus var. β Dec.
App. I. Other Cruciàcea 313	8. undulàtus Dec. v - 321
Cheirannus Cherri, C. C. Hutchussis, Vesscaire utriculăta; Alýssum argenteum, saxátile (f. 61.) gemonénse; Ibèris sempervirens (f. 62.), saxátilis, corifòlia; Lepidium subulatum, suffruticòsum; Sisýmbrium Millefolium.	The waved-leaved Cistus. C. créticus Swt., afterwards C. undulàtus Swt.
cosum; Sisýmbrium Millefolium.	? C. crispus var. Don.

9.	eríspus L. n. France -	1'age 321		Page 320
10	The curled-leaved Cistus.	0.51	The rough-leaved Cistus.	
10	. filbidus L. n France - The white-leaved Cistus.	321	The glabrous-sepaled Cistus.	320
	candidíssimus Dun. La Canaries The whitest-leaved Cistus.	322	30. longifòlius Lam. 1 S. Europe The long-leaved Cistus. C. nigricana Four. C. poquifòdius var. longifòlius Dumont.	320
12.	vaginātus Ait. n. Teneriffe - The sheathed-petioled Cistus. C. symphytifolius Lam. Ciste à Feuilles de Consoude, Fr.	322	11/11/11	320
	Scheidenartige Cisten Rose, Ger.		Variety <del>n.</del> - 2 minor Dec. <del>n.</del>	326
	Sericens Vahl. 12 Spain - The silky-leaved Cistus.	322	Lèdon latifolium, ii., Clus. C. populifolius Cav.	
	hýbridus Vuhl. n. Spain - The hybrid Cistus.	322	32. latifòlius Swt. 2 Barbary - The broad-leaved Clstus. C. populifidius var. màjor Dec.	327
15.	The cymose-flowered Cistus, C. incanus Sib.	322	00 1 1011 71	327
	§ ii. Ledonia. # n n _ 1 &	323	01 ( * 7	327
16.	salviæfölius L. n. S. Europe The Sage-leaved Cistus. C. fæ'mina Clus. Ciste à Feuilles de Sauge, Fr. Salbey-blättrige Cisten Rose, Ger.	323	• The Gum Cistus. C. ladauferus Bot. Mag. C. stemphifilms Liuk. C. salicifolius of some.	
	Varieties 2 -	323	35. ladaníferus L. Spain The Ladanum-bearing Gum Cistus.	328
	2 erectiúsculus <i>Dec.</i> n. 3 ochroleùeus <i>Dec.</i> n.		Varieties & 1 albiflòrus Dec.	328
17.	obtusifòlius Swl. z. Spain - The obtuse-leaved Cistus.	323	2 maculàtus <i>Dec.</i> 🏚 3 plenifòlius <i>Dec.</i> 🏚	
18.	Cupaniunus Presl. z. Sicily - Cupani's Cistus.	324	Clusius's Cistus.	328
	Variety n. 2 acutifòlius n. The acute-teaved Cupani's Cistus	324	<ul> <li>C. Libanòtis β Lam,</li> <li>C. undulàtus Link,</li> <li>Lèdon, vii., Clus.</li> </ul>	
	C. aculifolius Swt. C. salvia folius 3 humifusus		II. HELIA'NTHEMUM Tourn. #	
19.	corbariénsis <i>Pourr</i> . π. Spain The Corbières Cistus. C. salviafòlius β Dec.	324	THE HELIANTHEMEN, or Sun Rose.  Clsti sp. L.  Heliautheme Sonnen Gurtel, Ger.	328
	C. salviafòlius β Dec. C. populifòlius minor, in some nurse C. hýbridus Pourr., not of Vahl.	ries.	et rrr t	329
20.	florentinus Lam. 2 Spain - The Florentine Cistus.	324	1 Til i 112:27 1	329
21.	monspeliénsis L S. Europe The Montpelier Cistus.	324	Cistus Libanòtis L. Lag. H. rosmarinifòlium Lag. Lèdon, viii, Clus. Ciste à Fenilles de Rosmarin, Fr.	
22.	platysépalus Swt. • Crete - The broad-sepaled Cistus.	325	0 1 115. 3 500 0	
	Lèdon Lum, v. France -	325	2. imbellatim Mill. n S. Eur. The umbellate-flowered Helianthemum. Cistus umbellatum. L. Cistus Libanotis of some.	329
	The Ledon Cistus. C. undulatus Link.? C. ludantferus monspeliénsium Hauh. Ciste de Montpelier qui donne du ladanum, a Ledon, Fr.	Ciste de	Varieties ,	330
간1.	hirsutus Lam. * Spain - The hairy Cistus.	325	2 créetum <i>Dec.</i> n3 subdecúmbens <i>Dec.</i> n	
25.	Sideritis Presl. Sicily The Ironwort-like Cistus.	325	3. ocymöides Pers. n. Spain The Basil-like Helianthemum. Cistus soymöides Lam. Cistus soympsucifolius Cav.	330
26.	láxus Ait. n. Spain The loose flowering Cistus. C. enpensis L. Schlaft Cistus Rose, Ger.	325	1 1 - 10 1 - 17	330
27.	oblongifolius Sut. Spain - The oblong-leaved Cistus.	326		330

6 microphyllum Surt France 220	S w Fumbro D Page
<ol> <li>microphýllum Swt. n. France 330         The small-leaved Helianthemum.         H. rugôsum 3 microphýllum Dec. Prod.         H. alyssöides β microphýllum Dec Fl. Fr.     </li> </ol>	§ v. Fumàna Dec. n
7. scabròsum Pers. * Port. f. 68. 331 The rough Helianthemum.	Cistus Fumâna L. Cistus hiemilis, seu Chamæcistus Ericæ fòlio luleus créctior, Bauh.
Cistus scabròsus Ait.  8. algarvénse Dun. <u>u</u> Portugal 331  The Algarve Helianthemum.  Cistus algarvénsis Bot. Mag.	Farieties ± 336 2 màjor Dec. ± 2 mìnor Dec. ± 3 virgàta Dec. ±
9. formòsum Duu, 🙇 🔝 Portug. 331  The beautiful Helianthemum.  Cistus formòsus Bot. Mag.	24. procúmbens Dun. 2. J S. Europe 336 The procumbent Heath-like Helianthemum. Cistus himilis, sive Chamæcistus Ericæ fôlio humilior, Magn. Bot.
O. atriplicifòlium Willd. n. Spain 332 The Orache-leaved Helianthemum. Cistus atriplicifòlius Lam.	25. arábicum Pers. 2  Arabia 336
1. lasiánthum Pers. n. Spain 332 The hairy-flowered Helianthemum. Ctsius lasiánthus Lam.	Clstus arábicus E. Clstus ferrugineus Lam. Clstus Sári Bertol. H. viscidulum Stev.
2. involucràtum Pers. # Spain 332 The involucrated-flowered Helianthemum. Cistus involucratus Lam.	26. læ'vipes Willd. n Spain - 336 The smooth-peduncled Helianthemum. Cistus læ'vipes L.
3. cheiranthöides Pers. n. — Port. 332 The Wallflower-like Heliauthemum. Cistus cheirauthöides Lam	27. læ've Pers. n. Spain - 337 The smooth Helianthemum. Céstus læ'vis Cav.
Cistus cheiranthördes Lam. Cistus clongàtus Vahl. Cistus halimifòlius, ii., Clus.	28. viride Tenore n Sicily - 337 The green-leaved Helianthemmm.
4. cándidum Swt. xx Spain The white-lcaved Heliauthemum.	29. junipérinum Lag. 12
5. halimifòlium Willd. 22 Spain 333 The Sea-Purslane-leaved Helianthemum. Cistus halimifòlius L.	30. Barrelièri Tenore. 1 Italy - 337
Cistus fòlio Ĥálimi, i., Clus. § ii. Lecheöides Dcc. n. n	31. thymifolium Pers. 2 Spain 337 The Thyme-leaved Helianthemum. Cistus thymifolius L.
6. corymbòsum Michx. n Mexico 333 The corymbose-flowered Helianthemum.	II. glutinosum β Dec.  32. glutinosum Pers. n _ Spain 337
7. glomerâtum Lag. n. — Mex. f. 69, 333 The glomerate-flowered Helianthemum. Cistus glomerâtus Lag. Gen.	The clammy Helianthemum.  Cistus glatinosus L.
8. brasiliénse Pers. 2 — Brazil f. 70, 334 The Brazilian Helianthemum.	\$ vi. Pseùdo-Cístus Dcc. 2 1 2 2 338 33. mólle Pers. 2 2 J Spain - 338 The soft-leaved Helanthempm.
Cistus brasiliénsis Lam. Cistus alternifòlius Vahl.	The soft-teaved Helianthemum. Cistus militis Cav.  34. origanifòlium Pers. 2.  Spain 338
Other Species belonging to this Division of Lecheöides 334	34. origanifòlium Pers. Spain 338 The Marjoram-leaved Helianthemum. Cistus origanifòlius Lam.
I. polygalæfolium Swt. 📆 📋, ástylum Moc. ct Sesse, tripétalum Moc. ct Sesse, obcordàtum Moc. et Sesse.	35. dichótomum Dunal. 🗢 🔟 Spain 338 The dichotomous-branched Helianthemum. Clstus dichótomus Cav.
§ iii. Tuberària <i>Dec.</i> <u>n</u> 334 9. lignòsum <i>Sut.</i> <u>n</u> S. Europe f. 71. 334	36. œlándicum Dec. Leurope - 338 The CEIand Helianthemum. Cistus œlándicus L. Chamæcistus, ii., Clus.
S iv. Eriocárpum Dec. n. n. 335	37. pulchéllum Swt. 2. Germany 339 The neat Heliauthemum.
O. Lippii Pers. # _ Egypt 335 Lippi's Helianthemum. Cfstus Lippii L.	11. alpéstre Spreng. 38. alpéstre Dunal. 2. S. Europe 339
1. sessiliflorum Pers, n. 1 N. Africa 335 The sessile-flowered Ilelianthemum. Cistus sessiliflorus Desf.	The Alpine Helianthemum. Cistus alpéstris Crantz. Cístus ælúndicus Jacq.
2. kahíricum Del. u Egypt 335 The Cairo Helianthemum. Ctatus atipulatus \$\beta\$ Forsk.	Varieties ♣ - 339 glabràtum Dec. ♠ elongàtum Dec. ♠
	canéscens Dec. ڃ

Page	Page Prance - 3:13
9. penicillàtum Thib. France - 339 5 The pencilled Heliauthemuni. Cutus echilides Lam. Cotto indicina la.	The acuminated Hellanthemum. Catus serpyllif alias Balb. Clatus acuminatus Niv.
10. obovatum Dunal. 2 Spain - 339   E The obovate-leaved Belianthemum.	57. serpyllifölium Mill. S. S. Europe 343  †The Wild-Thyme-leaved Helianthemum.  Cistus serpyllifölius L.
	58. vulgire Gært. 2. Britain - 343  The common Helianthemum. Clstus Helianthemum L.
Varieties 2 - 339 strigdsum Dec. 2 -	Varieties 344  Double-flowered.  Lee's new double yellow.
42. vineale Pers. 2. Germany - 340	Tomentose pubescent branches,  Dec.  Branches glabrous at the base,
43. canum Dunal. 2 S. Europe 340	Dec. 59. surrejànum Mill. 2. England 344
Chamæcistus, iii., Clus.	The Surrey Heliadillemum. Clstus surrejānus L.
The Marum-leaved rectature of the Ma	60. ovatum Dunal. & Geneva - 344 The ovate-lewed Helianthemum. Cistus ovatus Viv.
The thick-leaved Henanthemuni. Cishis glaucus Desf. H. Sexie Lag.	61. grandiflorum Dec. 2. Pyrences 344 The large-flowered Helianthemum. Cistus grandiflorus Scop.
46. paniculàtum Dunal. 12 Spain 340 The panicled flowered Helianthemum. Cistus marifolius Thib. Cistus nummilarius ver. Lag. H. sp. nòva Schouw.	62. obscùrum Pers 🖭 S. Europe - 344 The obscure Helianthemum. H. obscurum a Dec.
§ vii. Euheliánthemum Dec. * 2. # 340	63. tauricum Fisch. L. Tauria - 345 The Taurian Helianthemum.
47. lavandulæfölium Dec. n. France 341 The Lavender-leaved Hejanthemum. Ctstus lavandulæfölius Lat.	64. lùcidum Horn. 2 - 345 The shining-leaved Helianthemum.
Varieties n 341  syrtaeum Dec. n.  Cistus syrtaeus Jacq. Thibaúdi Pers. n.  Ctalus racembsus Cav.	65. nummulàrium Mill. 2. France The Moneywort-leaved Helianthemum. Clstus nummulàrius & L. II. obschrum \( \beta\) nummulàrium Dec. H. angustifilium Hort.
48. steechadifolium Pers. n. Spain The French-Lavender-leaved Helianthemum. Classus statchadifolius Brot.	66. angustifòlium Pers. 2 Cyprus 345 The narrow-leaved Helianthemum. Cistua angustifòlius Jacq. ? H. nummudarium Dec.
49. eròceum Pers. 2 — Spain - 341 The Saffron-coloured-flowered Helianthemum. Clstus eròceus Desf.	67 hirtum Pers. 2   Spain - 345
Varieties 341	The hairy Heliauthemum.  Clstus hirtus L.
50. Anderson's Melianthemum.	Varieties 2 346 bæ'ticum Dec. 2. aûreum Dec. 2.
51. nudicaúle Dunal. L Spain - 342 The naked-stemmed Helianthemum.	teretifolium Dec. 2
52. glaucum Pres. n. — Spain - 342 The glaucous Helianthemum. Clstus glaucus Cav.	68. Lagáscæ Dunal. 2 Spain 346 La Gasca's Hellanthemum. H. h/rtum var. Lag.
Varieties # - 342 acutiúsculum Dec. #	69. violèceum Pers. 2 Spain - 340 The Violet-coloured-calyxed Helianthemum. Cistus violèceus Cuv.
obtusiúsculum Dec. n. 53. tomentòsum Dunal. L. France 342 The tomentose Helianthemum.	Snain - 34
54. barbàtum Pers. n. S. Enrope The bearded-racemed Helianthemum. Cistus barbàtus Lam.	71. farinosum Scot. 12. J. Spain - 34. The mealy-leaved Itelianthemum. The mealy-leaved Belianthemum.
55. leptophýllum Dunal. 2. — Spain 345 The stender-leaved Helianthemum. Cistus angustífolius Lag. Cistus stechatifolius Hort.	72. strictum Pers. n. Spain - 34 The straight-branched Helianthemum. Cistus strictus Cav.

73. pilòsum <i>Pers</i> . L. France - 346 The pilose Helianthemum.	86. variegàtum Swt. 2. Hybrid 350 The variegated Helianthemum.
Chamæcistus, iv., Clus.  Varieties 2 346	87. versícolor Swt. z. S. Europe The various-coloured Helianthemum.
With linear leaves, hoary, Dec. & With linear leaves, oblong and shining, Dec. &	88. sulphureum Willd. 2 Spain 351 The sulphur-colour-flowered Helianthemum.
74. lineàre Pers. 2. Spain - 347 The linear-leaved Helianthemum. Clstus lineàris Cav. Clstus pilòsus Dec.	89. stramineum Swt. 2 Hybrid 351 The straw-colour-flowered Helianthemum.
75. virgàtum Pers. # Barbary - 347	Variety 2 351 2 múltiplex Swt. 2.
The twiggy Helianthemum.  Varieties n 347  albifldrum Dec. n.	90. diversifòlium Swt = - 351 The various-leaved Helianthemum.  Varietum 351
rdseum Dec. z. S. Europe 347 The Apennine Helianthemum.	2 múltiplex 🕰
Cistus apenninus 1 Cistus hispidus $\beta$ Lam.	91. eriosépalon Swt. 2. S. Europe 351 The woolly-sepaled Helianthemum.
Leaves broad and flattish, Dec. Leaves linear and narrow, Dec. L	92. ròseum Dec. 2. S. Europe 352 The Rose-colour-flowered Helianthemum. Clstus ròscus All.
77. hispidum Dunal. v. France - 347  The hispid-herbaged Helianthemum. Cistus hispidus Lam. Cistus pilous \$\beta\$ Govan. H. majoramæ folium \$\beta\$ Dec.	Variety 2 352 2 múltiplex Swt. 2.
78. pulveruléntum Dec. & France 348	93. fœ'tidum Pers. L. Hybrid - 352 The fetid Helianthemum. Cistus fœ'tidus Jacq.
The powdered-leaved Helianthemum. Clstus pulveruléntus Pour. Cistus potifòlius Lam.	94. hyssopifòlium Tenore. 2. Italy 352 The Hyssop-leaved Helianthemum.
79. macránthum Swt. 2 348 The large-flowered Helianthemum.  Variety 2 348	Varieties 2 352 1 crocàtum Swt. 2. 2 cùpreum Swt. 2.
2 múltiplex Swt. 2	3 múltiplex <i>Swt.</i> 2. fig. 75. 95. cùpreum <i>Swt.</i> 2. Hybrid - 353
The red-flowered Helianthemum. Cistus roseus Jacq. Cistus angustifolius, formerly in the Royal Botanie Garden, Paris. Cistus piluilferus Thib.	The copper-colour-flowered Helfanthemum.  96. venústum Swt. 2 353
Botanie Garden, Paris. Cistus pilulíferus Thib.  Varieties 2 348	The handsome Helianthenium.
oblongifòlium <i>Dec.</i> & subhirsùtum <i>Dec.</i> & eárneum <i>Dec.</i> &	97. Milleri Swt. 2. Hybrid - 353 Miller's Helianthemum. 98. majoranæfòlium Dec. 2. S. Europe 353
81. canéscens Swt. 2 — Spain - 349 The canescent-kaved Helianthemum.	The Marjoram-leaved Helianthemum.  H. m. var. a Dec.  Cistus marjoranæfòlius Gouan.
82. confùsum Swt. 2. France The confused Helianthemum. H. poliifòlium Dec.	99. hirsùtum Dec. 2. Pyrenees - 353 The hairy Helianthemum. Cistus hirsutus Lapeyr., not of Lam.
53. lanceolàtum Swt. 2. Hybrid The lanceolate-leaved Helianthemum.	III. HUDSO'NIA L. = 317. 354
84. poliifòlium Pers. 2. England 349 The Polium-leaved Helianthemum. Cistus polifòlius L.	1. ericoides L. = N. Am. fig. 76. 354 The Heath-like Hudsonia.
85. mutábile Pers. 2. — Spain - 350 The changeable-coloured-flowered Helianthemum.  Cistus mutábilis Jacq.	2. [?e.] Nuttálli Swt. n N. America 354
Varieties 2 350 With white flowers, 2.	3. [? e.] tomentòsa Nutt. 🗷 — N. America 354
With smaller flowers of a rose red. & With double rose-coloured flowers. &	The tomentose-leaved Helianthemum

Page	Page
Polygalàceæ. ■ ⊔ = 355	Linucea. n n u - 360
1. Polýgala Chamæbúxus L. T. Europe fig. 77. 356	Linum arböreum L. rt fig. 56. L. tauricum W. rt.
The Dwarf Box Polygala, or Box-leaved Milkwort.	L. salsolőides Lam. 📆 L. suffruticòsum. 📆
Half-hardy Polygalus. = - 356	
P. latifolia Ker.	Malvàceæ. 4 ?
P. orandidan r. 11	I. LAVA'TERA L. ? • • 360
P. bracteolya L. # P. specilosa Bot. Mag. #	The LAVATERA, or Tree Mallow.
P. attenuàta Lodd.	Lavalère, Fr. and Ger.
Pittosporàceæ. ■ ⊔ ₺ ⊔ ³56	1. marítima Gouan 🛎 🔟 France f. 87. 360 The sea-side-inhabiting Lavatera. L. hirpánica Mill. L. rodundifolia Lam.
I. BILLARDIE'RA Sm. & 🗀 - 356	2. tríloba L. 🔟 🛎 Spain - 361
1. longiflora Labill. L V. D. L. f. 79. 357 The long-flowered Billardiera.	The three-lobed-leaved Lavatera.  3. subovàta Dec. Morocco - 361
2. ovàlis Lindl, L U. Diemen's L. 357 The oval-leaved Billardiera.	The subovate-leaved Lavatera.
3. mutábilis H. K. &	4. african Cav. — N. Africa 361 The African Lavatera. L. Mapida var. Willd.
II. SO'LLYA Lindl. 1 - 357  The Sollya.  Billardièra, in oae species.	Other Species of Lavátera, likely to prove half-hardy. • 361
1. heterophýlla Lindl. & U N. H. f. 81. 357 The various-leaved Sollya.	L. Pseùdo-O'lbia Poir.
2. angustifòlia Linull. & U. D. I 358 The narrow-leaved Sollya. Billardièra fusifòrmis Lab.	L. unguiculàta Desf. #
III. PITTO'SPORUM Banks. 2 4 538	II. HIBI'SCUS L. 2 - 360, 361 Tue Hibiscus.
1. Tobira Ait. • L. China fig. 82. 358	Kctmic, Fr, Eibisch, Ger.
The Tobira Pittosperum.  Eudinymus Tobira Thunb.  P. chindrais Donn.  Tobira Japane, Fr.  Chineisteher Riebsaame, Ger.	1. syriacus L. Syria - fig. 88. 362 The Syrian Hibiscus.
2. undulàtum La China fig. 83. 358	Althwa Frutex. Ketmic des Jardins, Fr. Syrischer Eibisch, Ger.
App. i. Other Species of Pittósporum. = 359	Varieties 👙 - 362
P. revolútum Ait. # 1	2 fòliis variegàtis 🔒
P. fúlvum Rudge.	3 flòre variegàto 🕸
P. hirtum Willd.  P. eriocarpum.	4 flòre purpùreo ቌ 5 flòre purpùreo-plèno ≗
App. I. Pittosporàceæ probably half-hardy.	6 flòre rùbro 🕸
<b>.</b> 359	7 flòre álbo 🕸
Senàcia nepalénsis Dec. 🎕 📋, Bursària spinòsa Cav. 🎕 📋, Cheiranthèra lineàris Lindl.	8 flore albo-pleuo &  App. 1. Other ligneous Plants of the Order
	Malvàceæ, which will probably be found hardy or half-hardy. n 363
Caryophyllàceæ. 2. 359	Sida pulchélla Boapl. n fig. 89.  Abútilon pulchéllum Bot. Mag.
1. Diánthus Caryophýllus var. fruticosus  Hort. 2 - 359  The shrubby Clove Pink.	Abùtilon pulchellum Bot. Mag.
Other suffruticose evergreen Caryophyllàcea.	Sterculiàceæ. 1 - 633
Diànthus arbúscula Bol. Reg. 2., arbòreus L. 2. fig. 81., fruticòsus L. 2., suffruticòsus W. 2.	Sterculia platanifòlia L. 1 🔟 fig. 90.
Silène fruticòsa L. L. Arenària verticillàta B'. L.	S. lanceolàta Ĉar. S. diversifolia G. Don. S. tomentosa Thunb. S. pellàta G. Don.
Drypis spinosa L. 2.	S. peltàta G. Don.

Tiliàceæ Lindl. ¥ - 364	2. (eur.) álba Waldst. et Kit. * Hungary
TI'LIA L. * 364	pl. 19. 372 The white-leaved European Lime Tree.
THE LIME TREE.	T. americàna Du Roi. T. argêntea Desf. T. rotundifòlia Vent.
Lime Tree, Gerard. Lind, Anglo-Sax. Tilleul, Fr.	T. rotundifòlia Vent. T. tomentosa Mænch.
Linde, Ger. and Dutch.	? Variety \(\frac{1}{2}\) 373
Linde, Ger. and Dutch. Tiglio, Ital. Tilo, Spain.	petiolaris Dec. * The long-petioled-leaved Lime Tree.
Lipa, Russ.	
N = = =	3. americana L. Y North America
europæ a L. ? Europe pl. 14, 15. 364	The American Lime Tree
The European, or common, Lime Tree. T. intermèdia Dec.	The American Lime Tree. T. glàbra Vent. T. caroliniàna Wangenh.
T. vulgàris Hayne. T. europæ`a boreàlis Wahl.	I. canadensis Michx.
	The smooth-leaved, or black, Lime Tree, and Brass Wood, Amer.
Varieties. ¥	Varieties.
2 microphýlla 364 The small-leaved European Lime	2 laxiflòra 🕇 - 374
The small-leaved European Lime Tree.	The loose-cymed-flowered American _ Lime Tree.
T. e. var y L.	T. laxiflora Michx.
Tree. T. microphólla Vent. T. e. var y L. T. uhnjólia Scop. T. sylvéstris Desf. T. parvjólia Ehrh. T. corálta Mill	3 pubéscens # - pl. 22. 374
T. parvifôlia Ehrh. T. cordàta Mill.	The pubescent-leaved American Lime Tree.
Tilleul à petites Feuilles, Fr. Kleinblättrige Linde, Winterlinde,	T. pubéscens Hert. Kew.
Ger. Kicholattrige Linde, Winterlinde,	T. carolinidna Mill. T. americana Walt.
? Subvaricty. * 365 T. parvifòlia glaúca Hort. *	4 pubéscens leptophýlla 😤 - 375 The thin-leaved pubescent American Lime Tree.
	Tree. T. pubéscens leptophylla Vent. T. mississippénsis Desf.
3 platyphýlla * - pl. 16. 365	w 3 . 3 / 33 w.
The broad-leaved European Lime Tree.	The various-leaved American Lime-
T. platyphýlla Seop. T. cordifolia Bess. T. europæ`a Desf.	
T. grandifolia Ehrh.	T. heterophylla Vent. T. álba Miehx. The White Lime.
Broad-leaved downy Lime Tree. Tilleul à grandes Feuilles, Tilleul	
de Hollande, Fr.	App. i. Doubtful Varieties of Tília europæ'a
4 rùbra 🕇 365	and americana 176
4 rubra 4 - 365 The red-twigged European Lime Tree. T. triflora Puer.	T. platyphýlla věra, T. p. minor, T. præ'cox, T. viti- fòlia, T. laxiflòra microphýlla, and T. pubéscens
T. triftdra Puer.	rugòsa.
T. triflora Puer. T. corinthlaca Bose. T. corállina Hort. Kew.	App. I. Other Species belonging to the Order
T. $curopa^{\alpha}a$ $\beta$ $rubra$ Sibthorp. T. $curopa^{\alpha}a$ $\gamma$ Smith Fl. Brit. T. $grandiflora$ $\beta$ Smith Eng. Flor.	Tiliàceæ, <b>≝</b> □ <b>≛</b> □ - 376
T. grandiflora β Smith Eng. Flor.	Grèwia L. # # oppositifòlia Roxb. #
5 laciniàta - pl. 17. 366	didyma. 🗪
The eut-teaved European Lime Tree.	bíloba G. Don. 🛎 occidentàlis L. 🚊 📖
T. platyphýlla taciniàta Hort.	populifòlia <i>Vahl.</i> <b>±</b> pùmila <i>Ham.</i> <b>±</b>
6 aúrea 🖞 - pl. 18. 3 <b>6</b> 6	velutina Vahl. 🇯 echinulàta Delile.
The golden-twigged European Lime Tree.	
7 platyphýlla aúrea 🕇 - 366	Ternströmiàceæ. † 1 ⋅ 1 376
The golden-twigged broad-leaved European Lime Tree.	
ropean Lime Tree.	Sect. I. Hardy and half-hardy ligneous Plants belonging to the Tribe Gordonièæ. 376
8 dasýstyla <b>±</b> 366	
The hairy-styled European Lime Tree.	I. MALACHODE'NDRON Cav. * 377
T. dasýstyla Steven.	THE MALACHODENDRON. Stuártia L'Hérit.
Other Varieties - 366 With variegated Leaves.	Stewártia L.
T. a spleniifòlia nòva Boll. Cat., a sub-	1. ovatum Cav. 4 N. Am. fig. 91. 377
var. of e. laciniâta. e. aúrea, a new var. of, <i>Baum</i> .	The ovate-leaved Malachodendron. Stuártia pentagýnia L'Hérit. "
e. aúrea, a new var. of, <i>Baum</i> . e. rubicaúlis <i>Bot. Gard. Ant.</i>	Stewúrtia Malachodéndron. Stewartia à cinq Styles, Fr.
	b 2

6. 0 T 7. 8

•••	Page
Page	17 speciosa Hort. Trans.
H. STUA'RTIA Cav. # - 377, 378	C. Rawcsiana Hort.
THE STUARTIA.	18 carnea 1501, ACE, =
	19 imbricata Hort. Trans.
1. virginica Cav. N. America 1.92. 378	20 Párksii Hort, Trans,
The Virginian Stuartia.  Stewártia Malachodéndron L.  Stewártia Malachodéndron Rot. Ren.	21 Sabiniana Hort, Trans.
Stuartia marilantia Bot. Rep.	Chinese and other Foreign Varieties not in general Cultivation, but in
Stewartia à un Style, Fr.	not in general Cultivation, but in
Stewartia à un Styte, FT. Eingriffliche (one-styled) Stuartie, Ger.	all probability us have
	others. # 386 22 candidissima # -
III. GORDO'NIA Ellis. 4 1 377, 378	23 Donklåeri # 1
	23 Donklåeri # 1
THE GORDONIA.	25 h¢brida Makoy. =
1. Lasiánthus L. 2 N. Am. fig. 93. 379	Other Names of Foreign Varieties.
The weelly-flowered Gordonia, or Loblotly Bay.	
	argéntea, Gunnélli, Pronayana, violàcea su-
Gordonia a reulius guores, meet at	The semidouble white, the rose-coloured
Floride, Fr. Langstielige Gordonie, Ger.	waratan, nexangularis.
	Varieties originated in Britain. 386
2. pubéscens Ph. 4 Georgia f. 94. 380	26 corállina Chandl.
The pubescent Gordonia.	27 eximia Chandl.
	27 eximia Chandl.
Franklinia americana maisin	29 Chándleri Chandl. 29 Chándleri Chandl. 20 Chándleri Chandleri Chandle
The Franklinia, Amer.	20 Adre allo Chandi.
Behaarte Gordonie, Ger.	31 altheæflora Chandl.
Varieties 380	32 anemoneflòra álba Chandl.
velutina Dec.	
G. pubéscens L'Hér.	33 v notata Chandl. 2
subolabra Dec.	36 flórida Chandl. # L
C Fainblini L'Her.	37 rosea Chandl.
Franklinia Alhatamaha Marsh.	38 eelipsis Chandl.
	39 insignis Chandt. 40 álba semidupek Chandl.
Sect. II. Hardy and half-hardy ligneous	41 concinna Chandl.
Plants belonging to the Tribe Cameutete.	42 spléndens Chandl. #
- 381	41 concinna Chandl. 42 spléndens Chandl. 42 spléndens Chandl. 42 coccinea Hort. Brit. 43 Ròsa sinénsis Lodd. 44 Lose Chandles Lodd. 45 Lod
	43 Rosa sinensis Loud.
I. CAME'LLIA L. ♣☐ - 381	44 Rőssii Chandl. 45 Aitoni Chandl.
1. CAME HILL II.	45 Aitoni Chandl. \$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
THE CAMELLIA.  The Japan Rose.	47 Colvilli Swt. #
The Japan Rose. Camellier, Rose du Japon, et de la Chine, Fr.	48 Sweetiana Swi. 2
Chine, Fr.	50 Ròsa múndi Don's Mill.
Camente, Ger.	51 Préssi Don's Mill. # 52 rùbro-punctàta #
1. japónica L. La Japan fig. 95. 382	52 rùbro-punctâta
The Japanese Camellia, or Red single-flowered	53 Elphinstoniàna 🛎 🗔
Camellia.	54 single-striped and dotted 55 aucubæfdlia Hort. Brit.
Varieties.	57 Susánna Gard. Mag. # 4
Chinese in general Cultivation.	59 Wadieàna Gard.Mag.
= 000	Walter wentioned in Gard. Mag
2 variegàta Bot. Rep.	Varieties mentioned in Gard. Mag without any Description being
g incarnàta Bot, Reg. =	ginen.
4 álba plèna Bot. Rep.	Cliveàna, conspícua, decòra, prínceps, ro tundifolia, Palmeri, Reevèsii, longifolia Dorsètii, pendula, Allnutta alba, superba.
5 fimbriàta Lodd.	tundifolia, Palmeri, Reevesa, longitolia
5 illiottata Botas Ren.	
6 rùbra plèna Bot. Rep.	2. reticulata Lindl China - 389
7 anemoneflòra = 🗀 fig. 96.	The reticulate-leaved Camellia, or Capt. Rawes
8 crassinérvis Lodd.	Camellia.
9 myrtifòlia Bot. Mag.	3. maliflòra Lindl. L China f. 97. 390
10 involuta Bot. Reg. =	The Apple-blossom-flowered Camellia.
tr	C. Sasánaua Bot. Mag.
12 Pompônia Bot. Reg. = -	C. Sasánqua Bot. Mag. C. Sasánqua ròsea Hort. Palmer's double Sasanqua.
	Palmer's double Sasanqua.
pæoniestdra rosea # álba #	China f. 98, 39
nállida 🗰 t 🕴	Sasanqua, or Lady Banks's, Camellia. Sasanqua Kæmpf. Cha-wha, Chinese.
13 semidaplex Bot. Rep	Sasanqua Kæmpf.
13 semidaplex Bot. Rep. 14 átro-rubens Bot. Cab. 14	Cha-wha, Chinese.
15 Welbánkii Chandl, Ill.	1 37 1 6 00 90
litco-ilbicans Bot. Reg.	5. Kissi Wall. Nepal fig. 99. 39
Appresens.	The Kissi Camellia. C. Keina Hamil. MSS.
16 ròsea Don's Mill.	C. Acma Hann. Proo.

6. oleffera Abel. ♣ ☐ Cochin-China fig. 100. 391	3. grandiflòrum Chois. • I Teneriffe 298 The large-flowered St. John's Wort. H. canariènse Willd., not of L.
The oil-bearing Camellia.  7. euryöides Lindl. ■ China	4. foliòsum Ait. Azores - 398 The leafy St. John's Wort. Shining St. John's Wort.
fig. 101. 391  The Eurya-like Camellia.  The a curyoides Booth.	5. floribúndum Ait. La Canaries 398 The abundant-flowered St. John's Wort. H. frutéscens Comm. Many-flowered St. John's Wort.
II. THE A L. & 381. 392	6. olýmpicum L. Mount Olympus fig. 106, 399  The Olympian St. John's Wort. H. mintis Olympi Wheel.
1. víridis L. : China - fig. 102. 393	7. canariénse L. L. Canaries - 399
T. Bohea stricta Ait. T. sinénsis Sims. T. chinénsis var. & víridis Dec. Camélla víridis Link. Thèa cantonénsis Lam.	The Canary Island St. John's Wort.  Varieties # 399  triphýllum Dec. # - salicifòlium Dec. # -
2. Bohèa L. Δ China fig. 103. 393 The Bohea, or black, Tea. T. chinénsis β Bohèa Sims.	8. chinénse L. * China - 399 The Chinese St. John's Wort. H. monúgynum Mill. H. aúrcum Lour.
3. cochinchinénsis Lour. ♣ ☐ Cochin- China - 395 The Cochin-China Tea.	9. cordifòlium Chois. La Nepal 399 The heart-leaved St. John's Wort. H. bractedium.
4. oleòsa Lour. La China - 395 The oily Tea.	H. Lungusum Ham. MSS.  10. pátulum Thun.   Japan - 399
Anticipated Ternströmiàceæ. ? • 🗀 - 895	The spreading St. John's Wort.  11. Kalmiànum Lam. N. America 400
—————————————————————————————————————	Kalm's St. John's Wort.  H. Bartramium Mill.  Virginia St. John's Wort.
I. CITRUS <b>*</b> □ - fig. 104. 395	12. Urdlum Ham. & Nepal fig. 107. 400 The Urala St. John's Wort.
II. LIMO'NIA 996 L. Laurebla Dec. L. cirribila Wildl. L. parvilbra Bot. Mag. L. australis.	13. calycinum L. Britain - 400 The large-calyxed St. John's Wort. Androse num constantinopolitànum flore máximo Wheeler. The large-flowered St. John's Wort, The large-flowering Tutsan, The terrestrial Sun. Aaron's Beard. Mille Pertuis à grandes Fleurs, Fr. Grossblumiger Johannis Kraut, Ger.
Hypericaceæ Lindl. 362	14. baleáricum L. n Majorca - 400 The Majorca St. John's Wort.
I. HYPE'RICUM L. & * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	§ ii. Perforària Chois 401  *** *** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **
§ i. Ascyrela Chois 398	16. heterophýllinin Vent. Persia 401 The various-leaved St. John's Wort.
1. elàtum <i>Ait</i> . 2 N. America 398	17. ægyptiacum L. ±
The tall St. John's Wort.  2. hircinum L. Mediterranean	18. galioides Lam. v. N. America The Galium-like-leaved St. John's Wort.
fig. 105 398  The Goat-scented St. John's Wort.  Tragium Clus.  Androse"mum fee'tidum Bauh.	19. axillàre Lam. = N. America 401 The axillary-flowered St. John's Wort. H. fasciculàtum Willd. H. Còris Walt.
Mille Pertuis à Odeur de Bouc, Fr. Varieties 🕸 398	20. glandulòsum Ait. n. U Madeira 402
2 obtusifòlium Dec. <b>2</b> 3 mìnus Wats. <b>2</b>	21. scrpyllifòlium Lam. & Levant 402 The Wild-Thyme-leaved St. John's Wort.

22. empetrifòlium Willd. n S. Europe	5. m
fig. 108, 402 The Empetrum-leaved St. John's Wort.	
23. Còris L. n _ Levant. 402 The Coris-leaved St. John's Wort.	
24. ericoides L. n. J. Spain 402 The Heath-like St. John's Wort.	6. p
§ iii. Brùthyæ Chois. # 402	Т
<ol> <li>fasciculàtum Lam.</li></ol>	
App. i. Other Species of Hypéricum. 403 H. rèpens, H. linearifolium, H. oblongifolium, and H. japónicum Dec.	
II. ANDROSÆ'MUM Chois. n. 397. 403	
THE ANDROS.EMUM, or Tutsan. Hypéricum L. Androsème, Fr. Johanniskraut, Ger.	
1. officinalis Allioni. Levant n f. 109, 403 The officinal Androsemum, or common Tutsan. (Igneron Italirum L'Obel. Hypéricum Androsemum L. Park Leones	
Androsème officinale, Fr. Breit-blättriges (broad-leaved) Johannis- kraut, Ger.	
Aceràcea Lindl. * 2 * 1 2 404	7. sa
. ACER L. T º T □ □ 1405	Th
E'rable, Fr. Ahorn, Ger. Acero, Ital. Arcc, Spanlsh.	
. oblóngum Wall. Ť — Nepal fig. 113.	
in p. 433 405 The oblong-leaved Maple. A. Buzimpàla Hamilt.	8. Psc
. tatáricum L. * Tartary nl 92 Clis	Th
in p. 434. The Tartarian Maple. E'rable de Tartarie, Fr. Tartarische Ahorn, Ger. Zarrangodon	À
Zarza-modon, or Locust Tree, Russ.	
spicatum L. F North America pl. 24. fig. 115. in p. 435 406	
fig. 115. in p. 435 406 The spike-flowered Maple. A monthnum Ait. A. permythinicum Du Roi. A. parviflorum Ehrb.	
A. pareiflorum Ehrh. Mountain Maple. H'rable de Montagne, Fr. Berge Ahorn, Ger.	
striatum L. 7 North America pl. 25.	
fig. 116. in p. 436, 437.  The striped-barked Maple.  A. pennsylvánicum L.	
A pecusylvánicem I., A canadénse Marsh. A canadénse Marsh. Snake-barked Maple, Moose Wood, Striped Maple, Erable jaspé, Fr. Gestreifter Aharn, Ger.	
Gestreifter Ahorn, Ger.	

acrophýllum Pursh. Y North America pl. 26. fig. 117. in p. 438, 439., and 118. in p. 440, 441. The long, or large, leaved Maple.

latanöides L. \ Europe pl. 27. fig. 119. in p. 442, 443. - 408

The Platanus-like, or Norway, Maple.

E'rable plane, E'rable de Norwêge, Fr.

Spilz-Ahorn, Spilz-blättriger Ahorn, Ger.

#### Varieties. \*

2 Lobèlii T f. 120. in p. 444. 409 Lobel's Platanus-like Maple. A. Lobèlii Tenore. A. platanöldes Don's Mill.

3 pubescens Hayne. \* 409
The downy-leaved Platanus-like Maple.

4 variegatum Hort. 3 The silver variegated-leaved Platanus-like Maple. álbo variegàtum Hayne.

5 aureo variegatum T - 409 The golden variegated-leaved Platanus-like Maple.

6 laciniatum Dec. T pl. 28. fig. 121. in p. 445. The cut-leaved Platanus-like Maple. ? A. p. crispum Lanth.
The Eagle's Claw, or Hawk's
Foot Maple.

cchárinum L. T North America pl. 29. fig. 122. in p. 446, 447. 411

Rock Maple, Hard Maple, Bird's-Eye Maple.

Variety \* - 411

2 nigrum \* The black Sugar Tree, or Rock Maple. A. nìgrum Michx.

eùdo-Plátanus L. 🕆 Europe 🏻 pl. 30, 31. fig. 123. in p. 448, 449. 414 Mock Plane Tree, the Sycamore, or Great Maple.

ple.
Plane Tree, Scotch.
E'rable Sycamore, E'rable blanc de Mon-tagne, Fausse Platane, Grand E'rable,

Ehrenbaum, Weisser Ahorn, Gemeine Ahorn, Ger.

#### Varieties.

- 2 flàva variegàta 🖞 🕒 The yellow variegated Sycamore, or Costorphine Plane, with leaves variegated with yellow.
- 3 álbo variegàta Hayne \* 414 The white variegated-leaved Sycamore.
- 4 purpùrea Hort. T -415 The purple-leaved Sycamore.
- 5 subobtùsa Dec. Y -- 4115 The half-obtuse-leaved Sycamore.
  A. opulifolium Thuil. A. vitifolium Opiz.

Other Varieties - \_ \_ -415 Hodgkins's Seedling, Hort. Leslie's Seedling, Hort. stenóptera Hayne. macróptera Hayne. micróptera Hayne.

9. obtusatum Kit. 4 Hungary pl. 32. fig. 124. in p. 450, 451. The obtuse-lobcd-leaved Maple. -420A. neapolitànum Tenore.

A. hýbridum Hort. The Neapolitan Maple.

10. barbàtum Michx, Y North America pl. 33. fig. 125. in p. 452. - 420 The bearded-calyxcd Maple. A. carolinianum Bolt. A. trilobàtum Hort.

11. O'palus Dec. \* Italy pl. 34. fig. 126. in p. 453. 421

The Opal, or Italian, Maple.

Opal, or Italian, Mapie.
A. O'palus L.
A. rotundifolium Lam.
A. itilicum Lauth.
A. villosum Pres.
L'E'rable Opale, E'rable à Feuilles rondes,
E'rable d'Italie, Fr.

Variety \* 421 ? A. coriàceum Lodd. \*

12. opulifòlium Vill. T Pyrenees - 421 The Guelder-Rose-leaved Maple. Guelder-Rose-leaved Mapie.
A. hispánicum Pour.
A. vérnum Reyn.
A. montánum C. Bauhin.
E'rable duret, E'rable à Feuilles d'Obier,
Ayart in Dauphiné, Fr.
Schweboll-blättriger Ahorn, Ger.

13. circinàtum Pursh, T North America fig. 112., and fig. 127. in p. 454. 422 The round-leaved Maple.

fig. 14. palmàtum Thunb. № — Japan 128. in p. 455. The palmate-leaved Maple. 422

15. eriocárpum Michx. Y N. Amer. pl. 35, 36. fig. 129. in p. 456.

55, 36, 1g, 129, 10 p, 456. - 423
The hairy-fruited, or white, Maple.
A. dasycarpum Willd.
A. tomentosum Hort. Par.
A. gladicam Marsh.
A. virginitanum Duh.
A. ribrum Wagenh.
White, or soft, Maple, U. S.
Sir Charles Wager's Maple.
Erable à Fruits cotonneux, Erable blanc,
Fr. Rauher Ahorn, Ger.

16. rùbrum L. 7 N. America pl. 37, 38. fig. 130. in p. 457. 424

The red-flowering, or scarlet, Maple.
A. virginium Herm.
A. coccineum Ait.
Soft Maple, Swamp Maple, Red Maple.
E'rable rouge, Fr.
Rother Ahorn, Ger.

Page Varieties T 424 2 coccineum 🕇

3 intermédium #

17. monspessulanum L. T South Europe pl. 39, 40. fig. 131. in p. 458. The Montpelier Maple.
A. trilobum Mench.

A. trifolium Duh. A. trilobàtum Lam. E'rable de Montpelier, Fr. Französischer Ahorn, Ger.

18. campéstre L. \ Europe pl. 41, 42. fig. 132. in 458. 428

The common, or Field, Maple. E'rable champêtre, Fr. Kleiner Ahorn, Feld Ahorn, Ger.

Varieties. \\

1 hebecárpum Dec. 😤 428 The downy-fruited Field Maple.
A. campéstre Wallr.
A. mólic Opiz.

2 fòliis variegàtis 🕇 The variegated-leaved Field Maple.
A. Pseudo-Plátanus.

3 collinum Wallr. 性 428 The hill-inhabiting Field Maple.
A. affine and A. macrocárpum Öpiz.

4 austriacum Tratt. Arch. \* 428 The Austrian Field Maple.

19. créticum L. T Crete pl. 43. fig. 132. in p. 459. - 430 The Cretan Maple. A. heterophyllum Willd.

A. sempervirens L. E'rable de Crète, Fr. Cretischer Ahorn, Ger.

App. i. Doubtful Species of Aver. - 430

A. O'palus, A. opulifolium, A. barbâtum, A. coriâ-ceum, A. Lobèlii, A. nigrum, A. platanñides, A. sacchárinum, A. bridum, A. obtusifolium, A. obtusâtum, A. lobàtum.

App. ii. Anticipated Species of A'cer. # 431 A. ibéricum Bieb. \*
A. obtusifolium Sibih. \*

A. parvifolium Tausch. 7 A. parvioutum a tosome,
A. créticum of some,
A. monspessulanum of others.
A. glabrum Torrey. 2
A. lævigåtum Wall. 2 A. acumihatum Wall, A. cultrătum Wall. \* A. caudatum Wall. \$ A. villòsum Wall. \*A. sterculiàceum Wall. \*A.

A. disséctum Thun. A. japónicum Thun. A. septenílobum Thun.

A. pictum Thun. Y A. truncàtum Bunge. \*

App. iii. Half-hardy Species of A'cer. 432 \* \_ ` \* \_ \_

A. palmàtum Thun. 坐 \_\_\_\_ A. oblóngum Watt. 学 \_\_\_

II. NEGU'NDO Mænch. T

THE NEGUNDO, or Box Elder. A'cer L.

Negúndium Rafin.

Page

pl. 44. 460

Page

App. i. Other Sorts or Varieties of E'sculus.

1. fraxinifolium Nutt. \* North America

pl. 44. 400	Whitley's fine scarlet
The Ash-leaved Negundo.	#. americana #. II, inclsum
A`cer Negúndo L. N. aceröldes Mœnch.	Æ. H. præ'cox
	Æ. II. præ'cox Æ. II. tortuòsum
The Ash-leaved Maple, The black Ash.	Æ. H. nigruin
The Ask-trawed Maple, The black Ask. E'rable à Feuilles de Frène, Fr. E'rable à Giguières, Illinois.	II. PA'VIA Boerh. * 2 462. 469
Erable d Gigueres, Innois. Eschenblättriger Ahorn, Ger.	11. 1 11 1 111 11001111 1 12
400	THE PAVIA, or Smooth-fruited Horsechestnut
Variety 4 460	Tree. Pavier, Fr.
2 crispum G. Don. T - pl. 45.	
The curied-leaved Ash-leaved Negundo, or	1. rûbra Lam. Y N. Am. pl. 49, 50. 469
Box Elder	The red-flowered Pavia.  Æ'sculus Pàvia L.
4 4 11 1 1 2 C C Nomindo * 469	Æ'sculus Pàvia L. Æ'sculus Pàvia var. α rùbra Hayne.
App. i. Anticipated Species of Negundo. ¥ 462	P narviflàra Hort.
N. mexicanum Dec. Y A ternitum Moc. ? N. frazinifolium var. Dec.	Small Buckeye, Amer. Marronier Pavie, Pavie à Fleurs rouges,
? N. fraxinifolium var. Dec.	Marronier Pavie, Pavie a Fleurs rouges,
N. cochinchinénse Dec. Y	Fr. Rothe Rosskastanic, Ger.
1 04 1 1 10	·
App. I. Other Acerdeea. 462	Varieties. ¥
Doblnea vulgaris Hamilt. 14	2 arguta G. Don T fig. 135. 469
	The sharp-toothed-leaved red-flow- ered Pavia.
	ered Pavia.
	E'sculus Pavia parviflora Hort.
Æsculàceæ Lindl. 7 # - 462	3 sublaciniàta Wats. Y - 470
1 1	The slightly cut-kaved red-flowered
Castaneàceæ Link. Hippocastàneæ Dec.	Pavia.
Inprocuosance 2000	4 hùmilis 坐 - pl. 51. 470
I. Æ'SCULUS L. 🗗 - 462	The dwarf red-flowered Pavia.
THE HORSECHESTNUT.	P. hùmilis G. Don.
Hippocastanum Tourn.	Æ'seulus humilis Lodd.
Marronier d'Inde, Fr.	5 hùmilis péndula 😤 🕒 470
Rosskastanie, Ger.	The pendulous-branched dwarf
s II' - a a' abanyam I *	The pendulous-branched dwarf red-flowered Pavia.
1. Hippocastanum L. #	2. flava Dec. 4 Carolina pl. 52, 53. 471
pl. 46, 47. 463	The wellow designed Pavia
The common Horsechestnut.	Æ'sculus flàva Ait.
Trippoedstantant trageste 2 oct in	T Alder Wongh
Marronier d'Inde, Fr.	A. tutca Wangii.
Marronier d'Inde, Fr. Gemeine Rosskastanie, Ger.	P. litea Wangh. P. litea Poir. The large Buckeye, Big Buckeye, Amer.
Hippockstanum vulgdre Tourn. Hippockstanum vulgdre Tourn. Marronier d'Inde, Fr. Gemeine Rosskastanie, Ger. Varieties. **	A., tuted Wangh. P. litea Poir. The large Buckeye, Big Buckeye, Amer. The yellow Pavia.
Varieties. *\frac{*}{2}	Al'sculus flava Alt.  Æ. fatea Wangh. P. littea Poir. The large Buckeye, Big Buckeye, Amer. The yellow Pavia.
Varieties. ¾ 2 flòre plèno ¾ 463	3. discolor Swt. W N. America - 472
Varieties. † 2 flòre plèno † 463 The double-flowered Horsechestnut.	3. discolor Swt. N. America - 472
Varieties. † 2 flòre plèno † - 463 The double-flowered Horscchestnut. 3 variegàta † - 463	3. díscolor Swt. & N. America - 472 The two-colonred-flowered Pavia. Æ'sculus discolor Ph.
Varieties. \(\frac{\gamma}{2}\) 2 flore pleno \(\frac{\gamma}{2}\) - 463 The double-flowered Horsechestnut. 3 variegata \(\frac{\gamma}{2}\) - 463 The variegated-leaved Horsechestnut.	3. díscolor Swt. & N. America - 472 The two-colonred-flowered Pavia.  Æ'sculus discolor Ph.  4. hýbrida Dec. Y Hybrid - 472
Varieties. \(\frac{\gamma}{2}\) 2 flore pleno \(\frac{\gamma}{2}\) - 463 The double-flowered Horsechestnut. 3 variegata \(\frac{\gamma}{2}\) - 463 The variegated-leaved Horsechestnut.	3. díscolor Swt. & N. America - 472 The two-colonred-flowered Pavia.  Æ'sculus discolor Ph.  4. hýbrida Dec. Y Hybrid - 472
Varieties. † 2 flòre plèno † - 463 The double-flowered Horscchestnut. 3 variegàta † - 463	<ul> <li>3. díscolor Swt. &amp; N. America - 472 The two-colonred-flowered Pavia.  Elsculus discolor Ph.</li> <li>4. hýbrida Dec. Y Hybrid - 472 The hybrid Pavia.  Elsculus hýbrida Dec.</li> </ul>
Varieties. † 2 flòre plèno † - 463 The double-flowered Horsechestnut. 3 variegàta † - 463 The variegated-leaved Horsechestnut. 2. (H.) ohioénsis Michx. † N. Am. 467 The Ohio Æsculus, or Horsechestnut.	3. díscolor Swt. M. America - 472 The two-colonred-flowered Pavia.  Afseulus discolor Ph.  4. hýbrida Dec. Y. Hybrid - 472 The hybrid Pavia.  Afseulus hýbrida Dec.  5. neglécta G. Don. Y fig. 136, 472
Varieties. † 2 flòre plèno † - 463 The double-flowered Horsechestnut. 3 variegàta † - 463 The variegated-leaved Horsechestnut. 2. (H.) ohioénsis Michx. † N. Am. 467 The Ohio Æsculus, or Horsechestnut.	3. díscolor Swt. & N. America - 472 The two-coloured-flowered Pavia.  E'sculus discolor Ph.  4. hí brida Dec. Y Hybrid - 472 The hybrid Pavia.  E'sculus híbrida Dec.  5. neglécta G. Don. Y fig. 136, 472 The prelected Pavia.
Varieties. † 2 flòre plèno † - 463 The double-flowered Horscchestnut. 3 variegàta † - 463 The variegated-leaved Horscchestnut. 2. (H.) ohioénsis Michx. † N. Am. 467 The Ohio Æsculus, or Horscchestnut. 3. (H.) rubicúnda Lois. † N. America pl. 48, 467	3. díscolor Swt. ♣ N. America - 472 The two-coloured-flowered Pavia.  E'sculus discolor Ph.  4. hí brida Dec. ♀ Hybrid - 472 The hybrid Pavia.  E'sculus hýbrida Dec.  5. neglécta G. Don. ♀ fig. 136. 472 The neglected Pavia.  E'sculus neglécta Lindl.
Varieties. † 2 flòre plèno † - 463 The double-flowered Horscchestnut. 3 variegàta † - 463 The variegated-leaved Horsechestnut. 2. (H.) ohioénsis Michx. † N. Am. 467 The Ohio Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. 3. (H.) rubicúnda Lois. † N. America pl. 48. 467 The reddich flowered Æsculus or Hersechestnut.	3. díscolor Swt. ♣ N. America - 472 The two-coloured-flowered Pavia.  E'sculus discolor Ph.  4. hí brida Dec. ♀ Hybrid - 472 The hybrid Pavia.  E'sculus hýbrida Dec.  5. neglécta G. Don. ♀ fig. 136. 472 The neglected Pavia.  E'sculus neglécta Lindl.
Varieties. † 2 flòre plèno † - 463 The double-flowered Horsechestnut. 3 variegàta † - 463 The variegated-leaved Horsechestnut. 2. (H.) ohioénsis Michx. † N. Am. 467 The Ohio Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. 3. (H.) rubicúnda Lois. † N. America pl. 48. 467 The reddish-flowered Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. Æ, cárnea Hort.	3. díscolor Swt. & N. America - 472 The two-colonred-flowered Pavia.  Af sculus discolor Ph.  4. hýbrida Dec. Y Hybrid - 472 The hybrid Pavia.  Af sculus hýbrida Dec.  5. neglécta G. Don. Y
Varieties. † 2 flòre plèno † - 463 The double-flowered Horscchestnut. 3 variegàta † - 463 The variegated-leaved Horscchestnut. 2. (H.) ohioénsis Michx. † N. Am. 467 The Ohio Æsculus, or Horscchestnut. 3. (H.) rubicúnda Lois. † N. America pl. 48. 467 The reddish-flowered Æsculus, or Horscchestnut. Æ, cárnea Hort. Æ, cárnea Hort.	3. díscolor Swt. & N. America - 472 The two-colonred-flowered Pavia.  Af sculus discolor Ph.  4. hýbrida Dec. Y Hybrid - 472 The hybrid Pavia.  Af sculus hýbrida Dec.  5. neglécta G. Don. Y
Varieties. † 2 flòre plèno † - 463 The double-flowered Horscchestnut. 3 variegàta † - 463 The variegated-leaved Horsechestnut. 2. (H.) ohioénsis Michx. † N. Am. 467 The Ohio Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. 3. (H.) rubicúnda Lois. † N. America pl. 48. 467 The reddish-flowered Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. Æ. crosea Hort. Æ. rosea Hort. Æ. thippocastanum var. rubicúndum Schu-	3. díscolor Swt. ♣ N. America - 472 The two-colomed-flowered Pavia.  E'sculus discolor Ph.  4. hí brida Dec. ♀ Hybrid - 472 The hybrid Pavia.  E'sculus hýbrida Dec.  5. neglécta G. Don. ♀ fig. 136. 472 The neglected Pavia.  E'sculus neglécta Lindl.  6. macrocárpa Hort. ♀ pl. 54. 473 The long-fruited Pavia.  E'sculus Pavia macrocárpa Lodd.  Pàvia macrocárpa Hort.
Varieties. † - 463 The double-flowered Horschestnut. S variegata † - 463 The variegated-leaved Horschestnut.  (H.) ohioénsis Michx. † N. Am. 467 The Ohio Æsculus, or Horschestnut.  (H.) rubicúnda Lois. † N. America pl. 48. 467 The reddish-flowered Æsculus, or Horschestnut. Æ. cérnea Hort. Æ. rosea Hort. Æ. tippocástanum var. rubicúndum Schubert.	3. díscolor Swt. ♣ N. America - 472 The two-colomed-flowered Pavia.  E'sculus discolor Ph.  4. hí brida Dec. ♀ Hybrid - 472 The hybrid Pavia.  E'sculus hýbrida Dec.  5. neglécta G. Don. ♀ fig. 136. 472 The neglected Pavia.  E'sculus neglécta Lindl.  6. macrocárpa Hort. ♀ pl. 54. 473 The long-fruited Pavia.  E'sculus Pavia macrocárpa Lodd.  Pàvia macrocárpa Hort.
Varieties. † 2 flòre plèno † - 463 The double-flowered Horscchestnut. 3 variegàta † - 463 The variegated-leaved Horsechestnut. 2. (H.) ohioénsis Michx. † N. Am. 467 The Ohio Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. 3. (H.) rubicúnda Lois. † N. America pl. 48. 467 The reddish-flowered Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. Æ. crosea Hort. Æ. rosea Hort. Æ. thippocastanum var. rubicúndum Schu-	3. díscolor Swt. ♣ N. America - 472 The two-colomed-flowered Pavia.  E'sculus discolor Ph.  4. hí brida Dec. ♀ Hybrid - 472 The hybrid Pavia.  E'sculus hýbrida Dec.  5. neglécta G. Don. ᾳ fig. 136. 472 The neglected Pavia.  E'sculus neglécta Lindl.  6. macrocárpa Hort. ᾳ pl. 54. 473 The long-fruited Pavia.  E'sculus Pavia macrocárpa Lodd.  Pàvia macrocárpa Hort.
Varieties. † 2 flòre plèno † - 463 The double-flowered Horscehestnut. 3 variegàta † - 463 The variegated-leaved Horscehestnut. 2. (H.) ohioénsis Michx. † N. Am. 467 The Ohio Æsculus, or Horscehestnut. 3. (H.) rubicúnda Lois. † N. America pl. 48. 467 The reddish-flowered Æsculus, or Horscehestnut. Æ. cirnea Hort. Æ. rôsca Hort. Æ. rôsca Hort. Æ. Hippocástanum var. rubicúndum Schubert. Whitley's fine scarlet.	3. díscolor Swt. & N. America - 472 The two-coloured-flowered Pavia.  E'sculus discolor Ph.  4. hýbrida Dec. Y. Hybrid - 472 The hybrid Pavia.  E'sculus hýbrida Dec.  5. neglécta G. Don. Y fig. 136. 472 The neglected Pavia.  E'sculus neglécta Lindl.  6. macrocárpa Hort. Y pl. 54. 473 The long-fruited Pavia.  E'sculus Pavia macrocárpa Lodd.  Pàvia macrocárpa Hort.  7. macrostàchya Lois. & North America fig. 137. 473
Varieties. † 2 flòre plèno † - 463 The double-flowered Horsechestnut. 3 variegàta † - 463 The variegated-leaved Horsechestnut. 2. (H.) ohioénsis Michx. † N. Am. 467 The Ohio Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. 3. (H.) rubicúnda Lois. † N. America pl. 48. 467 The reddish-flowered Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. Æ. cirnea Hort. Æ. rôsea Hort. Æ. lippocástanum var. rubicúndum Schubert Whitley's fine scarlet. 4. (H.) glàbra Willd. † North America	3. díscolor Swt. N. America - 472 The two-coloured-flowered Pavia.  **Esculus discolor Ph.**  4. hýbrida Dec. ? Hybrid - 472 The hybrid Pavia.  **E'sculus hýbrida Dec.**  5. neglécta G. Don. ? fig. 136. 472 The neglected Pavia.  **E'sculus neglécta Lindl.**  6. macrocárpa Hort. ? pl. 54. 473 The long-fruited Pavia.  **E'sculus Pavia macrocárpa Lodd. Pavia macrocárpa Hort.**  7. macrostáchya Lois. North America fig. 137. 473 The long-racemed Pavia.  **E'sculus parniflora Walt.**
Varieties. † 2 flòre plèno † - 463 The double-flowered Horscchestnut. 3 variegàta † - 463 The variegated-leaved Horsechestnut. 2. (H.) ohioénsis Michx. † N. Am. 467 The Ohio Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. 3. (H.) rubicúnda Lois. † N. America pl. 48. 467 The reddish-flowered Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. Æ. cárnea Hort. Æ. rôsea Hort. Æ. rôsea Hort. Æ. Hippocástanum var. rubicúndum Schubert Whitley's fine scarlet. 4. (H.) glàbra Willd. † North America fig. 133. 467	3. díscolor Swt. N. America - 472 The two-coloured-flowered Pavia.  **Esculus discolor Ph.**  4. hýbrida Dec. ? Hybrid - 472 The hybrid Pavia.  **E'sculus hýbrida Dec.**  5. neglécta G. Don. ? fig. 136. 472 The neglected Pavia.  **E'sculus neglécta Lindl.**  6. macrocárpa Hort. ? pl. 54. 473 The long-fruited Pavia.  **E'sculus Pavia macrocárpa Lodd. Pavia macrocárpa Hort.**  7. macrostáchya Lois. North America fig. 137. 473 The long-racemed Pavia.  **E'sculus parniflora Walt.**
Varieties. † 2 flòre plèno † - 463 The double-flowered Horsechestnut. 3 variegàta † - 463 The variegated-leaved Horsechestnut. 2. (H.) ohioénsis Michx. † N. Am. 467 The Ohio Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. 3. (H.) rubicúnda Lois. † N. America pl. 48. 467 The reddish-flowered Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. Æ. cirnea Hort. Æ. rôsea Hort. Æ. lippocástanum var. rubicúndum Schubert Whitley's fine scarlet. 4. (H.) glàbra Willd. † North America	3. díscolor Swt. № N. America - 472 The two-coloured-flowered Pavia.  E'sculus discolor Ph.  4. hí brida Dec. ♀ Hybrid - 472 The hybrid Pavia.  E'sculus hýbrida Dec.  5. neglécta G. Don. ♀
Varieties. † 2 flòre plèno † - 463 The double-flowered Horsechestnut. 3 variegàta † - 463 The variegated-leaved Horsechestnut. 2. (H.) ohioénsis Michx. † N. Am. 467 The Ohio Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. 3. (H.) rubicúnda Lois. † N. America pl. 48. 467 The reddish-flowered Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. Æ. rôsea Hort. Æ. rôsea Hort. Æ. rôsea Hort. Æ. hippocástanum var. rubicúndum Schubert Whitley's fine scarlet. 4. (H.) glàbra Willd. † North America fig. 133. 467 The smooth-leaved Æsculus, or Horsechestnut.	3. díscolor Swt. № N. America - 472 The two-coloured-flowered Pavia.  E'sculus discolor Ph.  4. hí brida Dec. ♀ Hybrid - 472 The hybrid Pavia.  E'sculus hýbrida Dec.  5. neglécta G. Don. ♀
Varieties. † 2 flòre plèno † - 463 The double-flowered Horscchestnut. 3 variegàta † - 463 The variegated-leaved Horsechestnut. 2. (H.) ohioénsis Michx. † N. Am. 467 The Ohio Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. 3. (H.) rubicúnda Lois. † N. America pl. 48. 467 The reddish-flowered Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. Æ. rôsea Hort. Æ. rôsea Hort. Æ. roseinea Hort. Æ. ripsea statu. Whitley's fine scarlet. 4. (H.) glàbra Willd. † North America fig. 133. 467 The smooth-leaved Æsculus, or Horsechestnut.	3. díscolor Swt. & N. America - 472 The two-coloured-flowered Pavia.  E'sculus discolor Ph.  4. hí brida Dec. Y Hybrid - 472 The hybrid Pavia.  E'sculus hýbrida Dec.  5. neglécta G. Don. Y fig. 136. 472 The neglected Pavia.  E'sculus neglécta Lindl.  6. macrocárpa Hort. Y pl. 54. 473 The long-fruited Pavia.  E'sculus Pavia macrocárpa Lodd. Pavia macrocárpa Hort.  7. macrostàchya Lois. North America fig. 137. 473 The long-racemed Pavia.  E'sculus parviflora Walt.  E. macrostàchya Mx. Pavia álba Poir.
Varieties. † 2 flòre plèno † - 463 The double-flowered Horscchestnut. 3 variegàta † - 463 The variegated-leaved Horsechestnut. 2. (H.) ohioénsis Michx. † N. Am. 467 The Ohio Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. 3. (H.) rubicúnda Lois. † N. America pl. 48. 467 The reddish-flowered Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. Æ. coceinea Hort. Æ. rôsea Hort. Æ. lippocástanum var. rubicúndum Schubert Whitley's fine scarlet. 4. (H.) glàbra Willd. † North America fig. 133. 467 The smooth-leaved Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. 5. (H.) pállida Willd. † N. Am. f. 134. 468 The pale-flowered Æsculus, or Horsechestnut.	3. díscolor Swt. № N. America - 472 The two-coloured-flowered Pavia.  E'sculus discolor Ph.  4. hí brida Dec. ♀ Hybrid - 472 The hybrid Pavia.  E'sculus hýbrida Dec.  5. neglécta G. Don. ఞ fig. 136. 472 The neglected Pavia.  E'sculus neglécta Lindl.  6. macrocárpa Hort. ఞ pl. 54. 473 The long-fruited Pavia.  E'sculus Pavia macrocárpa Lodd.  Pàvia macrocárpa Hort.  7. macrostàchya Lois. № North America fig. 137. 473 The long-racemed Pavia.  E'sculus parviflora Walt.  E. macrostàchya Mx.  Pavia álba Poit.  Pàmia cdilis Poit.  Pàmia cdilis Poit.  Pania cdilis Poit.  Pania do longs E'pis, Pavier nain, Fr.  Langährige Rosskastanie, Ger.
Varieties. † 2 flòre plèno † - 463 The double-flowered Horscchestnut. 3 variegàta † - 463 The variegated-leaved Horsechestnut. 2. (H.) ohioénsis Michx. † N. Am. 467 The Ohio Esculus, or Horsechestnut. 3. (H.) rubicúnda Lois. † N. America pl. 48. 467 The reddish-flowered Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. Æ. coirnea Hort. Æ. coirnea Hort. Æ. rôsea Hort. Æ. hippocástanum var. rubicúndum Schubert Whitley's fine scarlet. 4. (H.) glàbra Willd. † North America fig. 133. 467 The smooth-leaved Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. 5. (H.) pállida Willd. † N. Am. f. 134. 468 The pale-flowered Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. Gelbliche Rosskustanie, Ger.	3. díscolor Swt. № N. America - 472 The two-coloured-flowered Pavia.  E'sculus discolor Ph.  4. hí brida Dec. ♀ Hybrid - 472 The hybrid Pavia.  E'sculus hýbrida Dec.  5. neglécta G. Don. ᾳ fig. 136. 472 The neglected Pavia.  E'sculus neglécta Lindl.  6. macrocárpa Hort. ᾳ pl. 54. 473 The long-fruited Pavia.  E'sculus Pavia macrocárpa Lodd.  Pavia macrocárpa Hort.  7. macrostàchya Lois. № North America fig. 137. 473 The long-racemed Pavia.  E'sculus parviflora Walt.  E. macrostàchya Mx.  Pavia álba Poit.  Pavia calbis Poit.  Pavia calbis Poit.  Pavier à longs E'pis, Pavier nain, Fr.  Langührige Rosskastanie, Ger.  App. i. Other Varieties of Pàvia 474
Varieties. † 2 flòre plèno † - 463 The double-flowered Horscchestnut. 3 variegàta † - 463 The variegated-leaved Horsechestnut. 2. (H.) ohioénsis Michx. † N. Am. 467 The Ohio Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. 3. (H.) rubicúnda Lois. † N. America pl. 48. 467 The reddish-flowered Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. Æ. coceinea Hort. Æ. rôsea Hort. Æ. lippocástanum var. rubicúndum Schubert Whitley's fine scarlet. 4. (H.) glàbra Willd. † North America fig. 133. 467 The smooth-leaved Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. 5. (H.) pállida Willd. † N. Am. f. 134. 468 The pale-flowered Æsculus, or Horsechestnut.	3. díscolor Swt. № N. America - 472 The two-coloured-flowered Pavia.  E'sculus discolor Ph.  4. hí brida Dec. ♀ Hybrid - 472 The hybrid Pavia.  E'sculus hýbrida Dec.  5. neglécta G. Don. ఞ fig. 136. 472 The neglected Pavia.  E'sculus neglécta Lindl.  6. macrocárpa Hort. ఞ pl. 54. 473 The long-fruited Pavia.  E'sculus Pavia macrocárpa Lodd.  Pàvia macrocárpa Hort.  7. macrostàchya Lois. № North America fig. 137. 473 The long-racemed Pavia.  E'sculus parviflora Walt.  E. macrostàchya Mx.  Pavia álba Poit.  Pàmia cdilis Poit.  Pàmia cdilis Poit.  Pania cdilis Poit.  Pania do longs E'pis, Pavier nain, Fr.  Langährige Rosskastanie, Ger.

Pagé	3. æstivàlis Michx. & N. Am. fig. 142. 479
Sapindàceæ. ¾ ■□ ■□ 474	The Summer Vine, or Grape Vine. V. Labrúsca Walt. V. vulpina Willd.
I. KÖLREUTE'RIA Laxm. ‡ - 475 The Kolreuteria. Sapindus sp. L. fil.	4. sinuàta G. Don. & N. America - 479 The scallop-leaved Vine, or Summer Grape Vine. V. estivilie var. sinuita Ph. ? V. labruscides Muh.
1. paniculàta Lawn. Y China pl. 55. 475 The panicled-flowering Kolreuteria. Sapindus chinénsis L. fil. K. paulinibides L'Hérit.	5. cordifòlia Michx. A. N. Am. f. 143. 480 The heart-shape-leaved Vine, or Chicken Grape. V. incisa Jacq. V. vulpina L.
Savonnier panieuld, Fr. Rispentragende Kolreuterie, Get.  App. I. Half-hardy ligneous Species of Supindàceæ.   □ ■ □ 476	6. ripària Michx. R. N. Am. f. 144, 480 The river-side, or sweet-scented, Vine. V. odoratissima Donn. Vigne de Battures, Amer.
Dodona'd viscosa L. #	7. rotundifòlia Michx. & N. Am. 480 The round-leaved Vine, or Bullet Grape.
D. jamaicensis Dec.  D. angustifolia Sw.L. D. niciona Cav.  D. angustifolia Lam. D. angustifolia Lam. Bois de reinete, Fr.	8. caribæ'a Dec. 1 Jamaica - 480 The Caribean Vine. V. indica Swz.
Bois de reiuelte, Fr	App. i. Other hardy or half-hardy Species of Vitis, A - 481
), cuneàta Smith. = □  D, aspleniifòlia Rudge. #  □	V. Wállichí Dec. R V. glabráta <i>Roth.</i> R □ V. indica <i>L.</i> R □ fig. 145. V. cæ'sla <i>Hort. Trans</i> .
Meliàceæ. 🛨 🗀 - 476	II. AMPELO'PSIS Michx. & 477. 481
Melia 1. Azederdch L. T	THE AMPELOPSIS. Vitis sp.
2. sempervirens Snz. 1 - 476 The evergreen Melia, or Bead Tree.	Clssus sp.
5. austrālis Smt. Y	1. cordàta Michw. A. N. America 481 The cordate-leaved Ampelopsis. Cissus Ampelopsis Pers. Vitis indivisa Willd.
Vitàceæ Lindl. L L - 477	2. hederacea Michx. 1 North America fig. 146. 482
I. VITIS L. 1 1 - 477  THE GRAPE VINE.  Giud, Celtic.  Fid, Span.  Vigne, Fr.  Wein, Ger.	The Ivy-like Ampelopsis, or Five-leaved Ivy. Hédera quinquefolia L. Vitis quinquefolia Lam. Cissus hederàcea Ph. Cissus quinquefolia Hort. Vitis hederàcea Willd. A. quinquefolia Hook. Figne Vierge, Fr. Jungfern Reben, Wilder Wein, Ger.
1. vinífera L. A Persia - fig. 139. 477  The wine-bearing Vine.  Vigue, Fr.  Geneciner Weinstock, Ger.	3. (H.) hirsuita Donn. & N. America 482 The hairy-leaved Ampelopsis. Cissus hedraleea var. hirsuita Ph.
Varieties & - 478 2 fòliis incànis & - 478 The hoary-leaved Grape Vine. Miller's Grape, or Miller's Black	4. bipinnàta Michx. & N. America 482 The bipinnate-keaved Ampelopsis. Vitis arbòrea Willd. Cissus stáps Pers.
Cluster Grape. 3 fòliis rubescéntibus & 478	App. i. Anticipated hardy Species of Ampe- lópsis. & - 482
The rubescent-leaved Grape Vine.  The Claret Grape.  Tenturier, Fr., not Clairette,  Duham.	A. bótrya Dec. <u>B</u> A. heteronbylla Blume. <u>B</u> Vitis javánica Spreug. A. capreolata G. Don. <u>B</u> Vitis caprocata D. Don.
4 apiifòlia Hort. A fig. 140. 478 The Parsley-leaved Grape Vine. Crotal, Fr. V. laciniòsa L.	III. CI'SSUS L. L 🗀 - 477. 483
2. Labrúsca L. & N. Am. fig. 141, 479  The wild Vine, or Fox Grape, V. taurina Walt. Filziger Wein, Ger.	1. orientalis Lam.   Levant   483   2. quinăta Ait.   2. quinăta Ait.   2. que of Good Hope   485   5. antărcitas Veni.   2.   New Holland   612   117. 485   4. capensis Willd.   2.   Cape of Good Hope   485   5. vitiginea   612   613   613   614   614   614   614   614   615   614   6
Filziger Wein, Ger.	6. quinquefòlia. de la company

Mellánthus màjor L. 🕸 -

Geraniùceæ. " 🗆

Zygophyllàceæ. 2 \* 🗕 🗆

2. tricárpum Michx. & N. America

The three-fruited Xanthoxylum, or Toothache Tree. Fagara fraxinifolia Lam.

3. mite Willd. Y North America - 48
The smooth, or thornless, Xanthoxylum, or Touthache Tree.

Bellúcia Adans. Orme de Samaric, Fr. Lederblume, Ger.

App. i. Half-hardy Species. THE PTELEA, or Shrubby Trefoil.

Page

488

- 489

Page

483

484

- fig. 153, 481

Rutacce. = = _ 484  I. RUTA L. = = 484  The Rue. Rue, Fr. Raute, Ger.  I. gravèolens L. = S. Europe f. 155. 485 The heavy-scented, or common, Rue. R. hortensis Mill. Diec.	Trefoil.  Orme de Samarie à trois Feuilles, Fr. Dreyblüttrige Lederblume, Ger.  Varieties † 48 2 pentaphýlla Munchh, † 3 pubéscens Pursh. †  App. i. Other ligncous Species of Ptèle
I. RUTA L. n. n. n 484  THE RUE.  Rue, Fr.  Raute, Ger.  1. gravèolens L. n. S. Europe f. 155. 485  The heavy-scented, or common, Nuc.  R. hortensis Mill. Diet.	2 pentaphýlla Munchh. Ť 3 pubéscens Pursh. Ť App. i. Other ligneous Species of Ptèle
Raute, Ger.  1. gravèolens L. z. S. Europe f. 155, 485 The heavy-seented, or common, Ruc. R. hortensis Mill. Diet.	
The heavy-scented, or common, Ruc. R. hortensis Mill. Diet.	hardy or half-hardy. 🐞 🕒 49
Rue, Fr. Gartenraute, Ger.	P. monoph\$lla Lam. 愈 ? P. pentándra Moc. 愈 ? P. ovàta Lour. 愈 ?
App. i. Half-hardy Species of Rùtu. 487	III. AILA'NTUS Desf. \( \frac{\gamma}{4} \) 487. 49  The Allanto.  Rhús Ehrh.
R. pinnāta L. n. , R. bracteòsa Dec. n. , R. angustifólia Pers. n. , j. , j. R. macrophjila Sol. n. , R. montana Clus. n. , R. divaricàta Tenore n. , R. córsica Dec. n. , R. albiflora Hook. n. ,	Verne du Japon, Fr. Götterbaum, Ger. 1. glandulòsa <i>Desf.</i> ጟ China
II. APLOPHY'LLUM Andr. Juss.	pl. 58, 59, fig. 159, 49 The glandulous-leaved Ailanto, A. procèra Sal.
THE APLOPHYLLUM, OF Simple-leaved Rue.  1. linifolium G. Don. 2 Spain	Rhús hypsclodéndron Mœnch. R. cacadéndron Ehrh. R. sinénse Ellis. Aylanthe glanduleux, Fr.
Rida linifolia L. fig. 157. 487	Drüsiger Gotterbaum, Ger.
2. suaveolens G. Don. n Tauria 487	
3. frutienlosum G. Don. n Syria 487	Coriàceæ. 49
Rúta fruticulòsa Lab.	I. CORIA'RIA Niss. # - 49
Xanthoxylàceæ. 🕆 🗷 - 487	Redoul, Fr. Gerberstrauch, Ger.
I. XANTHO'XYLUM L. 7 & 487, 488 THE XANTHOYKUM, or Toothache Tree.  Zanthöxylum of many.  Kampmännia Raffu.	1. myrtifòlia L. & Europe f. 160. 49 The Myrtle-leaved Coriaria. Fustet des Corroyeurs, Redout à Feuill de Myrte, Fr. Myrtenblittriger Gerberstrauch, Ger.
Clavalier, Fr. Zahnwchholz, Ger.	2. nepalénsis Wall. * Nepal - 49 The Nepal Coriaria.
1. fraxineum Willd. \(\frac{\pi}{2}\) North America pl. 6. fig. 158, 488	3. microphýlla Poir, N. Zealand 2? 149 The small-leaved Coriaria. C. sarmentosa Forst.
The Ash-leaved Xanthoxylum, or Common Tooth- ache Tree. Zanthóxylum ramiflörum Michx.	C. M.
Z. Clàva Hérculis var. I. Z. americànium Mill. Z. caribiè um Gwet.	Staphyleàceæ * - 49.
Clavalier à Femilles de Frêne, Fr. Eschen-blättriges Zahnwehhelz, Ger.	I. STAPHYLE'A <i>L.</i> ■ - 499
Variety † - 488  2 virginicum † X. virginicum Lodd.	The Staphylea, or Bladder-nut Tree. Staphylodéndron Tourn. Staphilier, Fuux Pistachier, Fr. Pimpernuss, Ger.

	Page	n
ì.	trifòlia L. N. Am. fig. 161, 162, 493 The three-leafleted-leaved Staphylea. Staphilier à Feuilles ternées, Fr. Virginische Pimpernuss, Ger.	10. Hamiltonianus Wall. Y Nepal 500 Hamilton's Euonymus, or Spindle Tree. E. atropurpureus Wall.
2.	pinnata L. * Europe - fig. 163, 494 The pinnated-leaved Stanbylea.	11. garciniæfòlius Roxb. Y Nepal - 501 The Garcinia-leaved Euonymus- E. lácerus Ham.
	Staphylodéndron pinnatum Ray. Staphilier à Feuilles ailées, Fr. Gemeine Pimpernuss, Ger.	12. grandiflòrus Wall. & Nepal - 501 The large-flowered Euonymus.
	pp. i. Anticipated Species of Staphylèa.  ** - 495  Bumálda Dec. ** ?	App. i. Half-hardy Species of Euonymus. 501 E. grossus Wall. T E. micránthus D. Don & E. lucidus D. Don & E. lucidus D. Don & E. japónicus Thunb. T E. echinátus Wall. & E. ttngens Wall. &
	Celastràceæ Dec. ** * - 495  EUO'NYMUS Tourn. * * * 495. 496  The Euonymus, or Spindle Trec. Fusain, Eonnet de Prêtre, Bois à Lardoire, Fr. Spindelbaum, Ger.	E. glibber Rozb. Y E. fimbriatus Wall. Y E. tradicus Heyne& E. vāgans Wall. B E. subtrildrus Blume & E. Thunbergianus Blume & E. Phunbergianus Blume & E. péndulus Wall. Y E. frigidus Wall. Y
**	europæ'us L. ‡ E. pl. 60. f. 164. 496 The Europeau Euonymus, or Spindle Tree. E. nulgaris Mill. Prick-timber, Getard. Louse Berry, Dogwood, Gatteridge Tree. Fusain d'Europe, Bounct de Prêtre commun, Fr.	II. CELA'STRUS L. 3 4 - 502 THE STAFF TREE. Euonymöides Mænch. Célastre, Fr. Celaster, Ger.
	Gemeine Spindelbaum, Ger.  Varieties † * - 496 2 fòliis variegàtis Lodd. †	1. scándens L. & N. America f. 171. 502 The climbiug Staff Tree. Bourreau des Arbres, Fr. Baummörder, Ger.
	3 latifòlius Lodd. ‡ 4 nànus Lodd. <b>*</b> 5 frúctu álbo Lodd. ‡	2. bullàtus L. & Virginia 502 The studded-capsuled Staff Tree.
	verrucòsus Scop. & Europe f. 165. 498 The warted-barked Euonymus, or Spindle Trec. E. europæ'us lepròsus L. fil. Fusain galeux, ou verruqueux, Fr. Warziger Spindelbaum, Ger.	App. i. Half-hardy Species of Celástrus. 503  III. NEMOPA'NTHES Rafin. № 503  The Nemopantues.
	latifòlius C. Bauh. P Europe pl. 61. fig. 661. 498	<ul> <li>Riciöldes Dum. Cours.</li> <li>1. canadénsis Dec.</li></ul>
	The broad-leaved Euonymus, or Spindle Tree. E. europæ'us var. 2. L. Fusain à larges Feuilles, Fr. Breitblättriger Spindelbaum, Ger.	Nex canadénsis Mx. N. fasciculàris Rafiu. Plex delicítula Bart. Prinos licidus Alt.
•	nànus Bieb.  Caucasus - 499 The dwarf Euonymus, or Spindle Tree.	Houx du Canade, Fr.
	atropurpùreus Jacq. ♠ North America fig. 167, 499 The dark-purple-flowered Euouymus. E. earoliniénsis Marsh.	IV. MAYTENUS Feuill. 2 - 503 THE MAYTENUS. Sendcia Lam. Cetástrus Willd.
	E. latifolius Marsh. americanus L. Morth America	1. chilénsis Dec.   Chili f. 173. 503  The Chili Maytenus.
	fig, 168, 169, 499 The American Euonymus, or Spindle Tree. E. sempervirens Marsh. E. alternifolius Memch.	Scnàcia Mâytenus Lam. Celástrus Mâytenus Willd.
	The Burning Bush, Amer.	V. CASSINE L. = - 503 THE CASSINE.
•	sarmentòsus Nutt. ** N. America 500 The trailing-atemmed Euroymus, or Spindle Tree. E. americanus var. sarmentòsus Dec.	1. Mauroceni's Cassine.  Mauroceni's Cassine.  The Hottentot Cherry.  Maurocenia frangularia Mill.
	obovatus Nult. ** N. America - 500 The obovate-leaved Euonymus, or Spindle Tree.	2. capénsis L. & Cape of Good Hope 174. 504
	angustifòlius Ph.   N. America 500   The narrow-leaved Euonymus, or Spindle Tree.	The Cape Cassine.  Cape Phillyrea.  C. excétsa Wall., discolor Wall., Colpoin Thunb 501  C. 2

Page [	Page   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
VI. HART'OGIA Dec 504	2. baleárica Desf. 1 Minorca f. 183, 516 The Minorca Holly. 1. Aquifolium var. 5 Lam.
Schrébera Thun. Elwodéndron Spreng.	3. opàca Ait. N. Amer. pl. 64, 65. 516
1. capénsis L. & C. of Good Hope 504 The Cape Hartogia. Schrébera schinöides Thun. Elecoféndron schinöides Spreng.	The opaque-leaved Holly. Agrifolium vulgare Clayt. 1. Aquifolium Gron. The American Holly. Varieties - 517
	2 mácrodon.
D	3 latifòlia. 4 acuminàta.
Aquifoliàceæ Dec.	5 globòsa.
I. MYGINDA Jacq. • 505 THE MYGINDA. Plex Pursh.	4. laxiflòra Lam. Carolina - 517 The loose-flowered Holty I. Aquifolian báccia flàvia. 5. Cascolus Air a Carolina - 517
1. myrtifòlia Nutt. N. Amer. 175, 505 The Myrtle-leaved Myginda. Plex Aquijòlium Pursh.	5. Cassine Ait. a Carolina - 517 The Cassine-like Holly. Aquifolium carolinense Cat. 1. caroliniana Mill. 1. cassinodes Link.
H. FLEX L 505	l. Dahoon Wall. Cassena, Amer. Indians. Dahoon Holly.
Aquifolium Tourn. † Houx, Fr. Heilse, Stechpalme, Ger.	Variety - 517 2 angustifòlia 🖠 f. 184.
1 danifolium L. 1 Eur. pl. 62, 63. 505	6. angustifòlia Willd. N. Amer. f. 185.
The priekly-leaved Holly.  Hulver, Hulfere, Holme, Eng.  Steebpalme, Stecheiche, Steebbaum, Stech- taub, Hulse, Hulsenbaum, Halsenstrauch, Hulzt, Hulchs, Holst, Habze, Hulgenotz, Navedorn	
Myrtendorn, Christdorn, Mausdorn, Zwieseldorn, Kleezebusch, Stechapsel, Stechwinde, Waldistel, Ger- Stikpalme, Marctorn, Christorn, Skoutisdel,	2 ligustrifòlia Pursh ? f. 186.
Stikpalme, Marctorn, Christorn, Skoutisaci, Dan. Jernek, Christiorn, Swed. Le Houz, le grand Housson, l'Agron grand Pardon, Bois Franc, Fr. Agrifolio, Alloro spinoso, Ital.	7. vomitòria Ait. N. Am. f. 186. 518 The Emetic Holly. 1. Casslne vèra Walt. 1. ligistrina Jacq.
Azevinho, Agrifolio, Aerifolio, Aginfolio,	1. religiòsa Bart.
Wacfoscheld, Ostrokof, Padub, Russ. Schubbig hardkelk, Dutch. Varieties 500	I. portaine tann.  Houx apalachine, Fr.  True Cassene, Cassene, Floridan. The Yapon, Virginian. The Yapon Cassene, Cassiobeyru-bush
2 heterophýllum Hort. I	South Sca Tea, Eng.
3 angustifòlium <i>Hort.</i> I 4 latifòlium <i>Hort.</i> I	8. canariénsis <i>Poir</i> . • Canaries - 519 The Canary Holly.
5 altaelerénse Hort 🗓 6 marginàtum Hort 🗓 f.176.	9. Dahoón Wall.  Carolina - 519 The Dahoon Holly. I. Cassine Willd.
7 laurifòlium Hort. 🕈 f. 177. 8 ciliàtum Hort. 🗘 f. 179.	Variety 519
9 eiliàtum minus Hort. T	2 Iaurifolia Nutt.
10 recúrvum <i>Hort.</i> <b>?</b> f. 181. 11 serratifòlium <i>Hort.</i> <b>?</b> f. 182.	App. i. Species of I'lex not yet introduced. 519
12 crispum Hort. 2	I. odorita Ham., cuncifolia L., C. bonariénsis, ligustrifolia G. Do (angustifolia Null.), nepalensis Spreng.
13 fèrox <i>Hort</i> . <b>1</b> f. 180. 14 crassifòlium <i>Hort</i> . <b>1</b> f.178.	App. ii. Half-hardy Species of I'lex. 519
15 senéscens Sweet I	L dipyrèna Wall., excélsa Wall., serritta Royle, Perida Ait. (ma derensis Lam., and fig. 187.), chinénsis Sims (f. 188.), let derensis Lam., and programbella, ellíntica H. B. et Knutl
16 álbo-marginátum Hort. 1	scopulorum H. B. et Kunth, rupicola H. H. et Kunth, Pattori Pers., emarginata Thunh, crenata, Thunh, serrata Thunh
17 aúreo-marginàtum <i>Hort.</i> I 18 álbo-píetum <i>Hort.</i> I	App. It. Alley Francisco Walls, servita Royle, Period Ait. (mt deriensis Lum., and fig. 1874), chinensis Sima (f. 1884), hete rophstila G. Bon, macrophylla, elliptica H. H. et Knull scopulorum H. B. et Knuth, rupfeola H. B. et Knuth, Patteria Comarginata Thunh, creating the Service Service Thunh, asiditea L., integrating the Communication of t
to miso production	
19 aŭreo-pietum Hort. I	
20 férox argénteum Hort. 2	III. PRINOS L. 2 520
19 aúreo-píetum Hort. T 20 férox argénteum Hort. T 21 férox aúreum Hort. T 22 frúctu liuteo Hort. T	III. PRI'NOS L. 2 2 520

§ i. Prinöides Dec. №	Page 520	4. incúrva Roxb. ¥ Nepal 526
1. decíduus Dec.   N. America - The deciduous Winter Berry.	520	The incurved-spined Jujube. Z. paniculàta Hamilt.
<i>``lex prinöìdes A</i> it. <i>``lex decidua W</i> alt.	501	5. flexuòsa Wall. № Nepal 526 The flexible Jujube.
Variety 2 æstivàlis Dec. Flex æstivàlis Lam.	521	App. i. Half-hardy Species of Zízyphus 526 Z. Lòtus Lam. (Rhámnus Lòtus L.) fig. 194.
2. ambíguus Michx. N. Am. f. 190. The ambiguous Winter Berry. Cassine caroliniàna Walt.	521	Z. Dotts Lam. (Mammus Dotts E.) 11g. 194. Z. nitida Rozb., parvifolia Del., mucronàta Willd., glà- bra Rozb., (Enôplia Mill., tomentosa Rozb. Z. álbens Rozb., agréstis Schult., soporiferus Schult., capénsis, Jújuba Lamb. (Rhámnus Jújuba L.)
§ ii. Agèria Dec. ⊈ -	521	II. PALIU`RUS L. № 528
3. verticillàtus L. & N. Amer. f. 191. The whorled Winter Berry.	522	Christ's Thorn.  Paliure, Porte-chapeau, Fr.
P. padifòlius Willd. P. Gronòvñ Michx. P. confértus Mænch.		1. aculeàtus Lam. & Asia pl. 66, 67. fig. 195. 527
P. průnifôlius Lodd.  4. dùbius G. Don. N. America - The dubious Winter Berry. P. ambiguus Pursh.	521	The prickly Christ's Thorn. P. p-itasus Dum. P. austrālis Gærtn. P. valgairis D. Don. Rhāmnus Paliūrus L.
5. lævightus Pursh. 2 - f. 191. The smooth-leaved Winter Berry.	522	Zizyphus Paliūrus Willd. Christ's Thorn, or Lamb of Libya, Gerard. E'pine de Christ, Argalon, Portc-chapeau, Fr.
6. lanceolàtus Pursh. N. Amer.	522	Geflügelter Judendorn, Ger.
The lanceolate-leaved Winter Berry.  § iii. Wintérlia Mœnch. = -	522	III. BERCHE'MIA Neck. 3 - 528
7. glàber L. North America -	522	Œnóplia Hedw.
The glabrous Winter Berry.  8. atomàrius Nutt.   N. America	522	1. volùbilis Dec. & N. Am. f. 196, 528  The twining Berchemia.  Rhámnus volùbilis L.
The atom-bearing Winter Berry.	322	Zizyphus volübilis Willd. Œnoplia volübilis Schult. Supple Jack, Virginian.
9. coriàceus Pursh. N. America The coriaceous-leaved Winter Berry. P. glaber Wats.	523	Supple Jack, Virginian.  App. i. Other Species of Berchèmia. 529
App. i. Other Species of Prinos. P. dioícus Vahl, nítidus Vahl.	523	B. flavéscens Brong. (Zizyphus flavéscens Wall.) B. lineáta Dec. (Rhàmnus lineàtus L. B. Loureiridna Dec. (Rhāmnus lineàtus Lam.)
		IV. RHA'MNUS Lam. * 2 29 529
Rhamnaceæ Lindl. * * * * * *	523	THE BUCKTHORN.
I. ZI'ZYPHUS Tourn.		The Ram, or Hart's, Thorne, Gerard. Box Thorn. Nerprun, Fr.
Jujubicr, Fr. Judendorn, Ger.	524	Wegdorn, Ger.
1. vulgàris Lam. ¥ Syria - f. 193.	524	§ i. Marcorélla Neck. 529  1. Alatérnus L. S. Europe f. 197, 529
The common Jujube.  Rhámnus Zizyphus L.  Z. sativa Desf.		The Alaternus. Alatérnus Phillýrea Mill.
Z. Jàjnba Mill. Juiubier cultivé. Fr.		Varieties 530 2 baleárica Hort. Par. ⋅
Brustbeeren, Ger. Giuggiol, Ital.		3 hispánica Hort. Par. 🛎
2. sinénsis Lam. & China The Chinese Jujube. Rhámnus Zizyphus Lour.	525	4 fòliis maculàtis  5 fòliis aúreis
2 mina Christi I am W Africa	526	6 fòliis argénteis <b>±</b> 7 angustifòlia <b>±</b> R. Clusii Willa.
Christ's Thorn Jujube.  Christ's Thorn Jujube.  Rhâmmus spìna-Christi L.  R. Nabeca Forsk.  Z. africana Mill.  Z. Napica Lom.  Nahea Alp.  Genoplia spinòsa Bauh.  Christkronen Judendorn, Ger.		2. hýbridus L'Hérit. Hybrid 531
z. africana Mill. z. Napèca Lam. Nábca Alp.		The hybrid Alaternus. R. burgundiacus Hort. Par.
Christkronen Judendorn, (ier.	500	R. sempervirens Hortulan.
Variety 2 inérmis Dec. ≩	526	3. longifolius Link. 2

The Dahurian Buckthorn.

The Alder-leaved Buckthorn

19. alnifòlius L'Hérit. & North America

fig. 206. 536

4. catharticus L. Y Enrope	20. frangulöides Michx. W North America
pl. 68. fig. 198. 531	fig. 207. 530
The purging Buckthorn.  The White Thorn of the modern Greeks.	The Frangula-like Buckthorn. R. adnifolius var. frangulöldes Dec.
Variety 531 2 hydriénsis Jac. ‡	21. pùmilus L. South Europe pl. 69. fig. 208. 530
5 virgitus Borb & Himologo 500	The Alpine Buckthorn.
5. virgàtus Roxb. Maintalaya 532 The twiggy Buckthorn. R. cathárticus Hamill.	22. pùmilus L. * Austria - 536 The dwarf Buckthorn. R. rup/stris Scop.
6. tinctòrius Waldst. 4 Hung. f. 199. 532 The Dyer's Buckthorn.	§ ii. Frángula Tourn. T 🔹 53'
R. cardiospérmus Willd.	23. caroliniànus Walt. 2 Carolina 537 The Carolina Buckthorn.
7. infectorius L. & S. Europe f. 200, 533 The staining Buckthorn.	24. Frángula L. F Europe
Rhámnus Lýcium Scop.  Dwarf, or yellow-berried, Buckthorn;	pl. 70. fig. 209. 539
Dwarf, or yellow-berried, Buckthorn; Avignon Berry. Nerprun des Teinturiers, Graine d'Avignon, Nerprun teignant, Fr. Farbender Wegdorn, Ger.	The breaking Buckthorn.  Berry-bearing Alder.  Nerpran Bourgène, Aune noir, Fr.  Glatter Wegdorn, Ger.
8. saxátilis L. & S. Europe f. 201. 533 The Stone Buckthorn.	Variety 537 2 angustifòlia Hort. 4
R. longifòlius Mill. Stein Wegdorn, Ger.	25. latifòlius L'Hérit. 🖫 Azores
9. oleòìdes L. & Sieily - fig. 202, 534 The Olive-like Buckthorn. R. oleifolius Hort.	pl. 71. fig. 210. 538 The broad-leaved Buckthorn.
10. buxifòlius Poir. Africa f. 203. 534	App. i. Hardy Species of Rhámnus not ye
The Box-leaved Buckthorn.	introduced 538  R. amygdálinus Desf.
11. pubéscens Poir. Levant - 534 The pubescent Buckthorn. R. oköides Lam.	R. persicifolius Moris. R. prunifòlius Smith. R. Sibthorpiànus Schult. (R. pùmilus Sibth.) R. Purshiànus Dec. (R. aluifòlius Pursh) f. 211. R. sangulneus Pers.
12. lyciöides L. & Spain 534 The Lycium-like Buckthorn.	R. sangufneus Pers. R. minutiflòrus Pursh. R. carpinifòlius Pall. f. 212.
Variety 534 2 arragonénsis Asso.	App. ii. Half-hardy Species 538
13. Erythróxylon Pall. Siberia	R. integrifolius Dec. (R. coriàccus Nees.) R. princides L'Hérit. (Zizyphus lùcidus Mænch.)
fig. 204. 534	R. celtiditolius Thunb.
The red-wooded Buckthorn.	R. crenulàtus Ait. R. serrulàtus H. R. et Kunth. R. microphýllus Willd. R. umbellàtus Cav.
Variety - 295 2. angustíssimum <b>a</b> fig. 205.	R. tennifolius Moe.
II. lyciöldes Pall.	V. CEANO'THUS L. # - 539
14. rupéstris Vill.   France  The Rock Buckthorn.  R. pamilius 8 rupéstris Dec.  555	THE CEANOTHUS, or Red Root. Rhámnus L.
5. valentinus Willd. & Spain - 533	Céanothe, Fr. Säkebbaum, Ger.
The Valencia Huckthorn. R. pinnilus Cav. R. pamilus var. valentinus Dec.	1. azùreus Desf. Mexico f. 213. 539 The azure-flowered Red Root.
16. Wulfènii Spreng. ± Austria 535	The azure-flowered Red Root. C. cwrùlens l.ag. C. bicolor Willd.
Wulfen's Buckthorn. R. pùmitus Wulf. R. pùmitus var. Wülfen'i Dec.	2. americanus L. & N. Amer. 214, 539 The American Red Root, or New Jersey Tea.
17. pusillus Ten. & Naples - 535 The small Buckthorn. R. pùmilus var. neapolitànus Dec.	3. tardiflòrus Horn. N. America 540 The late-flowering Red Root.
18. dahùricus <i>Pall.</i> & Dahuria - 535	4. ovatus Desf. M. N. America - 540 The ovate-leaved Red Root.

5. intermèdius Pursh. & N. America The intermediate Red Root.

6. sanguineus Pursh. & N. America 540 The bloody-branched Red Root.

5.10

Page	Pag
7. microphýllus Michx. n. N. America 540 The small-leaved Red Root. C. hypericöides L'Hérit.	
App. i. Other Species of Ceanothus, 540	Anacardiáceæ Lindl. # 9 * 1 # 545
C. velutinus Hook, fig. 215.	I. PISTA'CIA L. * • - 545
C. lævigåtus Hook. C. thyrsillorus Esch.  App. I. Half-hardy Rhamnàceæ. 541	The Pistacia Tree. Terebinthus Juss.
Spherochrya edulis Wall. Condalis microphylla Cav. Condalis microphylla Cav. Sageretia Thecams Brongn. Khāmana Theczams L. K. Thec Job. S. Oppositifolia Brongn. Khāmas oppositifolia L.	Pistachier, Fr. Pistacie, Ger. Pistacchio, Ital.
R. Thea Osb. S. oppositifolia Brongn. Khámmus oppositifolia L. S. hamòsa Brongn. Khámmus oppositifolia L.	1. vèra L. Y Syria - fig. 221. 545 The true Pistacia Nut Tree. P. officinarum Hort. Kew.
Nhámaus oppositý blia L. S. hambas Brongh. Khámaus hambas L. Scútia capénsis Brougn. Rhámaus opensis Thunh. Ceanothus capénsis Dec. Retantlla obcordata Brongn. Rhámaus Retanilla Domb. Collétia Retanilla Vent. R. E'phedra Brongn. R. E'phedra Brongn. Collétia Spindos Avanth. Golletia spindos Kunth. Golletia spindos Kunth. C. polyugaántha Willd. C. serratifólia Vent. Khámaus Spártium Domb.	Varicties 545 2 trifòlia L. ¥ 3 narbonénsis <i>Bocc</i> . ¥
R. E'phedra Brongn. R. E'phedra Brongn.	P. reticulata Willd.
Collètia spinòsa Kuuth. fig. 217. C. potyucantha Willd. C. serratifòlia Vent. Rhámnus Spártium Domb.	2. Tcrebínthus L. ? S. Europe 540 The Turpentine Pistacia. T. vulgàris Tourn. P. vera Mill.
C. cruciata Gill. C. feros Gill. C. nlecina Gill. C. nlecina Gill. Shamnus Chacàye Domb, Khamnus Chacàye Domb, C. tetragōna Brongn. Trevau quimquenervis Mey. T. trinérvis	P. vèra Mill. Venetian, or Chian, Turpentine Tree. Pistachier Terebinthe, Fr. Terpentin Pistacie, Ger. Terebinto, Ital.
Treviu quinquenervis Mey. T. trinervis Discària americana Hook. D. austràlis Hook.	Variety 546 2 sphærocárpa Dec. *‡
Hovenia dules Thunb. Colubrina triflora Brongn. Rhámnus triflorus Moc. C. Mechvilina G Por	3- Lentíscus L. • Levant - 547
Coundhus Mocinianus Dec. Willemetia africana Brongn.	The Mastich Tree.
T. trinérvis Discària americiana Hook. D. austrălis Hook. D. austrălis Hook. D. divini de licis Thunb. Colubrina triflora Brongn. Rhâmans triflorus Moc. C. Mociniana G. Don. Ceandhas Mocinianus Dec. Willemetia africâna Bronga. Ceandhas africâna Bronga. Ceandhas africâna Lin. Pomaderris elliptica Lab. fig. 218. Cryptândra Sm., Bartlingia Bronga., Solenántha G. Don, Tri- chocejhalus Bronga., Phylica L., Sonlángia Bronga., Gonània Jacq., Carpodetts Forst., Olénia Thunb. Phylica ericödes L. fig. 219.	Varieties - 547 2 angustifòlia Dec. <b>1</b> P. massiliènsis Mill. 3 chìa N. Du Ham. <b>1</b>
	P. chia Desf.
Bruniàceæ R. Br 542	4. atlantica Desf. *\frac{1}{2} Africa - 548 The Mount Altas Mastich, or Turpentine Tree.
Homalinàceæ Lindl. ■	II. RHU'S L. 李鱼 L ·* - 548 THE SUMACH.
	§ i. Cótinus Tourn. 🕸 - 548
I. ARISTOTE'LIA L'Hérit. = 543	1. Cótinus L. № S. Europe f. 223. 549
1. Mácqui L'Hérit. * Chili pl. 72. 543	The Cotinus Rhus.  Cótinus Coggýgria Scop.  Cótinus coriàcea Duh.
A. glandulòsa R. et P. A. Màqui Dec.	Fenus Sumach, Fenice Sumach, Wild Olive Sumach Fustet, Arbre aux Péruques Fr.
Variety 543 2 fòliis variegàtis ≇	Perücken Sumach, Ger. Scotino, Ital.
II. AZARA R. et P.	§ ii. Sùmach Dec. T & A .* 550
Тне Адака.  1. dentàta <i>R. ct P.</i> <b>*</b> Chili f. 220. 544	2. typhina L. * N. America - 550
The tooth-leaved Azara.	R. virginiana Baub. Virginian Sumach, Stag's Horn Stumach
2. integrifòlia R. et P. Chili - 544 The entire-leaved Azara.	Varieties 550 2 arboréscens Willd. *\frac{\pi}{2}
App. I. Other Species of Homalinacea. 544	3 frutéscens ≌
Blackwéll <i>ia</i> nepalénsis <i>Dec.</i> Astránthus cocbinchinénsis <i>Lour.</i> Neil <i>lia</i> thyrsiflora <i>D. Don.</i> N. rubiflòra <i>D. Don.</i>	3. viridiflòra Poir, Y N. America 551 The green-flowered Sumach. R. canadénse Mill.

		*1
a.	alabra I & N America ( 995, 551	§ iv. Lobàdium Dec. 4 - 557
т.	glàbra L. M. America f. 225, 551 The glabrous Sumach.	14. suavèolens Ait. La Carolina - 557
	Varieties 551	The sweet-scented Sumach. Myrica trifolidia Hortul. Toxicodéndron erenatum Mill.
	1 hermaphrodita 4	
	R. glabra Willd. 2 dioíca <i>Lam</i> . ≌	15. aromática Ait. N. America 557 The aromatic Sumach.
	S eoccínca <sup>12</sup> R. carolinidnum Mill.	
	R. élegans Ait.	App. i. Other Species of Rhús 557 R. lobhta Hook.
5	půmila Michx. & N. America 552	R. lobata Hook. R. acuminista Dec. R. Amela D. Don. (R. Bucku-Amèla H. B.) H. bahandrisis G. Don. R. Oxyacathth H. B. R. oxyacathlbides H. B. R. divided G. Don. R. heterophylia
٥.	The dwarf Sumach.	R. bahaménsis G. Don. R. Oxyacántha H. R.
6.	vernicífera Dec. 4 Japan - 552	R. dialea G. Dou. R. heterophylla
	The Varnish-yielding Sumach.	
	Sitz, Urus, Japanese. R. vérnix L. R. juglandifolium Wall.	III. DUVAU'A Kunth. 1 2 = - 558
		THE DUVAUA. Schinus Andr.
7.	venenata Dec. & N. Am. f. 226. 552 The poisonous Sumach.	Amỳris Cav.
	R. vernix 1 Toricodéndron ninnàtum Mill.	1. depéndens Dec. 1 Chili fig. 232. 559
	Poison Sumach, Swamp Sumach, Poison Elder.	The drooping-branched Duvaua. Amyris polygama Cav.
		Amijris polýgama Cav. Schmus depéndens Ort. Durava depéndens a Hook.
8.	Coriària L. South Europe fig. 227, 228. 553	2. ovàta Lindl. & Chili - 559
1	The hide-tanning Sumach, or Elm-leaved Su-	The ovate-leared Duvaua.
	mach.	3. latifòlia Gill. Chili - fig. 243. 559
9.	eopallina L. W. N. Amer. f. 229. 554 The Gum Copal Rhus, or Mastich-tree-	D, depéndens y Hook.
	leuved Sumach.	4. dentàta Dec. # Chili - 559
	Variety 554	The toothed-leaved Duvana. Schinus dentata Andr.
	2 leucántha Jac. 📽	App. i. Other Species of Duvaúa. 560
10	radicans L. 1 M North America	App. I. Other Species of Anacardidcea. 560
10.	fig. 230. 555	Sdbia parviflòra Wall. S. campanulàta Wall.
	The rooting-branched Sumach. R. Toxicodéndron var. α Michx. R. Toxicodéndron var. β Torrey.	Cabling Moni I W Brazil fig. 234.
	R. Toxicodéndron var. β Torrey.	S. M. 2 Areira L., S. Hujgan Mol., and S. virghta Swl. Triceros cochinchinénsis. Heterodéndron elegéfolium Desf.
	Varieties.	Styloplasium spathulatum Desf. Cucorum tricoccum L.
	1 vulgàris A - 555 R. Toxicodéndron vulgàre Pursh.	C. pulveruléntum.
	Toxicodéndron vulgàre, and T. vo- lùbile Mill.	
	2 volùbilis & - 555 Toxicodéndron volùbile Mill.	Burseraceæ Kunth 561
	3 microcárpa 🐧 - 555	Balsamodéndron gileadénse - fig. 235. 56
	R. Toxicodéndron microcárpon Ph.	Balsamodéndron gileadénse   fig. 255 - 56   Amyris gileadénsis L.   Canàrdum Pimèla Klönig   - 56   Fagastrum G. Don.   56
11.	Toxicodéndron L. A. A. N. America	Fagistum of Son
	fig. 231. 556 The Poison-tree Sumach.	
	The Polson-tree Sumach. R. Toxicodéndron quercifolium Michx. Toxicodéndron pubéscens Mill.	Amyridacea Lindl 561
	Toxicodendron pubescens Mill. R. T. serratum Mill. Poison Oak, Poison Nut, Poison Vinc.	Amỳris toxifera Willd
		A. floridana Null.
	§ iii. Thezèra Dec. 2 - 556	
12.	pentaphýlla Desf. & Sicily - 556 The five-leaved Sumach.	Leguminacea. 2 m n 1 x · 561
	The five-leaved Sumacon. Rhdmanus pentaphyllus Jac. R. Thezèra Pers.	Sect. I. Sopнo'reж. Т = - 569
13.	sizyphina Ail. & Sicily - 537	I. SOPHO'RA R. Br. ¥ - 562, 563
. ()1	The Zizyphus like Sumach. Rhamins tripartita Ucria.	THE SOPHORA.

. Page	Page
. japónica L. Japan pl. 73, 74. 563 The Japan Sophora.	2. nàna Forst. <b>2.</b> Britain fig. 264, 265, 575
S. sinica Ros.  Varieties 563	The dwarf Furze.  U. minor Roth. U. curopæus $\beta$ Lin.
2 variegàta <i>Hort</i> . 3 péndula <i>Hort</i> . 🕇 pl. 75.	3. provinciàlis Lois. France - 575 The Provence Furze.
I. VIRGI'LIA L. ¥ 565 THE VIRGILIA.	4. stricta Mackay. • Ireland - 575 The upright-growing Furze. U. hibernica Don.
. lùtea Michx. Y N. Amer. pl. 76. 565 The yellow-wooded Virgilia, or Yellow Wood.	U. fastigiùta Hort.
II. PIPTA'NTHUS Swt. • - 566	V. STAURACA'NTHUS Link. 576 THE STAURACA'NTHUS. U'lex Brot.
THE PIPTANTHUS.  Thermópsis D. Don.  Anagŷris Wall.  Baptisia Hook.	Leafless Furze.
nepalénsis Swt. • Nepal 237, 238, 566	1. aphýllus Link, ■ Spain The leafless Stauracanthus. Ulex genistöides Brot. U. mitis Hort.
The Nepal Piptanthus.  Thermopsis laburnifòlia D. Don.  Anagyris indica Wall.	VI. SPA'RTIUM Dec. ■ - 576
App. I. Half-hardy Species of Sophòreæ. 567	The Spanish Broom.  Spartiénthus Link. Gentsta Lam.  Genêt d'Espagne, Fr.
	Binschartige Pfriemen, Ger.
ophòra velutina Lindl. tomentosa Hook. (S. occidentàlis Lindl.) dwardsia childensis Miers (Sophòra macrocárpa Smith), f. 259. grandillora Sal. (Sophòra tetráptera Ail.) f. 240. imcrophylla Sal. (Sophòra microphylla Ail.) f. 241. imgriophylla Wand. (E. minima Lodd. Cat.) chrysophylla Sal. yclòpia genistöldes R. Br. (Gompholòbium maculàtum Bot. Rep.)	1. júnceum L. South Europe - 575 The Rush-like Spanish Broom. Genista juncea, Lam. G. odorāta Mæṇch.
yclòpia genistòides R. Br. (Gompholòbium maculatum Bot. Rep.) odalyria sericea R. Br. (Sophòra sericea Rot. Rep.) f. 242.  horózema Henchmánuń K. Br. f. 243.  dodolòbium trilobatum R. Br. f. 244.  yalobium arboréscens R. Br. f. 246.  allistachys ovata Sims. rachysem lattiolium R. Br. f. 247.  rachysem lattiolium R. Br. f. 247.  rachysem lattiolium R. Br. f. 247.  mipholòbium grauddiflorum Smith.  The state of the Rep. (S. 247.  The state of th	<i>Spartiúnthus</i> jú <i>ncens</i> Mœnch. Variety 576 flòre pleno <b>±</b>
rachysèma latifòlium R. Br. f. 247. ompholòbium graudiflòrum Smith,	VII CENISTA I am of our lab la
Burtònia R. Br. acksònia scopària R. Br. liminària denudàta Smith. f. 249. phærolòbium vimineum Smith. f. 251, 252.	VII. GENI'STA Lam. * * - 577 THE GENISTA.
i médium. Johns éricöides G. Don. f. 255. Julisénia glabérrima Smith. f. 255, 256. Julisénia myrtifolia R. Br. f. 254. Lyngaeus Smt.	Genista and Spártium, spec., L. Genet, Fr. Ginster, Ger.
imin'aria denudata Smith. f. 249. pherolòbium vimineum Smith. f. 251, 252médium. obius cricòides G. Don. f. 255. billuvina glaberrima Smith. f. 255, 256. billuvina glaberrima Smith. f. 255. L. pingeus Smi. electrikamus Licrophyllus R. Br. electrikamus Licrophyllus R. Br. electrikamus Licrophyllus R. Br. electrikamus Licrophyllus R. Br. electrikamus chabun Ker. ouchilus obeordatus R. Br. f. 258. baviesia latifolia R. Br. f. 261. daybelia reticulata Smith. f. 260.	1. parviflòra Dec. Levant - 578 The small-flowered Genista. Spártium parviflorum Vent.
Sect. II. Loter 571	2. clavata Poir. # Spain - 578 The club-shaped-calyxed Genista. Spairtium sericeum Vent., not of Ait.
* * * * * L	3. cándicans L Levant fig. 267. 578
[V. U\LEX L. & ■ 571] The Furze.	The whitish-surfaced Genista. Cýtisus cándicaus L. Cýtisus pubésecus Mænch.
Ajonc, Fr. Hecksaamc, Ger.	4. triquetra Ait. * Spain fig. 268. 578 The triangular-stemmed Genista. G. triquetra Lam.?
1. europæ'a L.   Europe f. 262, 263. 571  The European Furze  Genista spinôsa L'Obel.  U. grandifierus Pour. U. vernàlis Thore.	5. bracteolàta Lk. 2 579 The bracteolated Genista.
U. vernális Thore. Whin, Gorse, Prickly Broomc. Ajonc commun, jonc marin, Jomarin, Genêt épineux Fr.	6. umbellàta <i>Poir</i> . 🛥 🔟 Barbary - 579 The umbellate:flowered Genista. Spártium umbellatum Desf.
Varieties 571	Variety * 57
2 flòre pleno <b>±</b> provinciàlis. strícta,	7. lusitánica L. Portugal - 579 The Portugal Genista.

Pa	age		l'age
(l.) radiàta Scop. Maly f. 269. 51	19	26. tinctòria L. A Europe f. 276.	583
The rayed-branched Genista. Spártium radiátum L.	1	Base Broom, Green Weed, Dyer's	Weed,
G. ilvénsis Dalech.		Wood-waxen.	
	80	Fr. Farbender Ginster, Ger.	,
		Varieties 22	583
	80	2 latifòlia Dec. 21	
G. rostrata Poir.			
Variety № 5	80	4 pratensis Tott. x	
2 interrúpta Dec. 32	1	27. (t.) sibírica L. 2 Siberia -	584
hórrida Dec. 2 Pyrenees - 5	80	The Siberian Genista.	
		G. tinctòria var. N. Du Ham.	
	1	28. (t.) tetragona Besser. 2 Podolia	584
	80	The quadrangular-hranched Genista.	
The Wood Genista. G. hispánica Jacq.		29. (t.) polygalæfòlia Dec. 4 Port.	584
Scórpius Dec. 2 Europe - 5	80	The Milk wort-leaved Gen(sta	
The Scorpion Genista.		G. evaltata Link. G. tinctoria lusitànica máxima Tourn.	
G. spiniflòra Lam.		30 (t) flórida L & Snain	584
		The florid Genista.	
	81	31. mántica Poll. x Italy	584
The Spanish Genista.  Spanish Furze, Hort.		The Mantuan Genista.	
anglies L. & Europe f. 270, 5	81	32. ovata Waldst. 4 Hungary -	584
The English Genista, or Petty Whin.		The ovate-leaved Genista. G. nervàta Kit. in Litt.	
			584
germánica L. & Europe t. 271. 5	081	The spreading Genista.	DO-X
Scorpius spindsus Mænch.		34. triangulàris Willd. # Hungary -	584
	581	The triangular-stemmed Genista-	
	001		-0-
	591	35. sagittàlis L. & Europe. ng. 277	. 585
The purging Genista.	301	G. herbaeca Lam.	
Spartium purgans L.	<b>~03</b>	Saltzweděha sagittális Fl. Wett.	
	381	Variety xx	585
	582	2 minor Dec. 💥	
The trailing Genista.		36. diffùsa Willd Italy	584
	528	The diffuse Genista.	
The leafless Genista. Spártium aphúllum L.		Spartium procumbens Jacq., not of Ait.	
G. virguta Lam.		37. prostràta Lam. & France fig. 278	3, 585
monospérma Lam.  Mediterrance	ean	The prostrate Genista.	
	582	G. decúmbens Dur. Bourg.	
Spártium monospérmum L.		С. наист ксуп.	
G. Ræ'tam Forsk.		1	
sphærocárpa Lam. & S. Europe	582	Hungary	585
Spartium spharocarpon L.			500
æthnénsis Dec. B Etna fig. 273.	582		. 000
The Mount Etna Genista.  Sportium attnense Biv.		G. rèpens Lam.	
	500		500
The scarious-margined-tensed Genista.	583	40. pHocarpa Link	586
G. jannensis Viv. Cat. G. genudusis Pers.			ict in
	(1.) radiata Scop. Italy f. 269. 5 The rayed-branched Genlsta. Sphritum radiatum L. G. ilvénsis Dalech.  cphedrôides Dec. Sardinia - 5 The Ephedra-like Genista.  triacánthos Brol. Portugal The three-spined Genista. G. rostràta Poir. Variety 5 2 interrúpta Dec. hórrida Dec. Pyrenees hórrida Dec. Pyrenees  hórrida Dec. Pyrenees  hórrida Genista. G. reinkea Gilib.  sylvéstris Scop. Austria - 5 The borrid Genista. G. hispinica Jaeq.  Scórpius Dec. Europe - 5 The Scorpion Genista. Spártium Scórpius L. G. spinjibra Lam. Scorpion Furze, Gerard.  hispánica L. Spain 3 The Spanish Genista. Spanish Furze, Hort.  ánglica L. Europe f. 270. 5 The English Genista, or Petty Whin. G. mhor Lam. germánica L. Europe f. 271. 3 The German Genista. Scorpius spinòsus Meench. Vogera spinòsus Meench. Vogera spinòsus Meench. Vogera spinòsus Alexa. Spártium pargans L. Serícea Wulf. A Austria The sulfy Genista. Spártium pargans L. Serícea Wulf. Austria The staling Genista. Spártium aphállum L. G. virgata Lam.  monospérma Lam. Mediterran fig. 272. The one-seeded Genista. Spártium aphállum L. G. virgata Lam. Mediterran fig. 272. The one-seeded Genista. Spártium monospérmum L. G. Ræ'tam Forsk.  sphæreocárpa Lam. S. Europe The round-fruited Genista. Spártium monospérmum L. G. Ræ'tam Forsk.  sphæreocárpa Lam. S. Europe The round-fruited Genista. Spártium sphæreocárpou L. Schrims Spártium Smith.	Spidrtium radiālum L. G. ilveinsis Dalech.  cphedröîdes Dec. Sardinia - 580 The Ephedra-like Genista.  triacánthos Brot. Portugal 580 The three-spined Genista. G. rostrāta Poir. Variety 580 2 interrupta Dec. hórrida Dec. Shorrida Dec. Pyrenees - 580 The horrid tienista. Spidrtium Aberidam Vahl. G. erinicea Gilib.  svlvéstris Scop. Austria - 580 The Wood Genista. Spidrtium Scirpius L. G. spiniflora Lam. Scorpius Dec. Europe - 580 The Scorpion Genista. Spiniflora Lam. Scorpius Eurac, Gerard. hispánica L. Spain - 581 The Spanish Genista. Spanish Furze, Ilort.  anglica L. Europe f. 270. 581 The English Genista, or Petty Whin. G. minor Lam. germánica L. Europe f. 271. 581 The German Genista. Scorpius spinosus Meench. Viglera spinosus Meench. Viglera spinosus Meench. Viglera spinosus Fl. Wett. Variety 581 2 inérmis Dee. Directive purgans L. Serícea Wulf. Austria - 581 The silky Genista. humifûsa L. L. Levant - 582 The surging Genista. Spidrtium pargans L. Serícea Wulf. Austria - 582 The tralling Genista. Spidrtium aphyltum L. G. virgata Lam. monospérma Lam. Mediterrauean fig. 272. 582 The one-seeded Genista. Spidrtium aphyltum L. G. virgata Lam. monospérma Lam. Spidrtium riphervolepon L.	(1.) radiáta Scop. & Italy f. 269. 519 The rayed-branched Genista. G. tivénsis Dalech.  cphedróides Dec. & Sardinia - 580 The Ephedra-like Genista. Triacánthos Brot. & Portugal 580 The Ephedra-like Genista.  L'ariety & - 580 2 interrúpta Dec. & 1580 The Ephedra-like Genista.  Solvetia Dec. & Pyrenees - 580 The borrid Genista.  Solvetia Dec. & Pyrenees - 580 The borrid Genista.  Solvetia Scop. & Austria - 580 The Solvetia Brot.  Solvetia Scop. & Austria - 580 The Spanish Genista.  Solvetia Scop. & Austria - 580 The Spanish Genista.  Solvetia Scop. & Austria - 580 The Spanish Genista.  Solvetia Scop. & Austria - 580 The Spanish Genista.  Solvetia Scop. & Austria - 580 The Spanish Genista.  Solvetia Scop. & Burope f. 270. 581 The Spanish Genista.  Solvetia Scop. & Fort.  Solvetia Lam.  Generale Genista.  Solvetia Scop. & Burope f. 270. 581 The Genis Genista.  Solvetia Scop. & Fort.  Solvetia Scop. & Port.  The Order Genista.  Solvetia Scop. & Burope f. 270. 581 The Spanish Genista.  Solvetia Scop. & Burope f. 270. 581 The Spanish Genista.  Solvetia Scop. & Fort.  Solvetia Scop. & Port.  The Order Genista.  Solvetia Scop. & Burope f. 270. 581 The Genis Genista.  Solvetia Scop. & Solvetia f. Solvetia Scop. Malacella Sco

App. i. Hardy Species of Genista not yet in-

G. möllis Dec. Spartium mölle Cav.

troduced. - - 586

Page	Pag
	§ ii. Labúrnum Dec. 🕇 🕸 - 59
s, pateins Dec. Spartium pitens Cav. Spartium pitens Cav. G, essilliolia Dec. G, casparrina Gues. G acanthéclada Dec. J Lobelir lev. Grande G.	2. Labúrnum L. 4 Europe f. 77. 59
. acauthóclada Dec.	The common Laburnum,
Spartium erinacevides.	C. alpinus Lam. Bean-trefoile Tree, and Peascod Tree
5 Lobelii Dec. Spártium erinaceöldes. Spartifolia G. Don. G. microphyllat Moris. S. Salzmánni Dec. G. umbelláta Salzm. 6. aspalathöides Lam. Sodrium anaulathöides Desf.	Bean-trefoile Tree, and Peascod Tree Gerard.
G. umbellata Salzm.	Pea Tree, Scotch.
a uspalathibles sam.  a uspalathibles sam.  a uspalathibles sam.  ferox. Poir.  Spartium keterophyllum L'Hérit.  Spartium keterophyllum L'Hérit.  Spartium keterophyllum L'Hérit.  Spartium ferox. Dest.  cupint Guss.  infesta G. Dunglistum Guss.  infesta G. Dunglistum Guss.  infesta Vahl.  var. 2 cuspidata Dec.  3 orientalis Dec.  4 contentials Dec.  5 infesta var. 8 o algarbiensis Dec.  G. hirsuta var. 8 o algarbiensis Dec.  G. infesta var. 6 o algarbiensis Dec.  G. infesta Def.  i filoraltarica, Dec.  i falcata Bot.  6 consica Dec.  Spartium clesicum Lois.  ramosissima Poir.  Spartium cansotssimum Desf.	Golden Chain.
ferox Poir.	L'Aubours, Faux E'bénier, Arbois or Ar Bois, Fr.
Spartium ferox Desf.	Gemeine Bohnenbaum, Ger.
Acàcia triphýlla Cup.	Varieties * 590
infésta G. Don. Spártium inféstum Guss.	2 quercifòlium Hort. T pl.78.
hirsuta Vahl.	C. L. incisum.
3 orientalis Dec.	3 péndulum <i>Hort</i> . ¥
G. hirsuta var. 6? algarbiénsis Dec.	4 fòliis variegàtis 🕇
tricuspidata Desf. Spartium tricuspidatum Cav.	5 purpuráscens Hort. T
, gibraltárica, Dec.	C. L. purpurcum Hort.
córsica Dec.	C. L. purpàrcum Hort. C. Adàmi Poir. C. L. coccincum Baum.
ramosissima Poir.	
Spartium ramosissimum Desf.	3. (L.) alpinus Mill. 4 Alps pl. 79. 59
cinèrea Dec. Spártium cinèreum Vill. Prosp. G. sepairiu Vill. Dauph. G. sepairiu Vill. Dauph. G. sepairiu Vill. Dauph. G. sepairiu Vill. G. bracteolita Villd. G. bracteolita Villd. G. depréssa Bio. G. depréssa Bio. G. Perrey mondi Lois. Ferrey mondi Lois. Fridentia Luni. Fridentia Luni.	The Alpine, or Scotch, Laburnum. C. Labúrnam β Ait.
G. florida Asso.	C. Labúrnum β Ait. C. angustifólium Mœnch.
G. bracteolita Willd.	C. Labúrnum var, latifòlium Pers.
. multicaulis Lam. . tenuifòlia <i>Lois</i> .	C. Labúrnum var, latifòlium Pers. Cystise des Alpes, l'Aubours, Fr. Alpen Bohnenbaum, Ger.
depréssa Bieb. Perreymóndi Lois.	Maggio pendolino, Ital.
pulchélla Visiuni.	Variety T 59.
álbida Willd.	2 péndulus 🗓 pl. 80.
· micrantia Gri. · ? heterophylla Dec.	pendido 1 pir ou
iridenista L. d.	4. nígricans L. # France f. 283. 593
App. ii. Half-hardy Species of Genista.	The black Cytisus.
*1 * _ 588	
canariénsis L	5. sessilifòlius L. & Fr. f. 284, 285. 59
Spártium úlbicans Cav.	The sessile-leaved Cytisus.
Cytisus ramosíssimus Poir.	
Spartium linifolium Desf.	6. triflòrus L'Hérit. # Sonth Europe
Cytisus linifòlius Lam. Genistöides linifòlia Mænch.	fig. 286. 59-
. biflora Dec.	The three-flowered Cytisus.
Spärtium biflörum Desf. . microphylla Dec. Spärtium microphyllum Cav.	. C. villòsus Pour.
Spartium microphyllum Cav. tridens Cav. tridens Cav. agyvitaca Spreng	7. móllis <i>Willd</i> . 🕸 598
· ægyptiaca Spreng. · virgata Dec. fig. 281.	The soft Cytisus.
Spartium virgatum Ait.	
Cytisus tener Jacq.	8. patens L. 2 Portugal - 598
Spártium cuspidatum Burch.	The spreading Cytisus.
Spártium cuspidalum Burch. congésta Dec. 4 [] Spártium congestum Willd. desiderata Dec. cscándens Lois.	C. pendulinus L. Fil. Genista tomentòsa Poir.
desiderata Dec.	Spártium pàtens L., not of Cav.
	0 1'0' D = D 1 1 00'
VIII. CY'TISUS Dec. 1 & L	9. grandiflorus Dec. & Portugal - 598 The great-flowered Cytisus.
# # 588 The Cytisus.	Spartium grandiflorum Brot.
Cýtisus and Spártium, spcc., L.	TO A TO THE COOM HOLE
and Lam., &c.	10. scopàrius Link. Europe f. 287. 593
Cytise, Fr. Bohmenbaum, Ger.	The common Broom.
	Spártium scopàrium L. Genista scopària Lam., not of Vill.
§ i. Alburnöìdes Dec.   4 - 589	Genista kirsuta Moench.
. álbus <i>Link</i> . Levant fig. 282. 589	Genêt à Balais, Genêt commun, Fr. Gemeine Pfriemen, Ger.
The white Cytisus, or Portugal Broom. Genista álba Lam.	Varieties 🐇 595
Snirtium álbum Desf.	2 álbus <i>Hort</i> .
Spártium multiflórum Ait.	3 flòre plèno Hort.
Genista multiflora N. Du Ham.	o note preno azore 32
Spártium multiflórum Ait. Spártium dispérmum Mench. Genista multiflóra N. Du Ham. Spartium à Fleurs blanches, Fr.	§ iii. Calycótome Link. 4 4 597
Weisse Pfremen, Ger.	
Variety 4 590	11. spinosus Lam. & S. Europe - 597
2 incarnàtus &	The spiny Cytisus. Spartium spinosum L.
	d 2

Page	Page
12. lanigerns Dec. & _ S. Europe 597	App. i. Hardy Species of Cýtisus not yet introduced 601
The wood-bearing cytisus.  Spatition lanierenin Desf. Calyadome villosa Link.  Spartium villosam Hrot.	C. arboreus Dec. Spartim arboreum Desf. Gentru pendula Poir. C. Welden! Visiani. C. Albidus Dec. C. Lultons L. Lifferi.
Variety 4 597	C. Weldeni Vislani.
2 rígldus Dec. 🛎 🔟	C. bifforus L'Hérit. C. suphnus Jacq.
§ iv. Tubocýtisus Dec. 1 2 2 2 598	C. Admin. L. Herit. C. L.
13. leucánthus Waldst. et Kit. Austria	vur. 2 glàber L. 3 subspinéscens.
fig. 288. 598	C. serótinus Kil. in Lilt. C. pygmac'us Willd. C. pontiew Willd
The white-flowered Cytisus.	C. pónticus humifusus melgno flore. C. canéscens Lois.
14. purpureus Scop. * Austria	C. africanus Lois. C. africanus hirsūlus angustifòlius. C. procèrus Link. Spartium procèrum. C. ? pérsicus Burm.
fig. 289, 290. 598 The purple-flowered Cytisus.	Spártium procèrum. C. ? pérsicus Burm.
Variety x 598	Spártium pérsicum.
2 flòre álbo Hort. ≯	App. ii. Half-hardy Species of Cýtisus.
15. elongàtus Waldst. et Kit. 4 Hun. 598	C. proliferus L. # fig. 204. C. pallidus Poir.
The elongated Cytisus.	C. nuligenus Link.
16. multiflorus Lindl. Lurope 599	C. nutigenus Link. L. S. Spdritum nubigenum Ait. C. supranibium L. Fil. C. frigrams Lam. C. bracteolatus Hort. C. tetraconoledaus Hort.
The many-flowered Cytlsus. C. clongdius Hort., not of Kit.	
C. clongatus β multiflorus Dec.	C. racemòsus Hort.
17. falcatus Waldst. et Kit. Austria 599 The sickle-like-podded Cytisus.	App. iii. Anticipated hardy and half-hardy Species of Cútisus 602
	Species of Cýtisus 602
18. austriacus L. & Austria f. 291. 599 The Austrian Cytisus.	IX. ADENOCA'RPUS Dec. № # 🗀 603
19. supinus <i>Jacq</i> . <i>★</i> Europe f. 292. 599	THE ADENOCARPUS.
The supine Cytisus.	Cýtisus. Spártium.
C. lotöides Pour.	Genista.
20. hirsùtus L. & Hungary - 599 The hairy Cytisus.	1. hispánicus Dec. Spain - 603 The Spanish Adenocarpus.
C. supinus Bertol. C. triflorus Lam., not of L'Hérit.	Cýtisus hispánicus Lam. Cýtisus Anagyris L'Hérit.
C. Tournefortianus Lois.	
21. capitàtus Jacq. 2 Italy - 600	2. intermèdius Dec. Port. f. 295. 603 The intermediate Adenocarpus.
The headed-flowered Cytisus. C. hirsietus Lam.	Cátisus complicatus Brot.
C. supinus L.	3. parvifòlius Dec. & France f. 296, 603
22. ciliatus Wahl. 2 - 600 The ciliated-podded Cytisus.	3. parvifòlius Dec. & France f. 296, 603 The small-leaved Adenocarpus. Cytisus parvifòlius N. Du Ham. Cytisus divarichus L'Hérit. Cytisus complicatus Dec.
	Cytisus divarientus L'Herit. Cytisus complicatus Dec.
23. polýtrichus <i>Bieb.</i> 44 Tauria - 600 The many-haired Cytisus.	Spartium complicatant Lois.
	4. telonénsis Dec. Pyren. f. 297. 604
g v. Entitle Dev	The Toulon Adenoearpus. <i>Cytisus telonénsis</i> Lois. <i>Spártium complicatum</i> Gouan.
The silvery Cytisus.	
Lòtus argénteus Brot.	App. i. Half-hardy Species of Adenocúrpus.
25. calycinus Bieb. & Cancasus - 601	
The large-calyxed Cylisus. C. pauciflorus Willd.	A. frankenioides Chois. ♥ □ - 604 Genista vise∂sa Willd. A. foliolòsus Dec. ♥ □ - 604
26. nanus Willd. * Levant fig. 293, 601	Cýtisns foliolòsus Ait.
The dwarf Cytisus.	X. ONO'NIS L. W MM TL TL 1604
§ vi. Chronánthus Dec. 💩 - 601	THE RESTRACTION.
27. orientalis Lois. 2 Levant - 601	Andnis and Natrix Meench. Arrête-bæuf, Bugrane, Fr.
The Oriental Cytisus.  C. orientalis, Sc., Gerard and Vail. Herb.	Hancchel, Ger.

Page	Page
1. fruticosa L. Europe fig. 298. 604 The shrubby Restharrow.	5. (f.) croceo-lanata Wats.
Variety № 605	North America - fig. 304, 608 The Saffron-coloured woolly Amorpha.
2 microphýlla Dec. 🕸 O. fruticdsa Asso.	6. (f.) canéscens Nutt. & J N. Am. 608
2. rotundifòlia L. x Alps fig. 299. 605	The canescent Amorpha.
The round-leaved Restharrow. O.latifòlia Asso. Ndtrix rotundifòlia Mænch.	XII. ROBI'NIA L. 🕇 🕸 🕸 609
Variety 605 2 aristàta Dec.	The Robinia, or Locust Tree.  Pseudacàcia.
3. (r.) tribracteàta Dec. 42 Carinthia 605	Robinier, Fr. Robinie, Ger.
The three-bracted-calyxed Restharrow. O. rotundifolia L.	1. Pseùd-Acàcia Lin. North America
4. Nàtrix Dec. 11 — Lurope fig. 300. 605 The Goat-root Restharrow. Natrix pinguis Monch.	pl. 81, 82. fig. 305. 609. The common Robiuia, or False Acacia  Æschynómene Pseudacúcia Roxb. Pseudacúcia odorata Meench.
5. arenària Dec. 14 France - 606 The Sand Restharrow. Andnis spinis edrens lutea minor Magn. Bot.	Locust Tree, Amer. The Bastard Acacia. Acacia blane, Carouge des Américains, Fr. Gemeine Acacia, Scholendorn, Ger.
6. cenísia L. 4 France 606	Varieties 🕇 - 609 2 flòre lùteo Dumont. 🛣
The Mount Cenis Restharrow.  O, cristata Mill. Dict.  Variety 42 606	3 inérmis Dec. *\frac{\pi}{2}
Variety 42 606 2 subaristàta Dec. 42 0. centsia Asso.	4 crispa Dec. ¥ 5 umbraculífera Dec. ¥ pl. 83.
7. aragonénsis Asso. 4 Spain 606	R. inérmis Dum. 6 tortuòsa Dec. Y pl. 84.
The Aragon Restharrow. E. dumòsa Lapeyr.	7 sophoræfôlia Lodd. Cat. \(\frac{\chi}{2}\)
App. i. Other suffruticose Species of Ononis.	8 amorphæfòlia <i>I.k.</i> ‡ 9 strícta <i>I.k.</i> ‡
O. peduncularis Lindl. 6g 301	10 procèra Lodd. Cat. ¥ 11 péndula Ort. ¥
O. crispa L. O. hispanica O. vaginātis L.	12 monstròsa <i>Lodd. Cat.</i> ‡ 13 macrophýlla <i>Lodd. Cat.</i> ‡
O. arachnöidea Lapeyr. O. longifolia Willd, 立 O. falcàta Willd, 立	14 microphýlla Lodd. Cat. *\frac{\pi}{2}
O. ramosissima Degf. 12.	R. angustifòlia Hort. 15 spectábilis Dum. ¥
O. angustifolia Lam. **LO. fœ'tida Schousb.	16 latisíliqua Prince's Cat. Y
XI. AMO'RPHA L. 4 4 1 10 606	2. [P.] viscòsa Vent. Y North America
THE AMORPHA, or Bastard Indigo. Bonafidia Neck.	pl. 85. fig. 336. 626 The clammy-barked Robinia.
1. fruticòsa L.   N. America f. 302, 607	R. glutindsa Curt. R. montana Bartram. The Rosc-flowering Locust.
The shrubby Amorpha.  Wild Indigo.	3. dùbia Fouc. T Hybrid 627
Faux Indigo, Fr. Straucharliger Unform, Ger.	The doubtful Robinia
Varieties № 607 2 angustifòlia Pursh. №	R. hybrida Andib. R. ambigua Poir. ? R. echnida Mill. Dict. R. intermedia Soulange-Bodin.
3 emarginàta Pursh. 42	4. híspida L. & N. Amer. f. 307. 627 The hispid Robinia or Rose Acacia.
4 Lewisii Lodd. Cat. ⅓ 5 cærùlea <i>Lodd. Cat.</i> ⅙	R. rosca N. Du Ham. R. montana Bartr. Voy
2. (f.) glàbra Desf. 🛳 🔟 N. America 607 The glabrous Amorpha.	Eschynomene hispida Roxb.  Varieties & 12 628
3. (f.) nàna Nutt. 44 — N. America 607	2 nàna Dec, 42 3 ròsea Pursh, 42
The dwarf Amorpha. A. microphýlla Pursh.	4 macrophýlla Dec. 4 pl. 86. R. grandijlora Hort.
4. (f.) fràgrans Swt. & North America	
The fragrant Amorpha.	XIII. CARAGANA Lam. T & 4 629 THE CARAGANA, or Siberian Pea Tree.
A. nàna Sims.	Robinia sp. L.

l aug 1	l'age
1. arboréscens Lam. 7 Siberia pl. 87. 629 The arborescent Caragana.	XIV. HALIMODE'NDRON Fisch, 2 634
Robinia Caragâna L. C. sibirica Ray Acacie de Sibéric, Habinie de Sibérie, Arbre aux Pois des Russes, Fr.	The Halimodendium, or Salt Tree.  Halodéndron Dec., not of Petit Thouars.
Sibirische Erbsenbaum, Ger. Gorochoik, Russ. Varieties L 629	<ol> <li>nrgénteum Dec.          \$\Display \text{Siberia f. 315. 634}\$         The silvery-leaved Halimodendron.             Robinia Halodéndron L.</li> </ol>
2 inérmis Hort. 4	Caragàna argéntea Lam.  Varicties 2 634
2. (a.) Altagàna Poir, & Siber, f. 308, 630 The Altagana Caragana, Robinia Altagana Pall.	1 vulgåre <i>Dee.</i> ♥ 2 brachysèma <i>Dee.</i> ♥
3. (a.) microphylla Dec. & Siberia 630	2. (a.) subviréscens Don. Siberia 631 The greenish Halimodendon. Robinia triffòra L'Herit.
The small-leaved Caragana.  Robinia microphylla Pall.  Caragàna Altagàna var. Poir.	Robinia triftora L'Herit.  H. argénteum β subviréscens Dec.  XV. CALO'PHACA Fisch. 42 - 635
4. (a.) Redówski Dec. A Siberia 630 Redowski's Caragana.	THE CALOPHACA.  Cýtisus Pall. and L.  Colitea Lam.
Variety 44 631 2 præcox Fisch. 44	Adenocárpus Spreng.  1. wolgárica Fisch. Russia f. 316. 635
5. (a.) arendria Donn and Sims, & Siheria - fig. 309, 631 The Sand Caragana.	The Wolga Calophaea. Chisus nigricans Pall. Itln. Chisus pinnitus Pall. Fl. Ross. Chisus wolgáricus L. Colitea wolgárica Lam. Adenocirpus wolgáriss Spreng.
6. frutéscens Dec. & Russia f. 310. 631 The shrubby Caragana. Robinia frutéscens L. C. digitala Lam.	XVI. COLUTEA R. Br. & - 635
Varieties \$ 631 1 latifòlia \$ 2 angustifòlia \$	1. arboréscens L. & Europe f. 317. 635 The arborescent Colutea. C. hirshta Roth.
7. (f.) móllis Bess. 4# Tauria 631 The soft Caragana. Robinia millis Bieb. Robinia formebbar Fisch. C. f. var. millis Dec.  8. pygmær Dec. 4# Siberia f. 311. 631	2. (a.) cruénta Ail. Levant f. 318. 636 The bloody-flowered Colutea, or Oriental Bladder Senna. C. orientèlis Lam. C. sanguluca Pall. C. áptera Schmidt. C. humilis Scop.
The pygmy Caragana.  Robinia pygmæ'a L.  Variety & 632	3. (a.) mèdia Willd.   Hybrid 635 The intermediate Colutea.
2 arenària Fisch. 44 9. spinòsa Dec. 42 China 632 The spiny Caragana.	4. (a.) haléppica Lam, 2 Syria - 637 The Aleppo Colutea. C. Pocóckii Ait. C. Istria Mill. Diet. C. procúmbens L'Hérit.
Robinia spinòsa L. Hobinia fèrox Pall. Hobinia spinosissima Laxm. C. fèrox Lam.	5. nepalénsis <i>Hook</i> . Nepal f. 319. 637
10. tragacanthöides Poir. Siberia 632 The Goat's-thorn-like Caragana. Robinia tragacanthöides Pall. Robinia macricantha Lodd, Cat.	XVII. ASTRA'GALUS Dec. m. 637 The Milk Vetch.  1. Tragacántha L. m. S. Europe f.320, 637
11. jnbàta <i>Poir, sa</i> Siberia - 633 The crested Caragana. <i>Robinia jubata</i> Pall.	The Goat's Thorn Milk Vetch, or Great Goat's Thorn.  A. massiliénsis Lam.  A. eréticus - fig. 321. 63
12. grandiflòra Dec. & Georgia - 633 The great-flowered Caragana. Robinia grandiflòra Bieb.	App. i. Other ligneous Species of Astrágalus in Cultivation 638
13. Chamlàgu Lam, & China f. 314, 633 The Chamlagu, or Chinese, Caragana. Robinia Chamlàgu L'Hèrit.	A. althicus Lodd. A. artshins l'Heeit. T. fig. 522. A. brevifolus Lodd. fig. 525.  A. massilierisis Lom. A. Tragacantha var. with while flowers.

Page	Dec.
App. ii. Hardy Species of Astrágalus not	Lotus L 642
yet introduced 638	créticus L. &
	atropurpùreus Dec. ***
A. aboriginòrum Richards.	jacobæ'us L. 📆 📋 fig. 339. Brous onè ii L.
A T C C	spectabilis
App. I. Suffruticose hardy Species belonging	Carmichaèlia austràlis R. Br. = - 642 Psoràlea L. = - 542
to the Tribe Lòtea. # # - 639	
Dorýcnium Tourn. 🋎 🎞 💆	glandulòsa L. gl
suffruticòsum Vill. #	plicata Delil.
Lötus Dorgenium L. réctum Ser. **_	ODEUSITORIA DEC.
Lòtus réctus 1,.	Indigófera L. 🛎 📜 🛨 📜 fig. 312.
latifolium Willd. 11. hirsùtum Ser. 42.	ance na Ait, W
Lòtus hirsutus L.	atropurpùrea Hamilt. 🛎 🔲 austràlis Willd. 🅸 🔝 fig. 313.
tomentòsum G. Don. # D. hirsutum var. incunum Ser.	sylvàtica Bieh. 🍇 🔝 I. angulāta Bot. Reg.
	I. angulata Bot. Reg. Swainsònia Salisb. № [] - 613
App. II. Half-hardy ligneous Species of	galegifòlia R. Br. # ing. 344.
Lòtea. * * = = = = =	coronillæfölia Salisb. #
<b>2</b> 639	lessertia folia Dec. ♥ 643
	fruticosa Lind. # L. fig. 345.
Hovea R. Br. 4 659 Célsi Bonp. 4 fig. 324.	Sutherlandia frutéscens R. Br. 4 fig. 346. 643
latifolia Ladd, 🌉 1   fig. 325.	microphýlla Burch. 🛎 🔃
lanceolàta Sims, 🛎 🔝 639	Sect. III. Hedysa're.
ilicifolium Sw. 🏯 🔛	
chorozemæfölium Snt.	
Platylòbium Sm. 4 639 formòsum Sm. 4 fig. 526.	Tue Concession 643
triangulare R. Br.	THE CORONILLA.
Bossia'n Vent.   ensàta Sieb.   ens	1. E'merus L. & S. Europe f. 347. 644
microphýlla Smith.	The Scorpion Senna Coronilla.
Goódia lotifolia Salish. = - fig. 327. 640	E'merus màjor Mill. lcon., t. 132, f. 1.
pubéscens Bot. Mag. * polyspérma Bot. Rep. *	E'merus minor Mill. Icon., t. 132. f. 2. C. pauciflòra Lam.
Scóttia dentàta R. Br. # _ fig. 528, 640	
angustifòlia Bot. Reg. ♣ ☐ Templetònia glaúca Sims. ♣ ☐ - fig. 329, 550. 640	2. júncea L. # France - f. 348. 644
Rafnia Thunb. triffora Bot. Mag. fig. 531, 332.	The rushy-branched Coronilla.
Vascoa Dec. Se 610	App. i. Half-hardy ligneous Species of
amplexicaúlis Dec.	Coronílla. 🛎 🔟 - 644
perfoliata Dec. Borbònia L. L 640	
crenata L. 🏯 📖	C. stipulàris Lam. # fig. 349. C. ralentina L. C. hispánica Mill.
Achyrònia villòsa Wendl. ≝ 640 Lipària sphæ'rica L. ≝ 640	C poptaubilla Doof
Priestlèva Dec. 4 L	C. glatica L fig 550. C. argéntea L
vestita Dec. 🛎 🔝	C. argéntea L
Pulchélla Andr. \$	
Hypocalýptus obcordátus Thunb. = 640	App. 1. Hardy suffruticose Species of Hedy-
Viborgia Spreng.   obcordata Thunb.   Continued Rowthing L. D. 63.	sáreæ. 坐 645
Crotalaria florilainda Bot. Cab.	Hedýsarum fruticòsum L. № - 645
Loddigesia Sims. 4 _ 611	
oxalidifòlia Bot. Mag. fig. 351.	App. II. Half-hardy ligneous Species of
Dienius Dec 641	App. II. Half-hardy ligneous Species of Hedusarea. 4?
Lebéckia Thunb.	Hedysàreæ. ¥? ] & # ] # U
Sarcophyllum carnosum Thunb. 1611  Sarcophyllum carnosum Thunb. 1612  Sarcophyllum carnosum Thunb. 1612	Hedysàreæ. 4? ] & # ] #   #   645
Sarcophyllum carnosum Thunb. 1611  Sarcophyllum carnosum Thunb. 1612  Sarcophyllum carnosum Thunb. 1612	Hedysàreæ. ↑? \$
Sarcophyllum carubbum Thunb. 1 fig. 335. 641 Aspáithus L. 1 fig. 336. 641 Requiènia Dec. fig. 336. 641	Hedysàreæ. ↑? \$
Sarcophyllum carubbum Thunb. 1 fig. 335. 641 Aspáithus L. 1 fig. 336. 641 Requiènia Dec. fig. 336. 641	Hedysàreæ. ¥?
Serio Sec. 641  Lebèckia Thunb. 6 641  sepiaria Thunb. 6 641  Sarcophyllum carnòsum Thunb. 6 641  Aspaluthus L. 6 641  callòsa L. 6 641  callòsa L. 6 641  callòsa L. 6 641  callòsa L. 6 641  Sherospierma  Muhfilis L. 6 1 7 6 641  Bátba Jovis L. 6 1 7 6 641  Bátba Jovis L. 6 1 7 6 641	Hedysàreæ, ¥? ] \$ - 645  Hippocrèpis baleárica Jucy, \$ 645  Ademia Dec. 645  Licudonia Hook. fig. 353, 354. Licudonia Hook. fig. 355, 356, viseèsa Gill. at Hook. fig. 357. uspallaténsis Gill. at Hook. fig. 357. Utràia Ders. \$ 1
Second	Hedysàreæ. ¥? \$\sim -645\$  Hipporrèpis baleárica Jacq. \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ dig. 551, 552. 645  Adismia bæ. 645  Dimirophylla Hook. fig. 555, 356. 645  Licondonia Hook. fig. 555, 356. 645  viscèsa Gill. at Hook. fig. 557. 045  Uraia Ders. \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ 1 4 1 4 5 5 7 .  Uraia Ders. \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ 1 4 1 6 6 45  arbèrea G. Dou, \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ 1 4 1 6 6 15
Gell Lebeckia Thunb.   Gell sepiaria Thunb.   Gell sepiaria Thunb.   Gell serophyllum carubsum Thunb.   Gell Sarcophyllum carubsum Thunb.   Gell Sarcophyllum carubsum Thunb.   Gell Sarcophyllum carubsum Thunb.   Gell Sarcophyllum Callbas L.   Gell Gell Sarcophyllum Callbas L.   Gell Gell Sarcophyllum Callbas L.   Gell Sarcophyllum Callba	Hedysàreæ. \( \frac{\chi}{2} \)   \(
641 Lebieckia Thunb. 641 sepiaria Thunb. 641 sarcophyllum carubsum Thunb. 641 sarcophyllum carubsum Thunb. 641 sepiaria Dec. 641 spherosperma dunhyllis L. 641 sepiaria Dec. 641 sepiaria Dec. 641 sepiaria Dec. 641 sepiaria Barba Jovis Lum. Barba Jovis urugruphyllum Monch. cytisidaes L. 641 sepiaria Dec. 641 sepiaria Barba Jovis urugruphyllum Monch. cytisidaes L. 641 sepiaria Barba Jovis urugruphyllum Monch. cytisidaes L. 641 sepiaria Barba Sepiaria	Hedysàreæ. ₹? \$ \$ \$ 645  Hipporèpis baleárica Jacq. \$ 665  Hipporèpis baleárica Jacq. \$ 665  Adesmía Dec. \$ 655, 556. \$ 645  Microphylla Hook. fig. 355, 554. \$ 645  Londonia Hook. fig. 355, 556. \$ 645  viscèsa Gill. et Hook. fig. 357. uspallatensis Gill.  Urària Decs. \$ 655  Hedysarum arboreum Hamilt.  Desmodium Ge. \$ 645  Hedysarum retusom Hamilt.
641 Lebieckia Thunb. 641 sepiaria Thunb. 641 sarcophyllum carubsum Thunb. 641 sarcophyllum carubsum Thunb. 641 sepiaria Dec. 641 spherosperma dunhyllis L. 641 sepiaria Dec. 641 sepiaria Dec. 641 sepiaria Dec. 641 sepiaria Barba Jovis Lum. Barba Jovis urugruphyllum Monch. cytisidaes L. 641 sepiaria Dec. 641 sepiaria Barba Jovis urugruphyllum Monch. cytisidaes L. 641 sepiaria Barba Jovis urugruphyllum Monch. cytisidaes L. 641 sepiaria Barba Sepiaria	Hedysàreæ. ₹? \$ \$ \$ 645  Hipporèpis baleárica Jacq. \$ 665  Hipporèpis baleárica Jacq. \$ 665  Adesmía Dec. \$ 655, 556. \$ 645  Microphylla Hook. fig. 355, 554. \$ 645  Londonia Hook. fig. 355, 556. \$ 645  viscèsa Gill. et Hook. fig. 357. uspallatensis Gill.  Urària Decs. \$ 655  Hedysarum arboreum Hamilt.  Desmodium Ge. \$ 645  Hedysarum retusom Hamilt.
641 Lebieckia Thunb. 641 sepiaria Thunb. 641 sarcophyllum carubsum Thunb. 641 sarcophyllum carubsum Thunb. 641 sepiaria Dec. 641 spherosperma dunhyllis L. 641 sepiaria Dec. 641 sepiaria Dec. 641 sepiaria Dec. 641 sepiaria Barba Jovis Lum. Barba Jovis urugruphyllum Monch. cytisidaes L. 641 sepiaria Dec. 641 sepiaria Barba Jovis urugruphyllum Monch. cytisidaes L. 641 sepiaria Barba Jovis urugruphyllum Monch. cytisidaes L. 641 sepiaria Barba Sepiaria	Hedysàreæ, ¥? ] \$
641 Lebieckia Thunb. 641 sepiaria Thunb. 641 sarcophyllum carubsum Thunb. 641 sarcophyllum carubsum Thunb. 641 sepiaria Dec. 641 spherosperma dunhyllis L. 641 sepiaria Dec. 641 sepiaria Dec. 641 sepiaria Dec. 641 sepiaria Barba Jovis Lum. Barba Jovis urugruphyllum Monch. cytisidaes L. 641 sepiaria Dec. 641 sepiaria Barba Jovis urugruphyllum Monch. cytisidaes L. 641 sepiaria Barba Jovis urugruphyllum Monch. cytisidaes L. 641 sepiaria Barba Sepiaria	Hedysàreæ, Y?
Shemins Dec. 641  Sepiaria Thunb. 6 641  Sepiaria Thunb. 6 641  Aspárthus L. 6 641  Aspárthus L. 6 641  Sarcophyllum carubsum Thunb. 6 642  Sarcophyllum carubsum Thunb. 6 642  Sarcophyllum carubsum Thunb. 6 641  Sarcophyllum carubsum Thunb. 6 641  Sarcophyllum carubsum Thunb. 6 641  Spherospérma  Authyllis L. 6 641  Bátha Juvis L. 6 642  Hathariria Bárha Juvis Lum.  Bárha Juvis L. 6 643  Sarcophyllis L. 6 641  Sarcophyllis L. 6 641  Sarcophyllis L. 6 641  Sarcophyllis L. 6 641  Aspálathi Dec. 1 6 642  Aspálathi Dec. 1 6 642  Sarcophyllis L. 6 641  Aspálathi Dec. 1 6 642  Sarcophyllis L. 6 641  Aspálathi Dec. 1 6 642  Sarcophyllis L. 6 641  Aspálathi Dec. 1 6 642  Sarcophyllis L. 6 641  Aspálathi Dec. 1 6 642  Sarcophyllis L. 6 641  Sarcophyllis L.	Hedysàreæ. ¥?   \$\frac{\pi}{\pi}
Seriohy Sec. 641  sepiaria Thunb. 6 641  sepiaria Dec. 6 641  sepiaria Dec. 6 641  spharosperma  sunhilis L. 6 641  Batha Javis L. 6 641  Sepiaria Dec. 6 641  Sepharosperma  sunhilis L. 6 641  Sepharosperma  sunhilis L. 6 641  Sepharosperma  sunhilis L. 6 641  Sepharosperma  sepiaria Batha Javis Lam.  sepiaria Batha Javis Lam.  sepiaria Dec. 7 641  Sepharosperma  sepiaria L. 7 641  Sepharosperma  sepiaria Com.  s	Hedysàreæ, ¥?   \$
Seriaria Thunb. \$\begin{align*} \left(64) \\ Sarcophyllum carubsum Thunb. \$\begin{align*} \left(64) \\ Sarcophyllum carubsum Thunb. \$\begin{align*} \left(64) \\ Aspárthus I. \$\begin{align*} \left(64) \\ Sarcophyllum carubsum Thunb. \$\begin{align*} \left(64) \\ Sarcophyllum carubsum Thunb. \$\begin{align*} \left(64) \\ Sarcophyllum Callba I. \$\begin{align*} \left(64) \\ Sarcophyllum I. \$\begin{align*} \left(64) \\ Sarcophyll	Hedysàreæ, Y?

Page	Pag
E'benus crètica L. 12	2. (t.) monospérma Wall. y N. America fig. 364. 653
Albagi Maurorum Tourn. B	The one-seeded Gledltschla, or Water Locust. G. carolineusis Lam. G. aquática Marsh.
camelorum ** Cliánthus puníceus Soland. ? * fig. 358, 646 Donia punícea of G, and D. Don.	G. triacántha Gwrt.  3. (t.) brachycárpa Pursh. ¥ Nortl
Scet. IV. Phaseo'lea. & * 2 2 647	America 65:
XIX. WISTA'RIA Nutt. & # - 647	The short-fruited Gleditschia.  G. triacánthos β Michx.
THE WISTARIA.	4. sinénsis Lam. 7 China pl. 92. 65-
Glýcinc sp. L. Thyrsánthus Elliot. Kraunhia Rafin.	The Chinese Gleditschia. G. körrida Willd.
1. frutéseens Dec. 3 N. Amer. f. 359. 647	Varieties. ¥ 2 inérmis N. Du Ham. ¥ pl. 93
The shrubby Wistaria.  Glýcine frutéscens L.	G. japónica Lodd. G. javánica Lam.
A' pios frutéscens Pursh. Anúnymus frutéscens Walt.	3 major Hort. ¥ 65
Wistāria spēciosa Nutt. Thyrsanthus frutéscens Elliot. Phascolòides Hort, Angl.	G. hórrida màjor Lodd. 4 nàna Hort. Ť - pl. 94. 65
Phaseoloides Wort, Angl. The Kidneybean Tree.	G. h. nàna Hort. 5 purpùrea Hort. Y pl. 95. 65-
2. chinénsis Dec. & China f. 360. 648	G. h. purpurca Lodd. Other Varieties 65
The Chinese Wistaria.  Glýcine chinensis Sims.	Other varieties 05
Glýcine sinénsis Ker. Wistària Consequana Loudon.	5. (s.) macracántha Desf. & China
App. i. Other Species of Wistaria. & 648	pl. 96. 65 The long-spined Gleditschia.
W. florihûnda Dec. → - 648 Dilichos polystûchyus Thunb. Giliçine, florihûndu Willd.	G. fèrox Baudr. Févicr à grosses Etpines, Fr.
Glýcine floritúsuld Willa. Dálichos japónicus Spreng. Fúdsi Kæmpf.	6. (s.) fèrox <i>Desf.</i> 7 China - 65
App. I. Suffrutieose hardy or half-hardy Spe- eies of Phasedlew 649	The ferocious- <i>prickled</i> Gleditschia. <i>G. orientàlis</i> Bosc. <i>Févier hérissé</i> , Fr.
Lupinus arboreus Sims. # fig. 361.	7. cáspica Desf. 4 Caspian 65
L. Marshalliunus Swt. fig. 362.	The Caspian Gleditschia. G. caspiānu Bose.
L. canaliculàtus Snt. L. versívolor Snt. L. pulchéllus Snt.	Variety \(\frac{\pi}{4}\) 65
App. II. Half-hardy Species of Phaseolea.	2 subviréscens Hort. ¥
<b>೬</b> □ <b>೬</b> □ 649	App. i. Other Sorts of Gleditschia. 7 65
Dollichos lignosus L. \$	G. micracántha Hort. Soc. Gard. ¾ G. Bojui Hort. Soc. Gard. G. pručox Hort. Soc. Gard. G. aquática Loid. G. monospérma.
Mucina macrocárpa Wall. 2   fig. 363.  Erythrina Crista-gálli L. 2	G. aquática Lodd. G. monospérma. G. orientidis Lodd. ¥
laurifòlia Jacq. & E. Crista-gallı Bot. Reg.	G. ferox. G. indica Pers. Y
Sect. V. Cassie'le & 4 - 660	
XX. GLEDITSCHIA L. 7 - 650	XXI. GYMNO'CLADUS Lam. § 65 THE GYMNOCLADUS.
Acàcia sp. Pluk. Févier, Fr. Gleditschie, Ger.	1. canadénsis Lam. Y Canada
1. triaeánthos L. 7 N. Am. pl. 88, 89, 650	pl. 97, 98, 65 The Canada Gymnocladus, or Kentucky Caffi
The three-thorned Gleditschia, or Honcy Locust. G. triacánthas var. \( \alpha \) polyspérma Mart.	Tree. Guilandina dioica L.
G. meliloba Walt. G. spinòsa Du Ham.	Hyperanthèra dioica Vahl. Nicker Tree, and Stump Tree, Unite
Acàcia triacánthos Hort. Acácia americána Pluk.	States.  Bonduc, Chiquicr, Fr. Chicot, Canadian.
Févier d'Amérique, Fr. Thorny Acacia, Sweet Locust, United States.	Canadischer Schusserbaum, Ger.
States. Carouge à Miel, Canada.	XXII. CERCIS L. T & 65

Variety \* - - 650 2 inérmis Dec. \* pl. 90, 91. G. Levris Hort.

XXII. CE'RCIS L. T & -

Siliquástrum Tourn, Gainier, Fr.

- 657

Page	Page
1. Siliquástrum L. 7 Europe	2. Conjugato-pinnatæ. 🛎 🔲 = 664
pl. 99, 100. 657	A. gummífera Willd. T
The common Judas Tree. Siliquástrum orbiculàtum Mænch.	A. pulchélla R. Br. 4 [ 6g. 385, 386.
I one Tree.	A. détinens Burch. — — A. viridiràmis Burch.
Gainier commun, Arbre de Judée, Fr. Arbol d'Amor, Span.	3. Spiciflóræ. 🚉 📗 - 664
Judasvaum, Ger.	A. lophántha Willd. ≝ □ fig. 387.
Varieties * 4 658	A. lophántha Willd. # 1 fig. 387. Mimbsa élegans Bot. Rep.
2 parviflòrum Dec. 4 3 flòre álbido Hort. 4	A. càfra Willd. Y
4 ròsea Hort. "I	
Consde pl 101 650	4. Globiflora. 1 665
2. canadénsis L. * Canada pl. 101. 659 The Canada Judas Tree.	A. farnesiàna Willd. • Ifig. 388.  Mimòsa farnesiàna L.
Siliquistrum cordàtum Mœnch.	Mmòsa scorpiöides Forsk. Gazia, Ital.
Siliquistrum corditum Mænch. Red Bird Tree, Amer. Bouton Rouge, Fr.	4 Cambrie Hart
Varieties 🗓 659	A. Cavelin Hook.  Mimota Cavelia Moll.  A. nigricans R. Br.   Link Str.   Mimota a vigricums Lahili.  A. strigosa Link,   L.   A. citilata R. Br.
2 pubéscens Ph. *	Mimbsa nigricans Lahill.  A. strigosa Link.
3 Foreman's new variety. I	A. ciliata R. Br. A. glaŭca Willd.
App. I. Half-hardy Species of the Tribe	A. glauca Willd.   Mimbsa glaica L.  A. Lambertiàna D. Don.
Cassièæ. ♣☐ ♣☐ - 660	A, discolor Willd. 4 L
Cæsa'pinia Ait. lebbeck®des Dec.	A. angulàta Desf. 📍 🗔 A. pubéscens R.Br. 🋎 🔲
Culia varia L'Hérit. # Zuccágnia Cav.	A. Julibrissin Willd. # fig. 391.
punctata Cav. Ceratònia Siliqua L. 1 L. 1 fig. 365, 366. Castanospermum australe Cunningham.	Mimòsa Julibríssin Scop. Mimòsa arbòrea Forsk.
Castanospérmum australe Cunningnani.	
Cássia L. Barclayána Swt. 1 fig. 367. austrális Hook. 1 fig. 368. lanceoláta 1 fig. 368.	A. dechrrens Willd, 🙇 🗌  Mimosa decurrens Vent.  A. mollissima Will. 餐 🦳 fig. 392, 395.  A. decurrens var. \$\beta\$ mollis Bot. Reg.  A. mollis Swt.
	A. decurrens var. β móllis Bot. Reg. A. móllis Swt.
Chamæfistula Don's Mill. corymbòsa G. Don. <u>L.</u> 6g. 370. Cdesia corymbòsa Lam.	A. dealbàta Link.
Cdssia corymbosa Lam.	A. affinis Hor. The Black Wattle Mimosa, Van Diemen's
Schòtia stipulàta Ait.  alàta Thunb.  latifòlia Jacq.  fig. 369.	Land.
	A, móllis Wall.
App. I. Other half-hardy ligneous Species of	App. II. Remarks on cultivating the half-
the Order Leguminacea 661	hardy Leguminàceæ in British Gardens. 667
§ i. Dalbergièæ 661	D \ D
Pterocárpus peltarius Dec.	Rosàceæ Dec 670
ii. Mimosea C61	
Dunalmie I	Sect. I. AMYGDA'LEÆ Juss 671. 673
glandulòsa Torrey Siliquástrum Dec. Siliquástrum Dec.	
Sinquastrum Dec.  Lagony'chium Stephanikhaum Bieb. Supp.  Acacia Stephanikha Bieb. Fl. Taur.  Mimba micránlha Vahl.  Acàcia Neck ?	I. AMY'GDALUS Tourn. # 2 671.673 THE ALMOND TREE.
Acàcia Neck ? D I L .	Amygdaliphora Neck.
1. Phyllodineæ. ♣ ☐ ♣ ☐ - 662	Amandier, Fr. Mandelbaum, Ger.
A. alata R. Br. # [6g. 371.  A. armata R. Br. # [6g. 372.  A. junipérina Wild. # [6g. 375.  Mimosa junipérina Vent.  Mimosa junipérina Vent.	1. nàna L. & Russia fig. 394, 395. 673
A. junipérina Willd. 4 1 fig. 373.  Mimosa junipérina Vent.	The dwarf, or shrubby, Almond. Prùnus inérmis Gmel.
Mimosa ulicifoliu Wendl. A. verticillata Sieb.	A. nana var. a vulgāris Dec.
A. diffùsa Ker.   ☐ fig. 374, 375.  A. prostràta Lodd	Zwerchemandel, Ger.
A. vernedula Seo.  A. diffus Rer. \$\frac{1}{2} \lefta \text{fig. 374, 375}.  A. prostribt Lodd  A. stricta Willd. \$\frac{1}{2} \lefta \text{fig. 376, 377}.  A. laurifolis Willd. \$\frac{1}{2} \lefta \text{fig. 376, 377}.  A. laurifolis Willd. \$\frac{1}{2} \lefta \text{fig. 378, 379}.  A. prelaptivity on R. Br. \$\frac{1}{2} \text{fig. 378, 379}.	Varieties. \$\frac{1}{2}\$
Mimosa simplicifòlia L.	2 georgica Dec. 4 673 The Georgian dwarf Almond.
Jir Included in the control of the c	A. gcórgica Desf.
A. heterophylla Wild. #	The field dwarf Almond.
A. lanita Lodd.	A. campéstris Bess. A. Besseriana Schott.
A. suaveolens Wild.   Mimbas suaveolens Sm.  A. Oxycertus Sich.   L. retricultata Wild.   L. verticultata Wild.   L. verticult	4 incâna Pall. 4 674
A. tarifolia Lodd.	The hoary-leaved dwarf Almond.
var. 5 latifolia Dec. 2	The Siberlan Almond.
	e

l'age 2 The clingstone Nectarine. 3 2. communis L. Y Mauritania pl. 103. 674 The common Almond Tree. Brugnon, Fr. Varieties. 3 III. ARMENTACA Tourn, # 671.681 1 amàra Dec. "Y - 674 The bitter-kerneled common Almond THE APRICOT. Prùnus sp. L. and others. Abricatier, Fr. Aprikasenbaum, Ger. Tree Amandier amer, Fr. Gemeine Mandelbaum, Ger. 2 dúlcis Dec. T 675 The sweet-kerneled common Almond Tree. I. vulgàris Lam, T pl. 105. 682 Asia The common Apricot Tree.
Prinus Armenlaca L. Amandier d petits Fruits, Amande douce, Fr. Süsse Mandel, Ger. Varieties Y - 682 3 flòre plèno Baum. Cat. \*4 4 fòliis variegàtis Baum. Cat. \*4 1 ovalifòlia Ser. T fig. 398. 675 The oval-leaved common Apricot 675 5 frágilis Ser. \* The brittle-shelled common Almond Tree.
A. frdgilis Hell.
Amandier des Dames, N. Du Ham.
Coque molle, Fr.
Abellan, Provence. 2 cordifòlia Ser. T fig. 399. The heart-shaped-leaved common Apricot Tree. 6 macrocárpa Ser. 🏋 3 fòliis variegàtis Hort. T The long-fruited common Almond Tree.

Amandier à gros Fruits, N. Du Ham.

Amandier Sultane, Amandier des Dames,

Amandier Pistache, Fr. The variegated-leaved common Apricot Tree. 4 flòre plèno Hort. T 7 persicoldes Ser. \( \frac{\pi}{2} \) - 675
The Peach-like leaved common Almond Tree.
Other Varieties - 675 The double-blossomed common Apricot Trec. 2. dasycárpa Pers. ¥ f. 400, 401. 683 - 679 3. orientàlis Ait. Levant -The thick-fruited Apricot Tree. The Eastern Almond Tree.
A. argéntea Lam. A. atropurpirea Lois. Primus dasyeurpa Ehrh. Primus Armeniaca niger Desf. App. i. Other Species of Amygdalus. \ \ & 679 The black Apricot. A. Tournefórtii Bosc. & A. cochinchinénsis Lour. Y A. microphýlla H. B. et Kunth. & Variety \(\frac{\pi}{2}\) - 683 2 persicifòlia Lois. T f. 402 The Peach-leaved thick-fruited Apri-cot Tree. II. PE'RSICA Tourn. T & 671.679 THE PEACH TREE. Amýgdalus sp. L. Trichocárpus Neck. Pêcher, Fr. Pfirschenbaum, Ger. 3. (v.) sibírica Pers. \Siberia pl.106. 683 The Siberian Apricot Tree. Prinus sibirica L. 4. (v.) brigantiaca Pers. 2 Fr. f. 403. 684 1. vulgàris Mill. T Persia pl. 104, 680 The Briancon Apricot Tree. Prùnus brigantiaca Vill. The common Peach Tree.
Amégdalus Pérsica L. Pêche duvcteusc, Fr. Pfirsche, Ger. IV. PRU'NUS Tourn. T 3 671.684 Varieties. 7 2 THE PLUM. 1 The freestone common Peach Prunóphora Neck. Tree. T 1. spinòsa L. T Europe pl. 107. 684 Pêche, Fr. The spiny Plum Tree, ar cammon Sloe Thorn. 2 The clingstone common Peach P. sylvéstris Fuch. Tree. T Blackthorn. Pavie, Fr. Prunier épineux, Prunellier, E'pine noire, Mère-du-Bois, Fr. 3 flòre plèno Hort. T Schleadorn, Schlen Pflaum, Ger. The double-flowering common Peach. 4 álba Lindl. 32 - 685 Varietics T The white-flowering common Peach. 1 vulgàris Ser. T 5 fòliis variegàtis Hort. T The common Sloe Thorn. P. spindsu Lois. The variegated-leared Peach Tree. 6 compréssa Hort. 4 f. 397. 2 fòliis variegàtis Ser. T The flat Peach of China. The variegated-leaved Sloe Thorn. 2. (v.) læ'vis Dec. T Persia 3 microcárpa Wallr. Y - 680 The smooth-skinned Peach, or Nectarine Tree.
Amúgdalus Pérsica Lam.
Amúgdalus Pérsica Nectarina Ait.
Brugnon, Péche lisse, Fr. The small-fruited Sloe Thorn. 4 macrocárpa Wallr. Y The large-fruited Sloe Thorn. 5 ovata Ser. T The ovate-lcaved Sloe Thorn. Varietics Y - - 680 1 The freestone Nectarine, Y 6 flore plèno Y

The double-flowered Sloe Thorn.

Pêche lisse, Fr.

2.	insititia L. T Barbary pl. 108. 687 The engrafted Plum Tree, or Bullace Plum.	§ i. Cerasóphora Dec. 📜 🕹 💥 - 69 The Cherries cultivated in Gardens.
	P. sylvéstris præ`cox áltior Tourn. P. sylvéstris mòjor Ray. Prunier sauvagc, Fr.	1. sylvéstris Bauh. and Ray. Y Europ
	Kirschen Pflaume, Ger.  Varieties \( \frac{\pi}{2} \) - 687	pl. 110, 111. 69 The wild black-fruited Cherry Tree.
	l frúctu nìgro Hort. ¾ The black-fruited, or common, Bul-	C. àvium Mœnch. C. nìgra Mill. Dict., not of Ait. Prùnus àvium L.
	lace. 2 frúctu lùteo-álbo Hort. ‡ The yellowish-white-fruited Bul-	Prùnus àvium var. a et \( \beta \) Willd.  Prùnus nígricans and Prùnus vàr  Ehrh.
	lace. 3 frúctu rùbro Hort. *\$	Gean, Bigarreau, Corone, Coroon, Sma Black, Black Hertfordshire, Black Hear Black Mazzard,
	The red-fruited Bullace. 4 flòre plèno Hort. *f	The Merry Tree of the Cheshire peasant
	The double-flowered Bullace.	Mérisier, Mérise grosse noire, Guignie Bigarreautier, Heaumier, Fr. Süsse Kirsche, Ger.
	doméstica L. ¥ S. Europe The domestic cultivated Plum Tree. P. sativa Fuchs and Ray. Gemeine Pflaume, Ger.	Varieties - 69
	Gemeine Pflaume, Ger.  Varieties 🛨 688	2 Guigniers, or Geans, *
	2 flòre plèno <i>Hort.</i> T The double-blossomed Plum.	C. Juliàna Dec. C. decumàna Delauny. 3 Heaumiers. Ť
	3 fòliis variegàtis Hort. T The variegated-leaved Plum.	The Helmet-shaped Cherries. C. Juliàna var. heaumiàna Dec.
	4 myrobálana <i>L.</i> ‡ pl. 109.  The Myrobalan, or Cherry, Plum.  P. Myróbalan, Du Ham	Variety of this race used for o namental purposes : durácina 2 flòre plèno Hort.
	P. Myrobalun Du Ham. P. Myrobalun Du Ham. P. mirobálana Lois. P. cerasifera Ehrh. Prunier Myrobalan, Cerisette, Fr. Kirschpflaume, Ger.	The double-flowered wild blac Cherry. Merisier Renunculier, Fr.
	Kirschpflaume, Ger. Subvarietu. **	4 Bigarreautiers. ‡ The Bigarreau, or hard-fleshed Che
	Subvariety. ¥ 5 m. fòliis variegàtis N. Du Ham.	ries. C. durácina Dec.
	The variegated-leaved Myrobalan, or Cherry, Plum.	2. vulgàris Mill. T Europe pl. 112. 69 The Common Cherry Tree.
	6 armenioides Ser. 4 The Apricot-like Plum, or Drap d'Or.	The Common Cherry Tree.  Prànus Cérasus L. C. horténsis Pers. C. capropiàna Dec
	cándicans Balb f. 404, 405. 690 The whitish-leaved Plum Tree.	C. mortensis Fede. C. caproniana Dec. P. austèra and P. ácida Ehrh. Cherry, Kentish or Flemish Cherry, M rello, May Duke. Cerise de Montmorency, Cerise de Pari Cerise A Fruits ronds, Cerise du Nor Cerisier, Griotlier, Fr. Saure Kirsche, Ger.
	Cocomilla Tenore. & Calabria - 691	Cerise de Montmorency, Cerise de Par Cerise à Fruits ronds, Cerise du Nor
	The Cocomilla Plum Tree.	Saure Kirsche, Ger.
٠	marítima Wangenheim. North America 691	Varieties ‡ 69 2 flòre semiplèno Hort. ‡
	The sea-side-inhabiting Plum Tree.	The semidouble-flowered commo
•	pubéscens Poir. № 691 The pubescent-kaved Plum Tree.	3 flòre plèno Hort. The double-flowered common Cherr
}.	? divaricàta Led. & Caucasus - 691 The divaricate (? branched) Plum Tree.	4 persicifiòra Hort. ¥ The Peach-blossomed common Cherry. 5 fòllis variegàtis Hort. ¥
٩į	pp. i. Other Species of Prunus. * \$\square\$ 691	The variegated-leaved common Cherr 3. (v.) semperflorens Dec. #
r	microcarpa Meyer. 👺	pl. 113. 70 The ever-flowering Cherry Tree.
th	hinénsis <i>Blum.</i> Ť er Species.	Prùnus semperflòrens Ehrh.
V.	CE'RASUS Juss. T T 1 1 1 1 1	The weeping Cherry, The Allsaints Cherr Cerise de la Toussaint, Cerise de St. Mai tin, Cerise tardive, Fr.
	THE CHERRY.  Cérasus and Laurocérasus Tourn.	4. serrulata G. Don. T China f. 406. 70 The serrulated-leaved Cherry Tree.
	Prànus sp. L. Cerisier, Fr. Kirsche, Ger.	Prinus scrrulăta Lindl.  The double Chinese Cherry.  Yung-To, Chinese.
	Kit sene, Ger.	e 2

					Page
5.	Pseudo-Cérasus	Lindl.	学	China	1
			fig.	407.	701

The False Cherry Tree.
Prùnus Pscùdo-Cérasus Lindi.
Prùnus paniculàta Ker. not of Thunb.

Chamæcérasus Lois, Sib. f. 408. 702
 The Ground Cherty Tree, or Siberian Cherry.
 C. intermèdia Lois.
 Prinns intermèdia Poir.
 Prinns fruticèsa Pall.
 C. pimila C. Bauh.

Chamæcérasus fruticosa Pers.

prostràta Ser. 

 Levant f. 409. 702
 The prostrate Cherry Tree.
 Prinns prostràta Lab.
 Amiggalus incàna Pall.
 Prinns incàna Steven.

8. persicifòlia Lois. T. N. America 702
The Peach-tree-leaved Cherry Tree.
Prànus persicifòlia Desi.

9. boreàlis Michx, T. N. Amer. f.410. 703
The North American Cherry Tree.
Prinns boreàlis Poir.
The Northern Choke Cherry, Amer.

10. pinnila Michx. \* N. America 703
The dwarf Cherry Tree.
Prinns pinnila L.
C. glaúca Mænch.
Ragouminier, Nega, Menel du Canada,

depréssa Ph. \* North America 704
 The depressed, or prostrate, Cherry Tree.
 C. piunila Michx., not the Prinus pinila L.
 Prinus Susquehànæ Willd.

12. pygmæ'a Lois. & North America 704
The Pygmy Cherry Tree.
Prunus pygmæ'a Willd.

13. nìgra Lois. T Canada f. 411, 412. 704
The black Cherry Tree.
Prinus nìgra Ait.
Prinus americana Darlington.

14. hyemàlis Michx, & N. America 704
The winter Cherry Tree.
Prànus hyemàlis Michx.
The Black Choke Cherry.

15. chicasa Michx. N. America 705
The Chicasaw Cherry Tree.
Printus chicasa Pursh.

Prinus instituta Walt.
Chicasaw Plum, in Carolina.

16. pubéscens Scr. M. N. America 705
The pubescent Cherry Tree.

Prinns publiscens Pursh.
Prinns publiscens Pursh.
Prinns publiscens Pursh.
Prinns sphærocdrpa Michx., not of Swartz.

17. pennsylvánica Lois, Ť N. America 705
The Penneylvanian Cherry Tree.
Transa pennylvánia L.
Transa lancolala Willd.

Variety # - 706
2 multiplex Scr. \$\sigma\$ figs. 415, 416.

Amugdatus pumita L.

19. sinénsis G. Don. & China f. 417. 706
The Chinese Cherry.
Prants japonéta Ker.

20. salicina G. Don. & China - 707
The Willow-leaved Cherry Tree.
Prinus salicina Lindl.
Ching-Cho-Lee, or Tung-Choh-Lee, Chi-

Species belonging to the preceding Subdivision, not yet introduced. Y & \* 707

C. Phóshia Hamilt. ¥
Priunus cerasiodes D. Don.
C. Pridaum Roxb. ¥
C. glandulòsa Lois. \$\frac{1}{2}\$
C. aispera Lois. \$\frac{1}{2}\$
C. Incisa Lois. \$\frac{1}{2}\$
C. lincisa Lois. \$\frac{1}{2}\$

C. humilis Moris. x

§ ii. Padi veri Ser. T T - 707

21. Mahàleb Mill. F Sonth Europe pl. 114. 707

The Mahaleb, or perfumed, Cherry Tree.

Prinns Mahaleb L.
Bois de Sainte Lucie, Prunier odorant,
Fr.

Varieties T - 707

1 fòliis variegatis Hort. T

2 fructu flavo Hort. T

3 latifòlium Hort. T

22. Pàdus Dec. T Europe pl. 115. 709
The Bird Cherry Tree.
Prinns Pàdus L.
Bird Cherry, Fowl Cherry.
Hag-berry, Scot.
Cerisier à Grappes, Mérisier à Grappes,
Lauvier-Putier or Putiet, Faux Bois de
Ste. Lucie, Fr.
Hag-bier, Swedish.
Traubeden Kirsche, Ger.

Varieties \(\frac{\pi}{4}\) - 709

1 vulgàris Ser. \(\frac{\pi}{4}\)
C. Pàdus Dec.
2 parviflòra Ser. \(\frac{\pi}{4}\)
3 rùbra Ser. \(\frac{\pi}{4}\)
C. Pàdus frúctu rùbro Dec.
4 bracteòsa Ser. \(\frac{\pi}{4}\) - 702

23. virginiàna Michx, <sup>x</sup> Virg. f. 418. 710 The Virginian Bird Cherry Tree. Primus ribra Ait. Primus argàta Bigelow. Wild Cherry Tree, Amer.

24. (v.) serótina Lois, T North America pl. 116. fig. 419. 712

The late-flowering, or American, Bird Cherry Tree.

Prùnus scròtina Willd.

Prùnus virginiàna Mill.

Variety T - 712

25. (v.) Capóllin Dec. ¥ Mexico fig. 420, 713

The Capollin Bird Cherry Tree. Prùnus virginiàna Flora Mexic.

2 retùsa Ser. T

Pag. (v.) canadénsis Lois. Tanada - 71: The Canadian Bird Cherry Tree. Prinus canadénsis Willd.	VII. KE'RRIA Dec.   THE KERRIA.  - 672. 722
27. nepalénsis Ser. 🛣 🔟 Nepal - 71:	Rhbus L. Corchorus Thunb. Spira'a Camb.
Species of Bird Cherry Trees which have not yet been introduced. * * 71	1. japónica Dec. Japan fig. 426, 722 The Japan Kerria. Ribbs ignópicus I.
C. paniculàta Lois. † Prùnus paniculàta Thunb. C. acuminàta Wall. † C. mollis Danal. † C. mollis Danal.	Rubus japónicus L. Córchorus japónicus Thunb. Spiræ`a japónica Camb.
2. mollis Dougl. \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$. c. marginata Dougl. \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$. c. capricida G. Don. \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ The Goat-killing Bird Cherry Tree.	VIII. SPIRÆ'A L. & Att 672.722
Prinus unduldia Hamilt.	Spirée, Fr. Spicrstaude, Ger.
Prinus elliptica Thunb.	§ i. Physocárpos Camb. 2 - 723
§ iii. Laurocérasi. 🕈 🛎 - 714	1. opulifòlia L. Morth America
28. lusitánica Lois. ? Portugal pl. 117, 118. fig. 421. 714 The Portugal Laurel Cherry, or common Por-	fig. 427, 428. 723 The Guelder-Rose-leaved Spirwa, or Virginian Guelder Rose. Ninc Bark, Amer.
The Portugal Laurel Cherry, or common Por- tugal Laurel. Prinns lusitinica L. The Cherry Bay. Azarciro, Portuguese.	Variety № 723 2 tomentélla Ser. @
Azarciro, Portuguese.  Variety 2 714	2. capitàta Ph. S North America - 723 The capitate-corymbod Spiras a. S. opulifolia var. Hook.
2 Hixa Ser. 1 - 714 Prànus Hixa Broussonet. Prànus muttiglandulòsa Cav.	3. monógyna Torrcy. 2 N. America 723
9. Laurocérasus Lois. Asia Minor	§ ii. Chama'dryon Ser. 🕸 🕰 - 724
fig. 422. 716  The Laurel Cherry, or common Laurel.  Prinus Laurocérasus L.	4. chamædrifòlia L. Siberia f. 429. 724 The Germander-leaved Spiræa. S. cantoniénsis Lour.
The Laurel Cherry, or common Laurel. Prinns Laurocérasus L. Cherry Bay, Cherry Laurel. Laurier au Lait, Laurier Amandier, Fr. Kirsche Lorbeer, Ger.	Varieties № 724 1 vulgàris Camb. №
Varieties 716 2 variegàta Hort. ■	2 mèdia Pursh. 42 3 oblongifòlia Camb. 43
3 angustifòlia <i>Hort.</i> <b>*</b> <i>Hartògia capénsis</i> 11ort.	S. oblongifòlia Waldst. 4 subracemòsa Ser. &
0. caroliniàna Michx. 1 Carolina	5 incisa Hort. 42 ? S. incisa Thunb.
fig. 423. 720 The Carolina Bird Cherry Tree.	5. (c.) ulmifòlia Scop. & Carinthia fig. 430. 724
Prùnus caroliniàna Ait. Prùnus scmpervirens Willd. Pàdus caroliniàna Mill. Dict. Wild Orange, Amer.	S. chamædrifolia Jacq.
	Variety 4 725 2 phyllántha Ser. 4
App. i. Other Species of Cérasus 721 spherocárpa Lois. Prinus spherocárpa Swartz. ccidentàlis Lois. Prinus ocidentàlis Swartz.	6. (c.) flexuòsa Fisch. 2 - 725 The flexible-branched Spiræa. S. alphaa Hort.
Sect. II. Spir.æ`æ Dec. 672. 721	7. (c.) cratægifòlia Lk. 4 725 The Cratægus-leaved Spiræa.
I. PU'RSHIA Dec. 2 - 672.721 THE PURSHIA. Tigàrea Pursh, not of Aublet.	8. (c.) betulæfòlia Pall. N. Amer. 725 The Birch-leaved Spiræa. ? S. corymbisa Raf. ? S. cratægifòlia Lk.
tridentàta Dec. 4 North America	9. càna Waldst. et Kit. 32 Austria - 725 The hoary-leaved Spircea.
fig. 424, 425. 721 The three-toothed-lcaved Purshia. Tigàrea tridentàta Pursh.	10. trilobàta L. & - fig. 431, 725  The three-lobed-leaved Spiræa. S. triloba Don's Mill.

P.m. 1	Page
11. alpìna Pall. Siberia fig. 432, 726 The Siberian alpine Spiræa.	20. tomentòsa L. La Canada f. 444. 730 The downy Spiræa.
12. hypericifòlia Dec. & Europe and America - fig. 433, 726  The Hypericum-leaved Spiræa. Hypericum frutex Hort. Haliam May.	21. lævigàta L. S Siberia fig. 445. 731  The smooth-leaved Spirwa. S. attaicénsis Laxm. S. altàica Pall.
Varieties. 😩	22. ariæfòlia Smith. 3 North America
1 uralénsis Ser. 4 - 726 S. crendta L. S. hypericifòlia Camb.	fig. 446, 447. 731 The White-Beam-tree-leaved Spiræa.
2 Plukenetiana Ser. 2 - 726	§ iv. Sorbària Ser. 2 n - 731
S. h <i>ypericifò lia</i> L. S. h. var. β Dec.	23. sorbifòlia L. & Siberia fig. 448. 731
3 acùta Ser. 2 - fig. 434. 727 S. acutifòlia Willd. S. sibirica Hort.	The Sorbus-leaved Spiræa, S. pinnàta Mœnch.
S. amoigua Pall.	Variety # 732
4 crenàta Ser. \$\\ - \text{fig} 435. 727 S. obovàta Waldst. et Kit. S. h. γ Dec.	2 alpìna <i>Pall. 1</i> 2 S. <i>grandiflòra</i> Hort. Brit. S. <i>Pallàsii Don's Mill</i> .
S. crenùta L. 5 savránica Ser. 4 fig 536. 727	App. i. Species or Varieties of Spira'a no
S. savránica Besser. S. crenàta Pall.	yet introduced. 42 - 732
S. h. var. β longifòlia Led. 6 Besseriàna Ser. 🕸 725	S. Blumei G. Don. S. chamædrijólia japónica Blume.
S. crenàta Besser.	S. lanceolàta Poir &
S. savránica β Besseriana Don's Mill.	S. argéntea Mutis. S S. Thunbérgii Blume
13. (h.) thalictröides Pall. 2 Dahuria	S. magellànica Poir. 32 S. japónica Sieb. 32
fig. 437. 727.	S. Menziesii Hook. S. Douglàsii Hook.
The Meadow-Rue-leaved Spiræa. S. aquilegifòlia Pall.	S. caliosa Thunb. \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ S. expuinso Wall. S. cæruléscens Poir. \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ S. discolor Pursh. \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$
14. pikowiénsis Besser. 2 Podolia - 728 The Pikow Spirwa.	
15. ceanothifòlia Horn. 12 728 The Ceanothus-leaved Spirae.	Sect. III. POTENTI'LLEÆ Juss 73: (Dryàdcæ Vent.)
16. corymbòsa Raf. Wirg. f. 438. 728 The corymbose-flowering Spiræa.	IX. RU'BUS L. 2 1 1 2 672.73
Variety ** 728	THE BRAMBLE.  Ronce, Framboisier, Fr.
2 soròria 22 S. soròria Penny.	Himbeere, Brombeerstrauch, Ger.
17. vacciniifòlia D. Don Nepal	§ i. Leaves pinnate, of 3-7 Leaflets. \$\alpha\$ 73
fig. 439. 728  The Vaccinium-leaved Spiræa.	1. suberéctus Anders. Britain 735. 74 The sub-erect Bramble. R. nessénsis Hall.
18. bélla Sims.   Nepal fig. 440. 729  The beautiful Spiræa.	R. nessénsis Hall. R. plicâtus W. et N. R. corylifòlius Wahlenb.
§ iii. Spirària Ser. 🔒 729	2. affinis Weihe et Necs. & Germany 73
19. salicifòlia L. Siberia fig. 443. 729 The Willow-leaved Spiræa.	The related Bramble. R. collinus Dec. R. middus Smith R. plicatus Borrer  According to Lindley.
Spiræ`a fridex Hort. Bridewort, Queen's Needle-work.	Variety 73
Varieties 😩 729	2 bractedsus Scr. R. a, γ, ct δ W. et N.
1 cárnea Ait. # f. 443.	3. fissus Lindl. & Britain 73
2 alpéstris Pall. & 3 paniculàta Willd. &	The cleft Bramble. R. fastigintus Lindl. Synops., ed. 1., not of Weiland Nees.
L. álba Ehrh.	
4 latifòlia Willd. & f. 441. S. oboràta Raf.	4. micránthus D. Don. Nepal
S. carpinifòlia Willd. 5 grandiflora 🕸 f. 442.	fig. 449, 450, and 450a. 735, 73 The small-flowered Bramble.
S. grandiflora Lodd.	R. pauciflorus Lindi.

<b>5</b> .	dístans D. Don. 2 Nepal - 736 The distant-leafieted Bramble. R. pinaltus D. Don.	17. corylifòlius <i>Smith</i> . * Europe fig. 457, 740, 746
6.	strigòsus Michx. & North America 736 The strigose Bramble. R. pennsylvánicus Poir.	The Hazel-leaved Bramble. R. vulgàris W. & N. R. nemoròsus Heyne.  Varieties & 740
7.	occidentàlis L. & North America	2 cànus <i>Wallr</i> . ≄ 3 glandulòsus <i>Wallr</i> . ≄
	fig. 451.736.746 The Western, or American, Bramble. R. virginionus Hort. R. idæ`us frúctu nìgro Dill.	R. glandulòsus Spreng.  British kinds of Rùbus which, according to Dr. Lindley, may be associated with R. corylifolius Sm., either as related species, or as varieties:————————————————————————————————————
8.	ásper D. Don. & Nepal 737 The rough-branchleted and petioled Bramble.	cles, or as varieties:————————————————————————————————————
9.	idæ'us L. Lurope, Asia, Africa, and America - fig. 452. 737. 746 The Mount Ida Bramble, or common Raspberry.	The Horn beam-leaved Bramble.  R. fúsco-åter W. et N. The brownish-black Bramble.  R. Köhleri W. et N. Kohler's Bramble.
	R. frambæsiànus <i>Lam.</i> Gemeine Brombecre, Ger. Batos idaia, Greek. Raspis, Framboise, Hinde-berry, Gerard.	R. glandulòsus Smith. The glandulous-bristled Bramble. R. rùdis W. et N. The rough Bramble.
	Varicties № 737 With red fruit. № With yellow fruit. № With white fruit. №	R. cchinhtus Lindl. R. diversifolius Lindl. Synops. ed. 1. The diverse-leaved Bramble. R. diversifolius W. et N.
	2 microphýllus Wallr. № Varietics cultivated in British	18. (c.) agréstis Waldst. et Kit. & Hung. 741 The Field Bramble.
	Gardens.	19. spectábilis Ph. Morth America fig. 458. 741. 746
	§ ii. Leaves digitate, of 3—5 Leaflets.  ** * * - 738	The showy- <i>flowered</i> Bramble. R. ribi <i>fòlius</i> Willd.
0.	laciniàtus W. & f. 453. 738. 746 The cut-leaved Bramble.	20. ulmifòlius Schott. & Gibraltar - 741. The Elm-leaved Bramble.
1.	cæ'sius L. & North-eastern Asia fig. 454, 739, 746	21. Linkiànus Ser. x 742 Link's Bramble. R. paniculdlus Schlecht.
	The grey Bramble, or Dewberry.  Varieties ★ 739	22. fruticòsus L. * Europe fig. 459. 742. 746
	2 arvénsis <i>Wallr. ★</i> R. pscùdo-cæ`sius Weihe. 3 grandiflòrus <i>Ser. ★</i>	The shrubby Bramble, or common Blackberry. R. discolor and R. abrúptus Lindl. Synops., ed. 1.
	4 parvifòlius Wallr. ℷ f. 455. 5 fòliis variegàtis Hort. ℷ	Varieties ± 742 2 pompònius Ser. ± f. 460.
2.	hírtus W. et K. & Hungary - 739	R. fruticosus & W. et N. 3 taúricus Hort. &
	The hairy Bramble. R. villoun Air. R. villoun Air. R. glandulous Ser. R. glandulous Bell. R. hybridus Vill.	4 flöre rôsea plèno Baum. Cat. ★ The double piuk-flowered Bramble. 5 fòliis variegàtis ★ The variegated-leaved Bramble.
3.	Sprengèlii Weilie. & Germany - 740 Sprengel's Bramble. R. vulpinus Desf. R. vulpinus Ser.	6 leucocárpus <i>Ser. &amp;</i> 7 inérmis <i>Ser. &amp;</i> 8 dalmáticus <i>Tratt. Ros. &amp;</i>
4.	dumetorum W. et N. & Britain 740 The Bramble of Thickets.	9 cóncolor Wallr. & 10 glandulòsus Wallr. & 11 rhamulòlius W. & N. & The Buckthorn-leared Bramble.
5.	foliolòsus Don. & Nepal 740 The leastety Bramble. R. microphyllus Don.	11 rhamuifòlius W. & N. & The Buckthorn-leared Bramble. R. cordifòlius Lindl. / Weihe. 12 leucóstachys Schl. & The white-spiked Bramble. R. tomentòsus Weihe. & fig. 461. 743
s.	flagellàris Willd. & North America 740 The Rod-like, or Runner, Bramble.	R. fastigiàtus Weihe. * 743 R. filiæfolius Weihe. * 743 R. Ménkii Weihe. * 748 R. Schlechtendáhlii Weihe. * 743
	Variety & 740 2 inérmis Ser. & R. inérmis Willd.	R. Schleicheri Weihe. ★

Page   744 3	Salesòvii Steph Siberia - 748
23. sánctus Schreb. & East  The holy Bramble. R. obtusifolius Willd.	Salesovius's Potentilla.
24. canéscens Dec. & Italy 744	Sect. IV. Ro'SER Dec 672, 748  II. RO'SA Tourn. 2 2 2 1 1
95 setòsus Big. * North America - 744	1 7 2 0 (2. (45)
The bristly-stemmed Hamane.	Rhadóphora Neck. Rosicr, Fr. Roscastock, Ger.
The sharp-toothed-traptetes Indianate	Roszeboom, Dutch. Roszo, Ital. Rosal, Spanish.
27. cuncifòlins Ph. * N. America 745  The wedge-shaped-leatleted Bramble. R. parvifolius Wait.	Rosal, Spanish. Roseira, Portuguese.  § i. Ferdees Lindl. 4 750
28. híspidus L. & Canada fig. 462. 745 The hispid-atenmed Bramble. It. crividits Michx R. procumbers Mills. R. Jagelfurit Wild.	1. fèrox Lawr. & Caucasus fig. 471. 756 The fiercely-prickled Rose. R. kantschittica Red. R. bemschittica & Groz Ser.
29. lanuginosus Steven. ? & Caucasus 745 The wootly Bramble.	R. cchinàta Dupont.  Variety & - 750  2 nitens Lindl. **
co anadónsis I. + Canada 745	2. (f.) kamtschática Vent.   Kamtschalka fig. 472. 750
§ iii. Leaves lobed, not pinnate or digitate.	The Kamtschatka Rose.
and the second of	§ ii. Braeteata. 🛎 750
fig. 464, 745, 746	3. bracteata Wendl. China f. 473. 750 The large-bracted Rose.
The sweet-scented Bramble. R. occidentalis Hort. The Virginian Raspberry, The flowering Raspberry.	Varieties 4 751
32. nutkanus Moc. 2 California	R. b. vera Lodd. ** R. h. flòre plèno Lodd. **
fig. 464. 745, 746  The Nootka Sound Bramble. R. odoràtus Hort., not of L.	4. (b.) microphýlla <i>Roxb</i> . <b>2</b> China fig. 474. 751
App i Species and Varieties of Rubus best	The small-leafleted Rose.  Hoi-tong-hong, Chinese.
descrying of Cultivation in British Gardens, as ornamental Shrubs - 746	<ol> <li>(b.) involucràta Roxb. Nep. f.475. 751</li> <li>The involucred-crymbed Rose.         R. Lindlegina Tratt. Ros.         R. patieire Buchan.</li> </ol>
App. ii. Other Sorts of shrubby Rubuses.	§ iii. Cinnamomeæ Lindl. 2 = - 751
R. macropétalus Doug. MS. fig. 465.	6. lùcida Ehrh. N. America f. 476. 752 The shining-leaved Rose. R. rùbra lùcida Rossig.
R. detectors Smith A.  ? R. cordifolius D. Don R. acuminatus Smith R. belulinus D. Don	Rosier à Feuilles de Frêne, Fr.
R. belulinus D. Don R. reflexis Ker, & fig. 466. R. mulucchius Ait. R. roswefolius Smith & fig. 467.	7. (l.) nítida W. A. Newfoundl. f. 477. 752 The glossy-loared Rose. H. Redukta ruffecent Thory. The drarf Labrador Rose.
X. POTENTI'LLA L. & a . 747	8. (1.) Rapa Bosc. & N. Amer. f.478. 752
THE POTENTILLA, or Shrubby Cinquefoil.	R. targida Pers. R. fraxinifolia Dumont.
1. fruticòsa L. & Europe fig. 468. 747 The Shrubby Potentilla, or Cinquefoil.	9. Woodsii Lindl. We North America 75: Woods's Rose. R. luteo nigra Pronv.
Varieties. 22 x x 2 dabirica Sep. 24 - 747 2 dabirica Sep. 34 - 747 2 p. daburica Nestl. 1 p. fraticon 8 Lebra. 3 tenuliota 22 - fig. 469. 748	10. frutetorum Bess. 4 Volhynia - 75
P Coribinala Pursh.	
2. glabra Lodd, & Siberia fig. 470, 748	The Carolina Rose.  R. rirginiand Du Roi.  R. palustris March.  R. coryudbas Elich.  R. prantyl rinien Micha.  R. franklichien Micha.  R. franklichien Micha.  R. arabiniana ligel.
The glabrous Potentilla. P. fruticdsa álba Busch.	R. Hudsomana sted. R. caroliniana Bigel.

12. Lindlèyi Spreng. ≰ North America 753 Lindleys Carolina Rose. R. tara Lindl. R. carolina ← Ait. R. carolina pinipinellifolia Andr.	14 turblināta Desr. & R. incenis Delam, not of Ait. R. in Chemis Delam, not of Ait. R. a. flor pleno Godefroy. R. a. multiplex Ser. R. mista Tratt.
13. parviflòra Ehrh. x N. Amer. f. 479. 753 The small-flowered, or Pennsylvanian, Rose. R. himilis Marsh.	21. suàvis Willd. 4 fig. 484. 756
R, caroliniana Michx. R. carolina y et 8 Ait. Pennsylvanian Rose, Lawr. Variety 4x 753	22. aeiculàris Lindl. & 756 The needle-prickled Rose. R. alphna ε aculeàta Ser.
2 flòre plèno Red. 🕰 fig. 479.	23. lutéscens Pursh. Morth America
14. fraxinifòlia Börk.   ■ North America fig. 480. 754	The yellow American Rose. R. hispida Curt.
The Ash-leaved Rose. R. virginiòna Mill. Dict. R. blánda & Sol. MSS. R. corymbòsa Bosc. R. alpina ß Ait. R. alpina læ'vis Red.	24. sulphùrea Ait. Levant f. 486. 756 The sulphur-coloured-flowered Rose. R. hemisphérica Herm. R. glaucophýlla Ehrh. R. hitea flore plèno Ray. R. litea Brot.
<ol> <li>cinnamòmea Besl.           <sup>⊥</sup> Europe fig. 481. 754</li> </ol>	The double yellow Rose.
The Cinnamou-scented Rose. R. fæcundissima Munch. R. majälis Herm.	25. spinosíssima L. # Europe f. 487. 757 The most spiny, or Scotch, Rose.  Varieties - 757
6. majàlis <i>Retz</i> . ≰ Sweden 754	26. hibérnica Smith. & Ireland - 757
R. midica Fl. Dan. R. spinosíssima Gorter. R. collíncola Ehrh.	The Irish Rose.  27. oxyacántha Bieb. & Siberia - 757
R. cinnamòmea Eng. Bot.  7. Dieksoniàna Lindl. Martinelland - 754	The sharp-prickled Rose.
Dickson's Rose.  8. taurica Bieb. & Tauria 754 The Taurian Rose.	28. sanguisorbifòlia Don. & 758  The Burnet-leaved Rose. R. spinosissima var. sanguisorbifòlia Lindi. R. spinosissima var. marrophylla Ser.
9. dahùriea <i>Pall</i> . 4 Dahnria 754 The Dahurian Rose.	29. grandiflòra Lindl. Siberia f. 488. 758 The large-flowered Rose. R. pimpinellifölia Bieb.
§ iv. Pimpinellifòliæ Lindl. 🛎 🚾 - 755 20. alpìna L. 🛎 S. Europe fig. 482. 755 The Alpine Rose. R. rupéstris Crantz.	30. myriacántha Dec. & France f. 489. 758  The myriad prickled Rose. R. parvifulia Pall. R. provinciális Bieb. R. apinostásima var. a myriacántha Ser.
R. monspetiaea Gouan. R. inérmis Mill. Dict. R. hýbrida Vill. Dauph. R. lagendria Vill.	31. involùta Smith. 4 Hebrides - 758 The involute-petated Rose. R. nivalis Donn.
Varieties 4 755	32. revérsa Waldst. et Kit. Mr Hungary 758
2 pyrenāica Lindl. \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ R. pyrenāica Govan. R. pyrenbica Govan. R. uphna Jacq. R. hāpjāda Krok. R. turbināta Vill. Dauph. K. alphna 5 Dec. R. alphna 6 Dec. R. alphna coronāta Desv. 3 pendullna Lindl. \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ R. pendullna Lindl. \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ R. a. latīyāta Ser. 4 pimpinellifolia Lindl. \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ R. glandabas Bell.	33. Sabìni Woods.   Britain 758  Sabine's Rose. R. Sabini & Lindl.
R. alpina δ Dec. R. hlspida ? R. alpina coronàta Desv.	34. Doniàna Woods. Se Scotland - 758
R. pendulma Air. R. a. latifolia Ser. A nimuuelli Rila I inall &	§ v. Centifòliæ Lindl. 1 2 2 2 - 759
R. pygme's Bieb. R. pyrendica f Smith. 5 lagenaria Ser. & 6 sorbinélla Ser. & 7 hispidélla Ser. & 8 lævis Ser., not of Desv. or Red. &	35. damascèna Mill. & Syria f. 490. 759  The Damascus, or Damask, Rose. R. bélgica Mill. Dict. R. calendérum Munch. R. bífera Poir. Rose à quatre Saisons, Fr.
fig. 483.  R. Sangulairha majoris, &c. Dill. R. alpina glabra Diesv. R. a. vulgaris Red. 9 pyrtiformis Scr. & 10 setosa Scr. & K. a. hircina Desv. 11 globisa Desv. 12 holbisa Desv. 12 hellebörina Scr. & 13 pilósula Scr. & 13 pilósula Scr. & 13 pilósula Scr. &	Varieties 759  36. centifolia Lin.   Caucasus f. 491. 760  The hundred-petaled, Provence, or Cabbage Rose.  R. provincialis Mill. Diet.  R. polyanthos Rossig.  R. earyophyllea Poir.  R. ungaiculata Desf.  R. vārians Pohl.
	c

Varieties \$\precedure - \frac{760}{760}\$  1 provincialis Mill. \$\precedure \text{The Positions or Callege Page}\$	41. grácilis Woods. Sa Britain - 768 The slender Rose. R. villosa Smith.
The Province, or Cabbage, Roses.  2 muscòsa Mill. & fig. 492. The Moss Roses.  3 pompònia Dec. & The Pompone Roses.  4 bipinnàta Red. &	42. tomentôsa Smith. 2 Europe - 765 The tomentose, or wootly-leaved, Rose. R. villosa Ehrh. R. mollissima Börk. R. dobia Wibel. R. villosa 3 Huds.
37. gállica L.  Europe fig. 493. 760 The French Rose. R. centifólia Mill. Diet.	Variety № 768 2 scabriúscula Sm. № R. fw'tida Batard.
R. sylvática Gater. R. rábra Lam. R. holoscrítea Rossig. R. bélgica Brot. Fl. Lus. R. blánda Brot. Rose de Provins, Fr.	49. Sherardi Davies. & England - 76% Sherard's Rose. R. subglobbas Sm. 11. tomentosa var. e et η Woods.
Essig Rose, Ger.  Varieties № 4 761  2 pùmila Lindl. 44	44. sylvéstris Lindl. & England - 764 The Wood Rose. R. tomentosa sylvéstris Woods.
R. phmida L. R. rèpens Munch. Hausv. R. hispida Munch. R. austriaca Crantz. R. olýmpica Donn.	45. móllis Led.   Caucasus 764  The soft-tented Rose. R. Ledebourii Spreng.
3 arvina Lindl. & R. arvina Krok.	46. álba L. Europe fig. 496. 764 The common white Rose. R. usitatissima Gat.
4 inapérta Ser. <u>№</u> The Vilmorin Rose.	Variety 764
5 A'gatha Red. ⊈ The Agatha Rose.	§ vii. Rubigindsæ Lindl. 2 2 - 764
6 inérmis Ser. & 7 parvifòlia Ser. ** f. 494. The Burgundy Rose. R. parvijòlia Ehrh. R. burgundiaca Rossig. R. remensis Desf.	47. lùtea Dodon. S Germany f. 497. 765 The yellow Eglantine Rose.  R. Eglantièria L. R. foé'tida Herm. R. chlorophŷila Ehrh. R. cèrea Rossig.
38. pulchélla Willd. ± 762 The neat Rose.	Varieties № 765 2 subrùbra Red. № 3 punícea Lindl. № f. 498.
§ vi. Vill∂sæ. ⊈ ± 762	R. punicea Mill. Diet. R. cinnumòmea Roth. R. lùtea bicolor Jaeq.
39. turbinàta Ait.   Germany f. 495. 762  The turbinate-calyxed, or Frankfort, Rose. R. campanulota Ehrh. R. francoforthina Munch.	R. Eglantèria punicca Red. R. Eglantèria bicolor Dec.
R. francfurténsis Rossig.  Varieties 4 763	48. rubiginosa L. # Europe f. 499. 765 The rusty-leaved Rose, Sweet Eriar, or Eglan-
1 francofurtàna Scr. ♣  The Frankfort Rose. R. lurbindta Red. R. campanulatia Ehrh. R. francofurtàna Gmel.	tine. R. snavifolia Light. R. Eglantèria Mill. Diel. R. agréstis Savi. R. rabiginòsa parviflòra Rau.
R. francofurtina Gmel. R. francofurtinsis Desf.  2 orbessànea Ser.  The Orbessan Rose. R. orbessanea Red.	Farieties ∰ # - 765  2 Vaillantiāna Red. ∰  3 rotundifēlia Lindl. ∰  4 aculeatissima Dup. ∰  5 nemorālis Red. ∰
10. villòsa L.  Europe - 763  The villous-leaved Rose. R. möllis Sm. R. tomentòsa β Lindl. R. heterophylla Woods in L. Trans. R. putchélla Woods. R. pomfera Herm.  Varieties Δ. n 763 2 resinòsa Lindl. n.	6 umbellåta Lind.   R. traniglandulvaa Mer. R. r. Eglanteria cymbaa Woods. R. senjeriense Roth. 7 pubera Ser.   8 grandiilbra Lindl. 9 mäjor Ser.  10 spinulifolia Ser.  11 flexubosa Lindl. 12 parvifolia Lindl. Garden Varieties.
3 pomífera Desv. 2 R. htspida Poir.	49. suaveolens Pursh. & N. America 766 The sweet-scented Rose, American Sweet Briar, or Eglantine. R. rubiginosa and R. Eglanteria of the Americans.

	Tage Tage		1 Cambiana Down 12 700
0.	micrántha Sm. Britain 766		16 ambígua Desv. 4 768 R. malmundiarénsis Lejeune.
	The small-flowered Rose, or Sweet Briar. R. rubiginosa \( \beta \) micrántha Lindl.		17 squarròsa <u>¥</u> 768
1.	sèpium Thuil. & Europe - 766 The Hedge Rose, or Briar.		R. canìna β Dict. Fl. Taur. 18 rubiflòra Ser. 🎍 - 768
	The Hedge Rose, or Briar. R. helvetica and R. myriffelia Hall. R. canina B Dec. R. agrestic Savi. R. biserrata, R. macrocárpa, and R. stipulàris Mer.	58.	Fórsteri Sm. & Europe - 768 Forster's Dog Rose. R. collina & et y Woods.
	R. biserrata, R. macrocárpa, and R. stipularis Mer.		it, commit p cc y 11 oods.
2.	ibérica Stev. M. Iberia 766 The Iberian Rose.	59.	dumetòrum Thuill. & Europe - 768  The Thicket Dog Rose. R. leuciatha ß acutifòlia Bast. R. sepium Börkh. R. sepium Börkh. R. consultifora Gimel.
3.	glutinòsa Sm. & Levant 766 The clammy Rose, or Briar. R. rubiginosa crética Red. R. rubiginosa spharocárpa Desv.		
:4	Klùkii Begs. & Tauria 766	60.	bractéscens Woods. England - 769 The bractescent Dog Rose.
)-X•	Kluki's Rose, or Smeet Briar.	61.	sarmentàcea Swartz. 4 Europe - 769
	Kinki's Rose, or Sweet Briar. R. rubiginosa Bieh. R. floribunda Stev. R. balsamea Bess.		The sarmentaceous Dog Rose. R. glaucophylla Winch. R. canina Roth.
55.	Montezumæ Humb. & Mexico - 766	62.	cæ`sia Sm. ⊈ Scotland 769
	Montezuma's Rose, or Briar.		The grey Dog Rose. R. canina pubescens Afz. R. canina 5 cassia Lindl.
	§ viii. Canina Lindl. 4 4 1 767	63.	Bórreri Woods. 4 Britain - 769
56.	caucásica Pall. & Caucas. f. 500. 767 The Caucasian Dog Rose.		Borrer's Dog Rose.
	R. leucántha Bieb.		R. aumetoram Sui. R. rubiginosa & Lindl. R. rubiginosa i Lindl. R. rubiginosa i nodora Hook. P. k. septum Börkh., not of Thuill. R. aff ints Rau. R. uncintla & Besser.
57.	canina L. 4 Europe 767		R. sepium Börkh., not of Thuill.
	The common Dog Rose.		
	R. andegavénsis Bat.	64.	rubrifòlia Vill. S. Europe f. 503. 769
	R. glaúca Lois. R. arvénsis Schrank. R. glaucéscens and R. nìtens Mer.		The red-leaved Dog Rose. R. multiflora Reyn.
	R. glaucéscens and R. nitens Mer. R. teneriffénsis Donn.		R. rubicúnda Hall. R. lívida Andr.
	R. teneriffénsis Donn. R. sentiedsa Achar.		R. cinnamômca γ rubrifòlia Red.
	Varieties. 4 -		Varieties. ¥ 769
	2 sureulòsa Woods. № - 767 3 nùda Woods. № 767		2 hispídula Ser. & R. cinnambmea gluúca Desf. 3 Redoutèa Ser. &
	4 aciphýlla Lindl. 4 f. 501, 502. 767		4 inérmis Scr. & 5 pinnatifida Ser. &
	R. aciphýlla Rau.		R. r. germínibus-ovàtis and R. montàna ger- mínibus glabris Schlech. R. canina globósa Desv.
	5 ægyptìaca Lindl. № 767 R. Indica Forsk.		R. canina globėsa Desv.
	6 burboniàna Desv. 🛎 - 767	65.	índica L China fig. 504. 770
	7 nitens Desv. 4 768 R. nitens Desv.		The Indian, or common China, Rose. R. sínica L. Syst. Veg.
	8 obtusifòlia Desv. 4 - 768		R. semperflòrens cárnea Rossig. R. indica chinénsis semiplèna Ser.
	R. obtusifòlia Desv. R. leucántha Lois.		R. reclinàta flòre submultiplici Red.
	9 glaucéscens Desv. 4 - 768 R. glaucéscens Desv.		The monthly Rose, the blush China Rose, the Tea-secreted Rose.
	R. canina glaúca Desv.		Varieties # 1 - 770
	10 Schottiàna Ser. ≚ - 768 R. glaúca Schott.		2 Noisettiàna Ser. <b>±</b> f. 505. The Noisette Rose.
	11 pilosiúscula Desv. 4 - 768 R. hùmilis Bess.		Subvaricties. purpdrea Red.
	R. nitidula Bess.		nivea Hort. Smithii Hort. *
	R. friedlanderidna Bess. R. collina Rau.		3 odoratíssima <i>Lindl.</i> <b>±</b> f. 506.
	12 fastigiàta Desv. ¥ - 768 R. fastigiàta Bast.		. The sweetest, or Tca, scented China Rose.
	R. stylòsa β Desv.	,	R. odoratissima Swt.
	13 híspida Desv. 4 - 768 R. canìna var. lanccoláta, grandi	- 1	R. indica frágrans Red. 4 longifòlia Lindl. <b>±</b> f. 507. 771
	dentata, and ovoidalis Desv R. andegavénsis Bast.		R. longifòlia Willd. R. semperflörens var. 7. N. Du
	R. sempervirens Bast., not of L.		Ham.
	14 microcárpa Desv. ⊈ - 768 15 Meratiàna Ser. ⊈ 768		R. salicifòlia Hort. 5 pùmila <i>Lindl</i> . 🕸
	? R. biscrrata Mer.		6 caryophýllea Red. 🛎
			f 2

Page 1	1 age
7 pannòsa Red. 🛥	73. moschàta Mill. A & Barbary
8 cruénta Red.	fig. 514. 775
9 Fraseriana Hort. Brit. #	The Musk Rose. R. opsostémma Ehrh.
10 ruga Lindl. 1	R. glandulifera Roxb.
11 ochroleùca Bot. Reg. *	Varieties A 775
The yellow China Rose.	2 flore plèno G. Don. A
66. semperflorens Curt. * China f. 508. 771	3 nivea Lindl. 1 fig. 515.
The ever-flowering China Rose. R. diversifolia Vent.	R. nivca Dupont, not of Dec.
R. diversifolia Vent. R. bengalénsis Pers.	R. m. ? var. ròsea Ser.
R. indica Red.	
	74. rubifòlia R. Br. W North America
67. Lawrenceàna Swt. z. China f. 509. 772	fig. 516. 776
Miss Lawrence's China Rose. R. semperflörens minima Sims.	The Bramble-leaved Rose.
Miss Lawrence's China Rose. R. semperflorens minima Sims. R. indica var. a acuminàta Red. R. indica Lawrenceàna Red.	Variety .★ 776
4.0	3 fenestràlis Lindl. ℷঽ
§ ix. Sýstylæ Lindl. 2 A A L A 2 772	R. fenestráta.
	§ x. Banksianæ Lindl. 1 776
68. sýstyla Bat. A * France 772 The connate-styled Rose.	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
The contractory was two.  R. collins Sm. R. stylica Decs. R. breetiffig Dec. Fl. Fr. R. tibracteita Dec. R. sptyla could Lindl.	75. sínica Ait. A China f. 517. 776
R. brevistyla Dec. Fl. Fr.	The trifoliate-leaved China Rose. R. trifoliata Bosc.
R. bibracteata Dec. R. sustula a ovata Lindl.	R. termita Poir.
	R. cherokcénsis Donn. R. nivca Dec.
69. arvénsis Huds. A & Britain f. 510. 772	n. week Dec.
The Field Rose. R. sylvéstris Hem.	76 Bánksiæ R. Br. A China f. 518. 777
	Ladu Banks's Rose.
R. herpérhodon Ehrh. Beitr.	R. Banksiana Abel.
R. herperhodon Ehrh. Beitr. R. Hálleri Krok. R. fúsea Mænch.	R. inérmis Roxb. ?
	Variety ▲ 777
R. sempervirens Rossig. R. rèpens Gmel.	2 lùtea Lindl. A fig. 519.
R. rampans Reyn.	Till a China 6 500 775
Varieties ♣ ★ 772	77. microcárpa Lindl. A China f. 520. 777 The small-fruited Rose.
2 ayreshirea Ser. ₺ ≭	R. cymòsa Tratt.
R. capreolâta Neill	
3 hýbrida <i>Lindl</i> . ₺ ≄	App. i. Hardy Species of the Genus Rosa
70. (a.) sempervirens L. & S. Europe	not yet introduced 778
fig. 511. 773	i. Feròces 77
The evergreen (Field) Rose.	\ i. Feròces 77 R. rugosa Thunb.
R. scandens Mill. Dict.	A. Lugosa a reason
R. baleárica Desf. R. atrovirens Viv.	§ ii. Bractedtæ 77
R. sempervirens globòsa Rea.	R. Lyéllii Lindl.
R. sempervirens var. a scandens Dec.	§ iii. Cinnamdmeæ 77
Varieties & L * 773	R. láxa Retz. R. kosingiàna Bess.
2 Russelliàna L 💥	R. songatica Bunge.
3 Clàrei Bot. Reg. ♪ ★ The Rose Clare.	R. aristata Lapey. R. macrophylla. fig. 521.
4 Leschenaultiàna Red. L. 2.	§ iv. Pimpinellifoliæ 77
1 2000000000000000000000000000000000000	R. Candolledna Don's Mill.
71. multiflòra Thunb. 1 Japan f. 512. 773	R. rubetta Lindt. R. péndula Hoth.
The many-flowered Rose.	R. alpina Pall. R. poliphylla Willd.
R. nava Donn.	R. nipina var. rubélla Ser. R. Candolleàna péndula Red.
R. flórida Poir. R. diffusa Roxb.	R. Candolleàna Don's Mill. R. rubella Lindl. R. penduda Roth. R. penduda Roth. R. alpina Pall. R. penjapijda Wild. R. penjapijda Wild. R. halpina terra pipalada Ser. R. farma pipalada Red. R. Candolleàna elegans Thor. R. flava Wicks. R. vimlnea Lindl.
rariettes 111	R. viminea Lindl.
	R. viminea Lindl. II. Webbidna Wall. R. reclinàta Red.
2 Grevîllei Hort. A — f.513. R. Roxbûrghii Hort.	R. Webbidna Wall. R. reclinàta Red.
2 Grevillei Hort. A 🔟 f.513. R. Roxbúrghü Hort. R. platyphýlla Red.	R. Webbidna Wall. R. reclinata Red.  § v. Centifoliæ 77
2 Grevîllei Hort. Å → f.513. R. Rozbúrghii Hort. R. platyphýlla Red. 3 Russelliána Å	R. Webbidna Wall. R. reclinàta Red. § v. Centifòliæ 77
2 Grevillei Hort. A 🔟 f.513. R. Roxbúrghü Hort. R. platyphýlla Red.	R. Webbidna Wall. R. reclinàta Red.  § v. Centifòliæ 77  R. psgmæ'a Bieb. B. adenophylla Willd. R. verec'inda Waits.  P. k. damuscènn var.
2 Grevîllei Hort. & f.513. R. Rozbûrghii Hort. R. platyphijtla Red. 3 Russelliàna & 4 Boursaúlti Hort. &	R. Webbidna Wall. R. reclinàta Red.  § v. Centifòliæ 77 R. pygmw'a Bieb. B. adenophylla Willd. R. verec'unda Waits.  § vi. Villòsæ 76
2 Grevillei Hort. & f.513. R. Rozbúrghii Hort. R. platyphýlla Red. 3 Russelliàna & 4 Boursaúlti Hort. &	R. Webbidna Wall. R. veclinàta Red.  § v. Centifòliæ 77  R. pygmw'a Rieb. R. adenophylla Willd. R. verec'inda Waitz. ? R. damaechan var.  A. vi. Villber 77

Page	Page
§ vii. Rubiginosæ 778	Sect. V. PO'MEÆ Lindl 672. 813
t. montàna Vill. t. uncinella Bess. t. carvophyllàcea Bess. t. inodora Fries.	Sect. 71 3 0 M212 25 Matte - 0/2, 010
t. unchiena Bess.	XIII. CRATE'GUS Lindl. * 1 1
. inodora Fries. . cuspidata Bieb. . agrestis Swartz	
	1
peediortongaloss of and Wolfganghan Bess. dmirpha Bess. Willdenbort Syreng. K. micophylla Willd. K. areairie Bieb.	The Thorn.
. Willdenovii Spreng.	Cratægus and Méspilus sp. L. and others.
R. microphýlla Willd. R. arenaria Bieb.	Néftier, Alisier, Aubépine, Fr. Doorn, Uzbeer, Mispel, Ger. Doorn, Dutch.
. floribúnda Bess.	Doorn, Uzbeer, Mispel, Ger.
§ viii. Canìnæ 778	Spino, Ital.
	Espino, Span.
. ciliato-petala Bess. . Gmellni Bunge.	
. ciliato-pétala Bess Gmelini Bunge. R. canina Sevres. , collina Jacq bática Radh Jundzillii Begs.	§ i. Coccineæ. ‡ 816
. báltica Roth.	
. turbinélla Smartz. . venòsa Swartz.	1. coccinea L. T North America pl. 119.
. corifolia Fries.	fig. 564. in p. 851 816
. saxátile Stev. . sericea Lindl. fig. 522 . atropurpurea Brot.	The scarlet-fruited Thorn,
. atropurpurea Brot.	C. æstivàlis Booth. Méspilus æstivàlis Walt. Méspilus coccinca Nill.
§ ix. <i>Sýstylæ</i> 779	Méspilus æstivatis Walt. Méspilus coccinca Mill.
. moschàta nepalénsis. fig. 523.	Thorntess American Azarole.
? R. Brunonii var. nepalénsis Bol. Reg.	Néftier écarlate, Fr. Scharlachrothe Mispel, Ger.
evratina Rosc.	
§ x. Banksiànæ 779	Varieties 4 816
. hýstrix Lindl. fig. 524.	2 corállina T f. 565. in p. 852.
	C. corállina Lodd. C. pyrifórmis of some collections.
App. ii. Half-hardy Species of the Genus	3 indentâta \( \frac{1}{2} \) f. 566. in p. 852.
Ròsa, not yet introduced 779	C. indentata Lodd.
§ iv. Pimpinellifòliæ 779	4 máxima Lodd, Ž
mentals in the form	C. c. spinòsa Godefroy. C. ? flabellàta Hort.
. nankinėnsis Lour.	O. s judetilità 1101t.
§ viii. Canìnæ 779	2. glandulòsa W. T North America
. pseudo-indica Lindl.	pl. 120. fig. 567. in p. 853817
	The glandular Thorn.
§ x. <i>Banks</i> iànæ 779	? C. sanguinea Pall.
recúrva Rozh	? Méspilus rotundifòlia Ehrh. Pàrus glandulòsa Mench.
? R. microcúrpa.	C. rotundifòlia Booth.
rectiva Rozo.  riphylla Roxb.  R. microcarpa.  R. sinica var.  fragarizeflora Ser.	Varieties * 818
. amygdalifolia Ser.	2 succulénta Fisch. *Y
A *** IT A * CI * 2 TB \ mmo	Méspilus succulénta Booth.
App. iii. Uncertain Species of Ròsa. 779	3 subvillòsa T f. 550., and f. 568.
	in p. 853.
App. iv. A practical Arrangement of Roses	C. subvillòsa Fisch.
in actual Cultivation in the Nursery of	
Messrs. Rivers and Son, Sawbridgeworth,	§ii. Punctàtæ. ¾ 818
Hertfordshire 779	2 nunetàte dit * North America pl 124
	3. punctàta Ait. \(\frac{\pi}{2}\) North America pl. 124. fig. 569, 570. in p. 854 818
II. LO'WEA Lindl. № — - 812	
THE LOWEA.	The dotted-fruited Thorn. C. Crus-galli Du Roi.
R <i>òsa sp.</i> Pall.	Méspitus cuncifotia Enrh.
	Méspilus punclata Link. Méspilus córnifolia Lam.
. berberifòlia Lindl. 🛥 🗀 Persia	T
fig. 594. 813	Varieties \(\frac{\pi}{2}\) - 818
The Berberry-leaved Lowea.	1 rùbra Pursh T fig. 569. in 854.
Ròsa simplicifòlia Sal. Ròsa berberifòlia Pall.	C. edùlis Ronalds. 2 rùbra strícta <i>Hort</i> . <b>*</b>
	C. p. stricta Ronalds.
Varieties № □ 813 1 glàbra Ser. № □	C. p. stricta Ronalds. 3 aurea Pursh ‡ fig. 570. in
2 velutina Ser. 14	p. 854.
3 Redouteàna Ser. **	C. p. fláva Hort. C. dúlcis Ronalds. C. cáluis Lodd. C. pentágyna fláva Godefroy.
R. berberifòlia Red.	C. cdulis Lodd.
R. simplicifolia Sal.	C. pentágyna fláva Godefroy.
200 Conspice Source	

Page

- 822

pl. 131.

- 822

§ v. Nigræ. ¥ -

9. nìgra Waldst. ct Kit. T Hungary pl. 130. fig. 581. in p. 857. - 822

fig. 582. in p. 857.

The spathula-shaped-leaved Thorn. C. microcarpa Lindl.

The black-fruited Thorn.

Méspilus nìgra Willd.
C. carpática Lodd.

The purple-branched Thorn.

10. purpàrea Bosc. T

Page

4. pyrifòlia Ait. Y North America pl. 122.

fig. 571. in p. 854.

2 ingéstria ¥

C. ingéstria Lodd

Ing. 371. In p. 854.

The Pear-tree-leaved Thorn.

C. treeophte'os (white-barked) Meench.

C. raduata Lodd.

C. tomenbas Du Rol.

Méspilus latifolia Lam.

Méspilus Calpodéadron Ehrh

Méspilus pyrifolia Link.

Méspilus cornifolia Poir.

C. latifolia Ronalds.

C. cornifolia Booth.

	C. sanguinca Hort.
§ iii. Macracánthæ. T 819	Variety 🗓 823
5. macracántha Lodd. T North America	2 altàica 🖫 f. 583. in p. 858.
pl. 123. fig. 572. in p. 855 819	
The long-spined Thorn.	§ vi. Douglàsii. ¥ 823
Variety T 819	11. Douglàsii Lindl. T North America
2 minor # fig. 573. in p. 855. 819	pl. 132. fig. 584. in p. 858 823
	Douglas's Thorn.
§ iv. Crús-gálli. 🗓 😩 820	C. punctata var. brevispina Douglas.
6. Crús-gálli L. T North America	§ vii. Flàvæ. 🖫 823
pl. 124, 125. fig. 574. in p. 856. 820	0 41 7 37 1 4 1 1 100
The Cock's-spur Thorn.	12. flàva Ait. T North America pl. 133.
C. lùcida Wang. C. cuncifòlia Lodd.	fig. 585. in p. 859 823
Méspilus lùcida Ehrh.	The yellow-fruited Thorn. C. glanduldsa Michx., not of Walt.
Méspilus Crús-gálli Poir Méspilus hyemolis Walt.	Méspilus Michauxii Pers.
Méspilus cuncifòlia Mœnch. Glänzende Mispel, Ger.	C. caroliniana Poir C. flavissima Hort.
Varieties, 🕇 🥸	10 (f) 1-1-14 Page # 60 511
2 spléndens Dec. T fig. 575. in	13. (f.) lobàta <i>Bosc.</i> \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ fig. 544., and fig. 586. in p. 859.
p. 856 820	The lobed-teaved Thorn.
C. arbutifolia and C. spléndens Lodd.	Méspilus lobata Poir.
3 pyracanthifòlia Dec. T pl.126.	C. lutea Hort.
fig. 580. in p. 856 820	14. trilobàta Lodd. T Hybrid fig. 587.
C. pyracanthifolia Lodd.	in p. 860 824
Méspitus tùcida Dunn. 4 salicifòlia Dec. ¥ pl. 127. f.551,	The three-lobed-leaved Thorn.
552, 553., and fig. 578. in	C. spinoslssima Lee.
p. 856 820	
C. salicifòlia.	§ viii. Apiifòliæ. ¾ - 824
5 linearis Dcc. 4 fig. 577. in	15. apiifòlia Michx. Y North America
p. 856 821 Méspilus lineàris Desf.	pl. 134. fig. 589. in p. 860 824
C. lincaris Lodd.	The Parsley-leaved Thorn.
6 nàna Dec. 4 - fig. 552. 821	C. Oxyacántha Walt. C. apiifolia májor Lodd.
Méspilus nàna Dun.	Variety \( \frac{\pi}{2} \) 825
7. (C.) ovalifòlia Horn. Y N. America	2 minor Y f. 588. in p. 860. 825
pl. 128. fig. 579. in p. 856 821	
The oval-leaved Thorn.	§ ix. Microcárpæ. ¥ 825
C. cliptica Lodd. C. Crús-gálli ovalifdlia Bot. Reg.	10 11 15'H % N Am airs -1 10's
Creras-gameenigeme von deg.	16. cordàta <i>Mill.</i> \(\tilde{\Pi}\) N. America pl. 135.
8. (C.) prunifòlia Bosc. Y N. America	fig. 590, in p. 861 825 The heart-shaped-leaved Thorn.
pl. 129. fig. 576. in p. 856 821	C. populifòlia Walt.
The Plum-leaved Thorn.	Méspilus accrifolia Poir.
Méspilus prunifòlia Poir. C. caroliniana Lodd.	17 anothylate Whiat * Vorth America
Variety 4 821	17. spathulàta Elliot. ** North America pl. 136. fig. 591. in p. 861 \$25

	§ x. Azaròli. ¥ 826	Méspilus Oxyacántha Gærtn. E'pine blanche, Noble E'pine, Bois de Mai.
18.	Azaròlus L. T France pl. 137.	E'pine blanche, Noble E'pine, Bois de Mai, Scuellier Aubépine, Néptier Aubépine, Fr. Hagedorn, Gemeiner Weissdorn, Ger. Hagetorn, Swed.
	fig. 592. in p. 862 826	Hagetoon, Dan.
	The Azarole Thorn. Pŷrus Azaròlus Scop.	Bianco-spino, Ital.
	Méspilus Azarolus All.	Bianco-spino, Ital. Espino blanco, Span. White Thorn, May Bush, Quick, Quickset,
	Méspilus Azarblus All. E'pinc d'Espagnc, Néflier de Naples, Pom- nettes à deux Closes, Fr.	May. May Bush, Quick, Quickset,
	Varieties 🖫 826 1 With the leaves hairy beneath. 🛣	Varieties. ∜
	Méspilus Arònia. 2 With large deep red fruit. ¾	2 obtusàta Dec. T pl. 147. f. 601.
	3 With yellowish white fruit. T	in p. 864 830 Méspilus Oxyacúntha integrifòlia
	4 With long fruit of a whitish yellow. T	
	5 With double flowers. *\frac{\pi}{2}	C. Oxyacanthöides Thuill. C. Oxyacantha Fl. Dan.
	6 The white Azarole of Italy. 🌣	The French Hawthorn. 3 sibíriea ‡ fig. 555 830
10	(4) managana Pana * Managan	C. sibírica Lodd.
19.	(A.) maroccàna <i>Pers.</i> ‡ Morocco pl. 138. fig. 594. in p. 862 827	C. monogyna L. 4 transylvánica Hort. *‡ - 830
	The Morocco Thorn.	5 quercifòlia Booth. ‡ f. 603. in
	? C. maura L.	p. 866 830
20.	Arònia Bosc. * Levant pl. 139.	6 laeiniàta 🏋 pl. 148. f. 663. in
	fig. 593. in p. 862. 827	p. 865 830 C. laciniàta Lodd.
	The Aronia Thorn.  Méspilus Arònia Willd. Enum.	7 pteridifòlia 🗓 fig. 604. in
	C. Azardlus β Willd. sp.	p. 865 831
01	orientilia Barri # Cardo France	C. pterifolia Lodd. C. pectinata Hort.
21.	orientàlis <i>Bosc.</i> <b>¥</b> South Europe pl. 140. fig. 595. in p. 863. 827	8 eriocárpa Lindl. T pl. 149.
	The Eastern Thorn.	fig. 607. in p. 865 831 C. <i>criocárpa</i> Lodd.
	Méspilus orientalis Poir. C. odoratissima Bot. Rep.	9 purpùrea Penny T f. 611. in
	Variety \( \frac{\pi}{4} \) 828	p. 866 831
	2 sanguínea ‡ f.596. in p.863. 828	10 Oliveriàna ¥ pl. 150. f. 606.
	C. tanacetifòlia 2 taúrica Dec. C. sanguinca Schrader.	In p. 865 831 C. Oliveriàna Bosc.
	C. orientalis Lindl.	C. Oliveria Lodd. C. orientalis Lodd.
99	tanacetifòlia Pers. 4 Greece pl. 141.	11 melanocárpa 🗓 pl. 151. f. 605.
	fig. 597. in p. 863 828	in n 865 901
	The Tansy-leaved Thorn.	C. fissa Lee. C. Oxyaeántha platyphúlla Lodd.
	Méspilus tanacetifòlia Poir. Méspilus pinnata Dum.	C. fissa Lee. C. Oxyacántha platyphýlla Lodd. C. platyphýlla Lindl. 12 aùrea Hort. ‡ fig. 610. in
	Méspilus pinnatu Dum. ? Méspilus Celsiàna Dum.	p. 866 831
	Varieties * - 828	C. flava Hort.
	2 glàbra <i>Lodd</i> . Ť pl. 142. f. 598. in p. 863.	13 aurantìaea Booth. Y - 831
	3 Leeàna T pl. 143. f. 599. in	14 leucocárpa ¥ 831 15 múltiplex <i>Hort</i> . ¥ f. 609. in
	p. 864.	p. 866 832
	Lee's Seedling, Hort. C. incisa Lee.	C. O. flore pleno Hort.
		16 ròsea Hort. ‡ fig. 612. in p. 866 832
	§ xi. Heterophýlla. ¥ - 829	E'pinier Marron, Fr.
23.	heterophýlla Flugge ¥ pl. 144.	17 punícea Lodd. ¥ 832 C. O. ròsca supérba Hort.
	fig. 600. in p. 864 829 The various-leaved Thorn.	18 punícea flòre plèno Hort. \\ 832
	C. neapolitàna Hort.	19 fòliis aúreis Lodd. 🕆 - 832
	Méspilus constantinopolitàna Godefroy.	20 fòliis argénteis <i>Hort.</i> † - 832 21 strieta <i>Lodd.</i> † pl. 152, 832
	§ xii. Oxyacánthæ. 🕇 - 829	21 strieta Lodd. T pl. 152. 832 C. O. rigida Ronalds.
24.	Oxyacántha L. Y Europe pl. 145,	C. O. <i>rlgida</i> Ronalds. 22 Cels <i>iana</i> Hort. ‡ 832 23 péndula <i>Lodd.</i> ‡ 832
	146. fig. 602, in p. 865 829	23 péndula Lodd. 😤 - 832 24 reginæ Hort. 🆫
	The sharp-thorned Cratægus, or common Haw-	pl. 153. fig. 556. 832
	thorn. The Pyracantha of the Greeks.	Queen Mary's Thorn.

Page 25 præ'cox <i>Hort.</i> ¾ - 833	App. ii. Additional Species of Crata'gus. 848
The early-flowering, or Glastonbury, Thorn. 26 monogyna 4 - 834	§ i. Leaves toothed, or nearly entire, never regularly lobed. 4 - 818
C. monógyna Jacq.	C. subspinòsa Dec. Méspilus subspinòsa Vent.
27 apétala <i>Lodd</i> . ¥ 834 28 lùcida ¥ 834	C. prunellafolia Bosc. Y
29 capitata Smith of Ayr. 4 - 834	C. latifolia Pers. Y C. flexuosa Poir. C. alpina Mill. Dict. Y
30 flexuòsa Smith of Ayr. T 835	C. alpina Mill. Dict. Y C. littea Poir. C. pauciflora Pers. C. unilateralis Pers.
§ xiii. Parvifòliæ. ¥ 841	C. lucida Mill. Dict. 4
25. parvifòlia Ait. Morth America	§ ii. Leaves variously lobed, or cut. \(\frac{\chi}{2}\) - 848
f. 557., and f. 614. in p. 867 841 The small-leaved Thorn.	C. turbinàta Pursh. C. pentágyna Waldst. et Kit. ** C. kyrtóstyla Fing.
M. lenilus arillaris Pers.	C. laciniata Dec. 4 C. lacvigata Dec. Mespitus lacvigata Poir.
Méspilus tomentosa Poir. Méspilus xanthocárpos L. Méspilus parvifòlia Wats.	Méspitus lævigàta Poir. C. Poirettiàma Dec. Y Méspitus limites Poir
C. tomeutosa, I.	C. Poirettima Dec. Y Méspitus tinearis Poir. C. pectinàta Bosc. C. trifoliata Bosc.
C. whildis, C. azilláris, C. betulifòlia, C. flórida, and C. lineáris Lodd. Gooseberry-leaved Thorn.	C. tritonata note. C. quinqueltobàta Bose. C. dotràta Bose. C. oboràta Bose. C. flavéscens Bose. C. flavéscens Bose.
2.12	C. Habellata Bosc, T
Varieties № 842 2 flórida № fig. 558., and fig. 613.	C. lùcida latifolia Boll. Cat. 🏋 C. lùcida mèdia Boll. Cat. 🏋
in p. 867.	App. iii. Alphabetical List of Sorts of Cra-
C. Aðrida Lodd. 3 grossulariæfölia 🕸 fig. 559., and	tægus in the Arboretum of Messrs. Loddiges,
fig. 616. in p. 867.	as given in their Catalogue, 16th ed., 1836; with some Additions, taken from the Names
26. virgínica Lodd. Virginia fig. 560.,	placed against Plants in their Nursery, but
and fig. 615. in p. 867 842	not in the Catalogue; referred to the Species and Varieties of Cratægus as given in this
The Virginian Thorn. C. virginiana Hort.	Work 848
& viv. Mexicana. 1 843	App. iv. Alphabetical List of the Species and
3 1111	Varieties of Cratægus described in the Arboretum Britannicum, with the Names
27. mexicana <i>Moc. et Sesse</i> . 2 — Mexico pl. 154. fig. 617. in p. 867 843	which are appended to the Specimen Plants
The Mexican Thorn. C. stipulacea Lodd.	of these Sorts in the Arboretum of Messrs.  Loddiges 849
§ xv. Pyracántha. # # 844	XIV. PHOTI'NIA Lindl. 1 1 673.868
28. Pyracántha Pers. South Europe fig. 561. 844	The Photinia. Cratæ'gus sp. L.
The fiery Thorn, or Pyracantha.	1. serrulàta Lindl. 1 — Japan
Méspitus Pyracántha L. Evergreen Thorn. Buisson ardent, Fv.	pl. 155. 868
Immergriine Mispel, Ger.	The serrulated-waved Photinia.  Cratægus glabra Thunb.  Strausvæsia Lindl.
Variety ■ 844 2 crenulàta ■	
C. crenuláta Roxb. MSS. Méspilus crenuláta D. Don.	2. arbutifòlia Lindl. 1 — California fig. 619. 868
	The Arbutus-leaved Photinia.  Crata gus arbutifilia Ait 868
§ xvi. Glaúca. 🕈 844	
29. glaúca Wall. Nepal f. 562, 563. 844 The glaucous-leaved evergreen Thorn.	3. integrifòlia Lindl, I — Nepal - 869 The entire leaved Photinia. Pŷrus integérrima Wall.
Anni Sunania of the Suning of Contain	4. dùbia Lindl. 1 — Nepal 869
App. i. Synopsis of the Species of Cratægus growing, in 1836, in the Horticultural	The doubtful Photinia.  Méspilus bengalénsis Roxb.  Méspilus tinetòria D. Don.
Society's Garden 845	Crate gus Shiedla Ham. MSS.

App. i. Species of Photínia not yet intro- duced 869	App. i. Species of Cotoneáster not yet intre duced 87
P. bengalénsis Wall. P. Siebóldii Don's Mill. Méspilus Siebóldii Blum. P. læ'vis Dec.	C. bacillàris Wall C. obtùsa Wall.
Cratæ'gus læ'vis Thunb. P. villdsa Dec.	XVI. AMELA'NCHIER Med. T
Crate gus villosa Thunb.  XV. COTONEA'STER Med. Ť 1 2 *  673. 869  THE COTONEASTER.  Méspitus sp. L.	THE AMELANCHIER.  Méspilus L. Pŷrus W. Aronia Pers. Cratežyus Lam. Sórbus Crantz.
\$ i. Leaves deciduous. Shrubs. \$\subseteq - 870\$ 1. vulgàris Lindl. \$\subseteq \text{Europe f. 620. 870}\$ The common Cotoneaster.  Méspilus Cotoneaster L.  Néflier cotonneux, Fr.  Quitten Mispel, Ger.  Varieties \$\subseteq 870\$  1 crythrocárpa Led. \$\subseteq \text{2}\$	1. vulgàris Mænch. T Europe f. 626. 874 The common Amelanchier Méspilus Amelânchier L. Pŷrus Amelânchier Willd. Arònia rotundifolia Pers. Crata'e gus rotundifolia Lam. Sórbus Amelânchier Crantz. Alisier Amelanchier, Amelanchier des Bois Niftier à Feuilles rondes, Fr. Felsenbirne, Ger.
2 melanocárpa <i>Led.</i> ¥ 3 depréssa <i>Fries.</i> ₹	2. (v.) Botryàpium Dec. T. N. America pl. 160, 161. fig. 627, 628. 874 The Grape-Pear, or Snowy-blossomed, Ame
2. (v.) tomentòsa Lindl. Switzer. 870 The tomentose, or woolly, Cotoneaster. Méspilus tomentòsa Willd., not of Lam Méspilus eriocárpa Dec.	Méspilus canadénsis L.
3. (v.) laxiflòra Jacq fig. 621, 622. 870 The loose-flowered Cotoneaster.	Crate gus racembsa Lam. Crate gus racembsa Lam. Pirus Botrycpium Pers. The Canadian Medlar, Snowy Mespilus June Berry, Wild Pear Tree. Alisier de Choisy, Alisier à Grappes, Fr. Traubenbirne, Ger.
	3. (v.) sanguínea Dec. ¥ North America
ii. Subevergreen or deciduous. Tall Shrubs, or low Trees. † ? 871  frígida Wall. ? Nepal pl. 156. 871 The frigid Cotoneaster.  Pyrus Nússia Ham.	fig. 630, 631. 875  The blood-coloured Amelanchier. Pyrus sanguinea Pursh. Aronio sanguinea Nutt. Méspilus canadénsis y rotundifolia Michx
o. (f.) affinis Lindl, † † Nepal pl. 157, 871 The related (to C. frigida) Cotoneaster. Méspilus integérrima Ham. MSS.	4. (v.) ovàlis Dec. T North America fig. 632, 876 The oval-leaved Amelanchier. Cratagus spicata Lam.
acuminàta <i>Lindl</i> . † 1 Nepal pl. 158. 872 The acuminated-leaved Cotoneaster. Méspilus acuminàta Lodd.	Méspitus Amelânchier Walt. A. parvifidra Doug. MSS. Méspitus canadénsis var. « ovidis Michx. Pýrus ovidis Willd. Arbnia ovidis Pers. Amelanchier du Canada, Alisier à E'pi, Fr.
. nummulària Lindl. \(^\pi\) Nepal pl.159. 872 The money-like-leaved Cotoncaster.	Rundblättrige Birne, Ger.  Variety ‡ 876
iii. Lcaves evergreen, leathery. Low Shrubs, with prostrate Branches; Trailers, but not properly Creepers. ♣ - 872	2 subcordàta Dec. ‡ Arònia subcordila Raf. Malus microcárpa Baf. 3 semi-integrifòlia Hook. ‡
. rotundifòlia Wall. Nepal fig. 623, 624. 872	5. (v.) flórida <i>Lindl</i> . 4 North America fig. 633, 634. 876
The round-leaved Cotoneaster. C. microphylla β U va-úrsi Lindl. The Bear-berry-leaved Nepal Cotoneaster.	The flowery Amelanchier.  Variety 877
. (r.) microphýlla Watl. * Nepal fig. 625. 873	2 parvifòlia † A. parvifòlia Hort. Soc. Gard.
The small-leaved Cotoneaster.  0. (r.) buxifòlia Wall.   Nepal 873	XVII. ME'SPILUS Lindl. # 673.877 THE MEDLAR. Marriles on of Lin and others
The Box-leaved Cotoneaster.	M <i>éspilus sp.</i> of Lin. and others. <i>Mespilóphora sp.</i> Neck.

Page

 germánica L. Y Europe pl. 162. 877 The German, or common, Medlar. 4. (c.) sinàica Thouin. T Mount Sinai pl. 167. 889 The Mount Sinal Pear Tree. - 878 Varieties P. Sinai Desf. P. pérsica Pers. The Mount Sinai Medlar. 1 sylvéstris Mill. Dict. T 2 stricta Dec. T 3 diffùsa Dee. T 5. (c.) salicifòlia L. T Siberia - 889 Cultivated Varieties. The Willow-leaved Pear Tree. Blake's large-fruited Medlar. 6. (c.) elæagnifòlia Pall. A. Minor 889 2. Dutch Medlar. The Oleaster-leaved Pear Tree. P. orientalis Horn. 3. Nottingham, or common, Medlar. 4. The stoneless Medlar. 7. (c.) amygdalifórmis Vil. ¥
The Almond-shaped Pear Tree.
P. sylvéstris Magnol Bot.
P. salicifália Lois. - 889 pl. 163. 878 2. Smíthii Dec. ¥ . . . . . Smith's Medlar. M. grandiflòra Sm. M. lobdita Poir. 8. sinénsis Lindl. I China pl. 168. 889
The Chinese Pear Tree.
Pjrus comminis Lois.
P. sinica Royle.
Ri vulgo Nas, Japanese.
The sandy Pear, Snow Pear, Sand Pear.
Sha lee, Chinese. XVIII. PY'RUS Lindl. 4 & 673.879 THE PEAR TREE. Pŷrus, Málus, and Sórbus, Tourn. Pŷrus and Sórbus L. Pyróphorum and Apyróphorum Neck. 9. bollwylleriàna Dec. T France § i. Pyrophorum Dec. T - 880 pl. 169. 890 The Bollwyller Pear Tree. P. Pollvèria L. P. auricularis Knoop. 1. communis L. T Eur. pl. 164, 165. 880 The common Pear Tree.
P. A'chras Gærtn.
P. sylvéstris Dod. 10. crenata Don. T Nepal f. 628, 639. 890 Pyráster Ray. Poirier, Fr. Gemeine Birne, Birnebaum, Ger. The notched-leaved Pear Tree. variolòsa Wall, T Nepal pl. 170. 891
 The variable-leaved Pear Tree.
 P. Páshia Ham. Pero, Ital. Pera, Span. Gruschka, Russian. - 880 Varicties \L App. i. Species of Pyrus belonging to the Sec-1 Achras Wallr. T tion Pyróphorum, and not yet introduced. 891 2 Pyráster Wallr. T 3 fòliis variegàtis T P. cuneifolia Gus. 4 frúctu variegáto T P. parviflora Desf. P. sylvéstris erética C. Bauh. 5 sanguinolénta 🛠 P. Michauxii Bosc. The sanguinole Pear. P. indica Colebr. 6 flòre pléno T Poire de l'Arménie Bon Jard. § ii. Malus. Y - 891 7 jáspida 🏖 12. Màlus L. T Eur. pl. 171, 172. 891 Bon Chrétien à Bois jaspé Bon Jard. 8 sativa Dec. T The common, or wild, Apple Tree. P. Malus mitis Wallr. Varieties most deserving of Culti-vation, selected from the Hort. Soc. Cat. of Fruits - 881 Malus communis Dee Pommier commun, Fr Gemeine Apfelbaum, Ger. Beurré Diel. 13. (M.) acérba Dec. 4 Europe - 892 Beurré de Rans. Bezi de la Motte. The sour-fruited Apple, or common Crab Tree.
Pùrus Malus austèra Wallr,
Màlus acérba Merat. Glout Morceau. pl 186. Napoléon. Swan's Egg. Málus communis sylvéstris Desf. Málus sylvéstris Fl. Dan. Scotch Pears recommended by Mr. Gorric, as Trees adapted for Landscape Scenery - 881 P. Malus Sm. Pommier sauvageon, Fr. Holzapfelbaum, Ger. The Benvie. The Golden Knap. The Elcho. The busked Lady. The Pow Meg. (M.) prunifòlia W. ¥ Siberia - 892 The Plum-tree-leaved Apple Tree, or Siberian Crab. P. Malus β Ait. Malus hýbrida Desf. 2. (c.) salvifòlia Dee. Y France 888 The Sage-leaved, or Aurclian, Pear Tree. Poirier Sauger D'Ourch.

- 888

Austria

3. (c.) nivàlis L. fil. 🗓

The snowy-leaved Pear Tree.

15. (M.) baccata L. T Siberia

Malus baccata Desf.

Crab.

The berry-like-fruited Apple Tree, or Siberian

- 892

Page 1	Page
16. (M.) dioíca W. Y 892  The diœcious-sexed Apple Tree. P. apétala Münch.	6 crética Lindl. ‡ P. A. rotundifòlia Hort. P. græ`ca Hort.
P. apétala Münch. Màlus dioica Audib.	7 bullata Lindl. \(\frac{\pi}{2}\) P. A. acuminata Hort.
7. (M.) astracánica Dec. ‡ Persia 893 The Astrachan Apple Tree. Midus astracánica Dum. Varieties of P. Màlus cultivated for their	<ol> <li>(A.) intermèdia Ehrh.          <sup>±</sup> Europe 912         The intermediate White Beam Tree.         Crate gus A'ria β L.         Crate gus scándica Wahl         Crate gus suécica Ait.         Alisier de Fontainebleau, Fr.         Schwedischer Mehlbaum, Ger.     </li> </ol>
Fruit 893 The Red Astrachan. The White Astrachan. The transparent Crab of Moscow.	
The transparent Crab of Moscow.  The Black Crab. The Court pendu plat. The Lincolnshire Holland Pippin. The Tulip Apple. The Violet Apple. The Cherry Crab.  A subvar. of P. (M.) baccata. The Supreme Crab. Biogle Averdesting Crab.	Varieties ‡ 912  1 latifòlia Doc. ‡  Cratægus latifòlia Poir. Sórbus latifòlia Pers, Cratægus dentila Thuil.  2 angustfòlia Dec. ‡ fig. 640. P. edùlis Willd.
18. coronària L. T North America	23. (A.) vestita Wall. \( \frac{\pi}{\text{N}} \) Nepal pl.178. 912 The clothed White Beam Tree. Privus nepalensis Hort. Sorbus vestita Lodd.
pl. 174. 908 The garland-flowering Apple Tree. Mains coronaria Mill. Crab Apple, Sweet-scented Crab, Amer.	App. i. Additional Species of Pyrus belong- ing to the Section Aria 913
19. (c.) angustifòlia Ait. ‡ Carolina pl. 175. 909	P. Janàta D. Don. § iv. Torminària Dec. * - 913
The narrow-leaved Apple Tree.	24. torminàlis <i>Ehrh</i> . ¥ Europe pl. 179. 913
Millus sempervirens Desf. P. pinnila Hort.  20. spectábilis Ait. The China pl. 176, 909 The showy-flowering wild Apple Tree, or Chinese Crab Tree.	The griping-fruited Service Tree. Cratægus torminalis L. Sorbus torminalis Crantz. The Maple-leaved Service Tree. Alisier des Bois, Fr. Elzbear Baum, Ger.
Malus sinénsis Dum.	App. i. Other Species of Pyrus belonging to the Section Torminaria 915 P. rivularis Doug. fig. 642, 645.
App. i. Additional Species of Pyrus belonging to the Section Malus 909	§ v. Eriólobus Dec. ‡ - 915
P. quinqueflòra Hamilt. P. Sievérsii Led. P. nov. sp. Sievers.	25. trilobàta Dec. T Mount Lebanon 915 The three-lobed-leaved Pear Tree. Crata gus trilobata Labill.
§ iii. A`ria Dec. ‡ 910	§ vi. Sórbus Dec. ¥ - 915
21. A'ria Ehrh. T Europe 910  The White Beam Tree.  Crate gus A'ria var. a. L.  Méspilus A'ria Scop.  Sórbus A'ria Crantz.  A'ria Theophrusti L'Obel.  White Wild Pear, White Leaf Tree, Red  Chess Apple, Sea Ouler, Cumberland  Hawthorn, Gerard.  Alisier Munchier, Alisier blane, Fr.	26. auriculāta Dec. ‡ Egypt - 915 The auriculāta Service Tree. Sorbus auriculāta Pers.
Sórbus Arria Crantz. A'ria Theophrústi L'Obel. White Wild Pear, White Leaf Trec, Red Chess Apple <sub>2</sub> Sea Ouler, Cumberland	27. pinnatífida Ehrh. T Britain.
Mehlbeerbaum, Mehlbaum, Ger.	The pinnatifid-leaved Service Tree. Sárbus hýbrida L. Pýrus hýbrida Sm., not of Willd. The Basturd Service Tree.
Mostaco, Span. Azelbeer, Danish. Oxilbear, Swedish. Varieties ‡ 910	Vurieties † 916 2 lanuginòsa † 3 péndula † Sárbus hybrida péndula Lodd. 4 arthiscula Dec. †
1 obtusifòlia <i>Dec.</i> 뿣 P. A. <i>ovális</i> Hort. 2 acutifòlia <i>Dec.</i> 뿣	28. aucupària Gærtn. Europe
Cratæ`gus longifòlia N. Du Ham. ? P. alpina Willd. 3 undulàta Lindl. Ť pl. 177.	pl.181. 916 The Fowler's Service Tree, or Mountain Ash. Sórbus aucupària L. Méspilus aucupària All.
4 angustifòlia <i>Lindl. ¥</i> 5 rugòsa <i>Lindl. ¥</i>	Méspilus aucupária All.  Méspilus aucupária All.  Quicken Tree, Quick Beam, Wild Ash,  Wild Service, Wieken Tree, Rowan  g 2

Page 1	Page
Tree, Rowne Tree, Roan Tree, Roddan, Routry, Mountain Service, Witchen, Wild Sorb, Wichen, Whitten, Wiggen Tree.	S serótina Lindl. 24 4 pùmila 24 f. 647, 648.  Méspilus pùmila Lodd.
Sorbier des Oiseleurs, Sorbier des Oiseaux, Fr. Fogel Beerbaum, Ger. Sorbo Salvatico, Ital. Varieties † 916 2 frúctu lùteo † 3 fòliis variegàtis † 4 fastigiàta †	35. (a.) melanocárpa W. N. America fig. 649. 926  The black-fruited Aronia. P. arbutifolia $\beta$ Willd. Aronia arbutifolia Pers.  Variety $\stackrel{*}{\cong}$ - 927 2 subpubéscens Lindl. $\stackrel{*}{\cong}$
29. americàna Dec. Y North America pl. 182. 920  The American Service. Sorbus americana Pursh.	36. (a.) floribúnda Lindl. ♣ North America 927 The abundant-flowered Aronia.
Sórbus americana var. β Michx.	37. (a.) depréssa Lindl. North America 927
30. microcárpa Dec. * North America 921	The depressed Aronia.
The small-fruited Service . Sirbus aucupdria a Michx. Sirbus micratha Dum. Sörbus microdrpa Pursh.	38. pùbens Lindl. № N. America - 927 The downy-branched Aronia.
31. Sórbus Gærtn. ¥ Barbary pl. 183. 921 The True Service. Sórbus doméstica 1.	39. grandifòlia Lindl. North America fig. 650, 928
Pyrus doméstica Sm. The Whilty Pear Tree.	The large-leaved Aronia.
Cormier, Sorbier cultivé, Fr. Speyerlingsbaum, Sperberbaum, Ger.	§ viii. Chamæméspilus Dec. 🕸 928
Sorbo, Ital.	40. Chamæméspilus Lindl. Europe
Varieties 🖫 - 921	fig. 651. 928
2 malifórmis <i>Lodd. ¶ La Corme-Pomme</i> , Fr. 3 pyrifórmis <i>Lodd. ¶</i> <i>La Corme-Poire</i> , Fr.	The dwarf Medlar. Cratæ`gus Chamæméspilus Jacq. Mespilus Chamæméspilus I Sörbus Chamæméspilus Crantz. The Bastard Quince.
32. lanuginòsa <i>Dec.</i> ‡ ? Hungary pl. 184. 924	App. i. Species of Pyrus not sufficiently
The woolly-leaved Service Tree. P. hybrida lanuginosa Hort. Sorbus lanuginosa Kit.	Rnown 928 P. alnifolia Lindl. P. tomentosa Dec. Malus tomentosa Dum. P. rubicunda Hoffmans.
33. spùria Dee. T Kamtschatka	- Table and Transfer
pl. 185. fig. 645. 924 The spurious Service Tree. P. hybrida Meach. Sorbus spuria Pers.	XIX. CYDO'NIA Tourn, # 4 - 929 The Quince Tree. Pyrus sp. L.
M.spilius sorbifolia Poir. P. sorbifolia Bosc, not of Sm. ? P. sambucifolia Cham. Variety X 925	1. vulgàris Pers. T Crete pl. 186. 929 The common Quince Tree. Pŷrus Cydònia L. C. curopæ'a Sav.
2 péndula <i>Hort. ¾</i> Sórbus hýbriða péndula Lodd. P. spària sambucifolia Hort. Brit.	Varieties \(\frac{\pi}{2}\) 929 1 pyrifórmis Hort. \(\frac{\pi}{2}\) 2 malifórmis Hort. \(\frac{\pi}{2}\)
App. i. Additional Species of Pŷrus belonging to the Section Sórbus 925	3 lusitánica Du Ham. *Y
P. foliolòsa Wall. P. hircina Wall. Other Sorts.	2. sinénsis Thouin, 4 China pl. 187. 93 The China Quince Tree. Pyrus sinénsis Poir.
§ vii. Adenórachis Dec. # - 925	3. japónica Pers. & Japan fig. 952. 931
34. arbutifòlia L. fil. North America fig. 646. 925	The Japan Quince Tree. ? Pŷrus japónica Thunb. Chænomèics japónica Lindl.
The Arbutus-leaved Aronia.	Varieties № 93:
Cratæ`gus pyrifòlia Lam. Arònia pyrifòlia Pers. ? Cratæ`gus serrata Poir. Méspilus arbutifòlia Schmidt.	2 flòre álbo ≌ 3 flòre semi-pleno ≅
Varieties 4 926	App. i. Other Species of Cydònia. 93:
2 intermèdia Lindl. &	C. Sumbishia Hamilt.

Variety - 932   Variety - 932   Variety - 932   Variety - 933   Cretae gus Indica Lindl. 6g. 653.   Cretae gus Indica Lindl. 6g. 654.   return Lindl. 6g. 654.   Cretae gus Indica Lour.   Meepilus Indica Gue.   Cretae gus Indica Gue.   Cretae gus Indica Lour.   Special Ships Lour.   Special Ships Lour.   Special Ships Lour.   Special Ships Lour.   Cretae gus Bibs	App. I. Half-hardy Species of Rosaceæ, § Pômeæ, not belonging to any of the Genera containing hardy Species 932	2. (f.) glaúcus Willd. 2 Carol. f. 660. 937 The glaucous-lewed Calycanthus, or fertile-flowered American Allspice. C. fértilis Walt.
STODOUTYA Lindl.   933   japonica Lindl.   fig. 655, 656.   Méspilus japónica Thunb.   Crate gus Bibas Lour.   Low. Koct. Japan.   libjúta Lindl.   Mespilus Cuila Hum. Miss.   calucation bec.   cobustificia Dec.   cobustificia Lindl.   cobustificia Dec.   cobustificia Dec.   cobustificia Lindl.   cobustificia Dec.   cobustificia Lindl.   cobustificia Dec.   cobu	indian Tindl for 6:2	Variety 937
STODOUTYA Lindl.   933   japonica Lindl.   fig. 655, 656.   Méspilus japónica Thunb.   Crate gus Bibas Lour.   Low. Koct. Japan.   libjúta Lindl.   Mespilus Cuila Hum. Miss.   calucation bec.   cobustificia Dec.   cobustificia Lindl.   cobustificia Dec.   cobustificia Dec.   cobustificia Lindl.   cobustificia Dec.   cobustificia Lindl.   cobustificia Dec.   cobu	salicifòlia Lindl. fig. 654. rùbra Lindl. Crathe gus rùbra Lour. Méspilus sinènsis Poir. pheostemon Lindl. R. fudica Bot. Reg. Laureiri Spreng.	C. Jerax Michx.
STODOUTYA Lindl.   933   japonica Lindl.   fig. 655, 656.   Méspilus japónica Thunb.   Crate gus Bibas Lour.   Low. Koct. Japan.   libjúta Lindl.   Mespilus Cuila Hum. Miss.   calucation bec.   cobustificia Dec.   cobustificia Lindl.   cobustificia Dec.   cobustificia Dec.   cobustificia Lindl.   cobustificia Dec.   cobustificia Lindl.   cobustificia Dec.   cobu	Crate gus indica Lour. spiralis Don's Mill. Mespilus spiralis Blume.	935, 937
Calycanthàceæ Lindl. \$\\ 935 \\ Calycanthàceæ Lindl. \$\\ 935 \\ Sphisum L. \\ Sphisum	japónica Lindl. fig. 655, 656.	The Chimonanthus, or Winter Flower.  Mercita Nees. Calycánthi sp. L.
Agenecka Kulz et Pav 934 cratagöides D. Don. fig. 657. K. cratagöides D. Don. fig. 658.  App. II. Half-hardy Species of Rosàceæ, belonging to the Suborder Sanguisórbeæ. 934 largyricárpus setösus R. et P. 934 E'mpetrum pinnitum Lam. Dict. Ancistrum barbitum Lam. Ill. Ercocárpus fothergilibács H. B. et Kunth. 934 Bertolònia guieròides Moc. et Sesse. Carba Vahl. 935 Illifórtia L. 935 Illifórtia C. 935 Ill	obtustiona Dec.	The fragrant-flowered Chimonanthus.
**R. crataggifolia Lindl. obloga R. d. P. Janceolata. glutinosa.  **App. II. **Half-hardy Species of Rosàceæ, belonging to the Suborder Sanguisórbeæ. 934*  **Largyricárpus setòsus R. et P. 934*  **Largyricárpus setòsus R. et P. 934*  **Largyricárpus betòsus R. et R. et Kunth. 934*  **Largyricárpus betòsus R. et P. 934*  **Largyricárpus betòsus A. et P. 934*  **Largyricárpus betòsus R. et R. et Kunth. 934*  **Largyricárpus betòsus R. et R. et Kunth. 934*  **Largyricárpus betòsus R. et R. et Kunth. 934*  **Largyricárpus betòsus R. et		Calycante de Japon, Fr.
Largyricárpus setosus R. et P.	K. cratægifòlia Lindl. oblónga R. et P. lanceolàta.	2 grandiflòrus Lindl. 😩 f. 663.
Argyricárpus setòsus R. et P.	App. II. Half-hardy Species of Rosàceæ, belonging to the Suborder Sanguisórbeæ. 934	
THE POMEGRANATE TREE.  Detroined a gueroides Moc. et Sesse.  1 otérium L.  Sphosum L.  caudatum Ait. fig. 658.  A fliefoblia L.  Obcordàta L.  Calycanthàceæ Lindl. 4 935  CALYCA'NTHUS Lindl. 4 935, 936  The Calycanthus, or American Allspice.  Calycanthe Eurrèria Ehrh.  Bustèria Adams.  Pompadoira Buchoz.  Calycante, Fr.  Kelch Blume, Ger.  Alfore gleno Dec. 4 1 puntum Hort.  Sweet-scented Shrub, in Carolina Allspice.  C. stéritis Walt.  Sweet-scented Shrub, in Carolina.  Common American Allspice.  Varieties - 936  1 oblóngus Dec. 4 2 2 ovàtus Dec. 4 3 asplenifòlius Lodd. 4 1 fèrax Lodd. 4 5 glaúcus Lodd. 4 5 glaúcus Lodd. 5 6 inodòvys Lodd. 5 6 inodòv	largyricárpus setòsus R. et P	Granatàceæ D. Don. 🖫 🛎 🗀 939
obcordáta L.  Calycanthàceæ Lindl. \$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	cæ na Vahl 934 otèrium L 935 spinòsum I 935 caudatum Ait. fig. 658.	The Pomegranate Tree.  The Carthaginian Apple.  Grenadier, Gr.  Granate, Ger.
Calycanthàceæ Lindl. № 935  Calycanthàceæ Lindl. № 935, 936 The Calycanthus, or American Allspice. Calycanthès p. L. Buitheria Du Ham., not of L. Beurrèria Ehrà. Bastèria Adams. Pompadoira Buchoz. Calycante, Fr. Kelch Blume, Ger.  Afforidus L. № N. America f. 659. 936 The flowery Calycanthus, or Carolina Allspice. C. stéritis Walt. Succet-scented Shrub, in Carolina. Common American Allspice.  Varieties № 936 1 oblôngus Dec. № 2 ovatus Dec. № 3 asplenifòlius Lodd. № 4 fèrax Lodd. № 5 glaúcus Lodd. № 6 inodòvys Lodd.	ilicifolia L.	1. Granatum L. T Asia 939
2 r. flòre plèno Trew.  2 s. dalpéscens Dec.  3 albéscens Dec.  4 a. flòre plèno Dec.  4 a. flòre plèno Dec.  5 flàvum Hort.  2 (G.) nàna L.  1 North America flàvire.  2 (G.) nàna L.  1 North America florence flavire.  1 North America florence florence flavire.  2 (G.) nàna L.  1 North America florence florence flavire.  1 North America florence florence flavire.  2 North America florence flavire.  3 albéscens Dec.  4 a. flòre plèno Trew.  4 a. flòre plèno Dec.  5 flàvum Hort.  4 Common florence flavire.  4 a. flòre plèno Dec.  5 flàvire florence flavire.  6 flavire florence flavire.  6 flavire florence flavire.  6 flavire florence florence flavire.  6 flavire florence florence flavire.  6 flavire florence flavire.  6 flavire florence flavire.  6 flavire florence florence flavire.  6 flavire florence flavire.  6 flavire florence flavire.  6 flavire florence florence flavire.  6 flavire florence flavire.  6 flavire florence florence flavire.  6 flavire flavire flavire.  7 flavire flavire flavire.  7 flavire flavire flavire.  8 flavire flav	Caluanthana Lindl	Varieties 939
THE CALVCANTHUS, or American Allspice.  Calycánthi sp. L.  Buitnéria Du Ham., not of L.  Beurrèria Ehrh.  Bastéria Adams.  Pompadoura Buchoz.  Calycante, Fr.  Keleh Blume, Ger.  Affore pléno Dec. &  5 flàvum Hort. &  2. (G.) nàna L. & North American fig. 665. 94  The dwarf Pomegranate.  P. american anina Tourn.  P. Granatum nanum Pers.  The dwarf Pomegranate.  P. american anina Tourn.  P. Granatum nanum Pers.  Onagraceæ Lindl. &  Fuchsie L. &  Splancus Lodd. &  4 fèrax Lodd. &  5 glaucus Lodd. &  6 inadèvus Lodd. &  6 inadèvus Lodd. &  Fightliste Ble. & Funth. &  Fightliste Ble. & Fig. 666.  frymitolia H. B. et Kunth. &  Fightliste Ble. & Fig. 666.  Fightliste Ble. & Fig. 665.  Fightliste Ble. & Fig. 66	A	2 r. flòre plèno Trew. 🕸
Busteria Adams. Pompadoivra Buchoz. Catycante, Fr. Kelch Blume, Ger.  fig. 665. 94  The flowery Calycanthus, or Carolina Allspice. C. steritis Walt. Succt-secreted Shrub, in Carolina. Common American Allspice.  Varieties \$\frac{1}{2}\$ - 936 1 oblongus Dec. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 2 ovatus Dec. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 3 asplenifolius Lodd. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 4 fèrax Lodd. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 5 glaúcus Lodd. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 6 inodòvys Lodd. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Fuelbuste Box, Reg. Fightles Box, Reg. Fightl	The Calycanthus, or American Allspice.	
Actor Blume, Ger.  Aforidus L. & N. America f. 659. 936 The flowery Calycanthus, or Carolina Allspice. C. stéritis Walt. Succet-scented Shrub, in Carolina. Common American Allspice.  Varieties & 936 1 oblóngus Dec. & 2 ovátus Dec. & 3 asplenifólius Lodd. & 4 fèrax Lodd. & 5 glaúcus Lodd. & 6 inadòvus Lodd. & 7 inadovus Indian In	Basteria Adams.	fig. 665, 942
The flowery Calycanthus, or Carolina Allspice.  C. stérilis Walt.  Succt-scented Shrub, in Carolina. Common American Allspice.  Varieties & 936  1 oblóngus Dec. &  2 ovátus Dec. &  3 asplenifòlius Lodd. &  4 ferax Lodd. &  5 glaúcus Lodd. &  5 glaúcus Lodd. &  6 inodòvus Lodd. &  6	Kelch Blume, Ger.	The dwarf Pomegranate. P. americana nana Tourn. P. Granatum nanum Pers.
Suncet-scented Shrub, in Carolina. Common American Allspice.  Varieties & 936  1 oblingus Dec. &  2 ovatus Dec. &  3 asplenifolius Lodd. &  4 fèrax Lodd. &  5 glaúcus Lodd. &  6 inodòvys Lodd. &  6 inodòvys Lodd. &  6 inodòvys Lodd. &  7 parvillora Lind. &	The flowery Calycanthus, or Carolina Allspice. C. stévilis Walt.	
1 oblóngus Dec. 2 2 ovàtus Dec. 2 3 asplenifòlius Lodd. 3 4 fèrax Lodd. 4 5 glaúcus Lodd. 4 6 inadòrus Lodd. 4 6 inadòrus Lodd. 4 6 inadòrus Lodd. 4 6 inadòrus Lodd. 5 6 inadòrus Lodd.	Sweet-scented Shrub, in Carolina. Common American Allspice.	Onagràceæ Lindl. ☀⊔ ☀┛942
3 asplenifòlius Lodd. ⊈ 4 fèrax Lodd. ⊈ 5 glaúcus Lodd. ⊈ 6 inodòvys Lodd. ⊈ 6 inodòvys Lodd. ⊈ 7 inodòvys Lodd. ⊈ 7 inodòvys Lodd. ⊈ 8 inodòvys Lodd. ⊈	1 oblóngus Dec. 3	
6 inodorus Lodd the parvillora Lindt.	3 asplenifòlius Lodd. ⊈	microphýlla H. B. et Kunth. # 1 fig. 666.
arboréscens Sims. T 1	5 glaúcus Lodd. ≗	parviflòra Lindl. ■ □ F. omèta Moc. et Sesse.
7 longitolius Lodd. & F. racembia Moc. et Sesse. 8 variegàtus Lodd. & F. racembia Moc. et Sesse. F. amen'na Hort. F. hamelioldes Moc. et Sesse.	7 longifòlius Lodd. &	arboréscens Sims. ¶

Page	tolars Lad 49
graciils Lindi.	T. ramosissima Led. La T. gallica Sievers.
F. decussata Grah.	
age 9 multiflora Lindl.	T. pentiadra Pall. T. gallica Bieb.
macrostèman Ruix et l'av.	T. gállica Bieb. T. paniculata Stev.
var. 2 tenélla Dec = F. grácilis var. tenella Lindl.	n. puniculate steet
F. practits var. textus var.	T. cupressiformis Led. ** T. parviflora Dec. **
	T. tetrágyna Ehrenb.
virghta Smt. tig. 667. F. pendula Sansh. F. magelldnica Lam.	T. effusa Ehrenb. 2
Coccinea Att.	
F. magelldnica Lam.	App. ii. Half-hardy Sorts of Támarix. 949
Nahusia coccinea Schneevoogt. Skinnera coccinea Mænch.	App. 11. Half-hardy Sorts of Lumarian
Skinnera coccinea Meticus	
apétala Ruit et Pav.	T. africàna Poirc. T. gdlica var. y Willd. T. canariènsis Willd.
discolor Lindl.	T. canariensis Willd.
bacillàris Lindl.	T. pycnocárpa Dec.
	7. passerinöides Del. var. 1 divaricàta Ehrh. 2 Hammònis Ehrh.
globèsa Hort.	2 Hammonis Ehrh.
	3 macrocárpa Ehrh.
	Other Species or Sorts.
speciba Hort.	010 010
grand flora Hort.	II. MYRICA'RIA Desv. # 946. 949
product Hurt.	The Market Dia
præ'cox Hort.  Thompsonii Hort.  excarticata L. fil.  fig. 668.	The species of Tamariz of authors that
fig. 668.	have monadelphous stamens.
Skianera excorticata Forst.	nave monuaerphous statis
Other Varieties	77
	1. germánica Desv. Lurope f. 672. 949 The German Myricaria, or German Tamarisk.
	The German Myricaria, or German Tamarisk.
	Támarix germánica L.
Lythràceæ. ■□ ■ → 945	Tamariscus germánicus Lob. Tamariscus decándrus Lam.
Lyinracea	Tamariscus decándrus Lam.
- 945	Tamarir decanara munch.
Heimia # fig. 669.	Tamaris d' Allemagne, Fr.
Negra salicifolia H. B. et Kunth.	Tamaris d'Allemagne, Fr. Deutschen Tamarisken, Ger.
Helmia alicifolia Liak et Otto. fig. 669.  New a salicifolia II. B. et Kunth.  Lythrum flavum Spreng.	
myrtifòlia Hort. Berol.	2. dahurica Dec. & Siberia - 949
myrifolia Hort. Berol.	ma Daburian Muricaria.
linearitona 21011	Tamarix dahurica Willd.
H. salicty that war- sphillitica Dec. # 945  Lagerstre min # 670, parvifolia Roth. # 1  parvifolia Roth. # 1	I ((//****) *** *************************
syphilitica Dec. 945	a as the mot not not
Lagerstree mid	App. i. Other Sorts of Myricaria not yet
Indica L. Bonh	introduced 950
regine Roxb.	the oraces
regime Rozo. — —	M. squamòsa Desv. ? M. dahùrica var.
	? M. dahurica var.
m = 946	Támarix germánica Pall. Támarix decándra Pall. Támarix decándra Pall.
Tamaricàceæ. * - 946	Tamarix decanara Fan.
I. TA'MARIX Desv. № - 946, 947	M. tinearifolia Desv.
1. TA MARIA Desc	M. herbàcea Desf. Támarix germánica subherbàcea Pall.
THE TAMARISK.	Tamarix germanica saoneroacta
	M. bracteata hoyic.
have 4 stamens and 3 stamens.	M. élegans Royle.
Tamaris, Fr.	
Tamarisken, Ger.	
C - CT1 017	
1. gállica L. & France - fig. 671, 947	Philadelphàceæ. * * * 950
The French Tamarisk.	1 madeiphacea.
T marhonensis 1300.	DECEMBER 1 050 050 051
	I. PHILADE'LPHUS L. 2 - 950, 951
Tamariscus pentándrus Lam.	THE PHILADELPHUS, or Mock Orange.
Varieties 2 948	
rurieuco =	Philadelphus, Fr.
1 súbtilis Ehrenberg &	Pfeifenstrauch (Pipe Shrub), Ger.
2 narbonénsis Ehrh. &	Philadelphus, Fr. Pfeifenstrauch (Pipe Shrub), Ger. Pipe Princt, Gerard.
3 nilótica Ehrh. 3	The Syringa of the gardens.
4 arbòrea Sieb. \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ 5 mannifera Ehrh. \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$	
6 heterophylla Ehrh. &	c: Stome stiff and straight. Flowers in
7 libanática Lodd.	1. Stems still and
7 libanótica <i>Lodd</i> . 2 The Rosemary-like Tamarisk.	Racemes 951
	f I coronarius L. South Europe
App. i. Other hardy Species or Varieties of	f 1. coronarius L. South Europe
App. i. Other haray species of varieties of	ng. 673. 931
Támarix. 2 94	Thiladelphus
- and the Ref. 15	Syringa suaveolens Mench.
T. tetrándra Pal. 12 T. gallica Habl. T. kwild.	Varieties 2 95
T elonghta led.	1 vulgàris Schkuhr. 2
T. gracilis Willd.	2 nànus Mill. 🕏
T. gracilis Willd. 32 T. http://dx.willd. 32 T. pendindra var. Pall. T. gallica var. 9 Willd. T. lomenbaa Smith. T. omenbaa Smith.	a O' and I add &
T. pentandra var. Pnll.	3 flòre plèno Lodd. 3
T. gallica var. 8 Willd.	4 variegatus Lodd &
T. tomentosa Sintili. T. sandscens Desv.	

Page Page ( ): 1> I st Carolina f 674 959	Page C. grácilis R. Br.   Page - 957
2. (c.) inodòrus L. & Carolina f. 674. 952 The scentless-flowered Philadelphus.	C. quadrifida R. Br. L
Syringa modera Menen.	C, clavata Cunningh, &
P. láxus in many English gardens.	Melaleùca squamea Labill. 4 - 957  M. linearifolia Sm. 4 - fig. 685. 957  Metrosideros hyssopifolia Cav.
2 (c) Zevheri Schrad, & N. Amer. 952	Metrosideros hyssopifolia Cav.
3. (c.) Zeýheri Schrad. N. Amer. 952 Zeyher's Philadelphus.	M. pulchélla R. Br. 4 957 M. hypericifolia Sm. 4 fig. 687. 957
4. verrucòsus Schrad. North America	M. squarròsa Sm. \$\frac{1}{2}
f. 675. 952	
The warted Philadelphus.	Sect. II. EULEPTOSPE'RMEÆ. 1 4 958
P. grandiflorus Lindl.	Eucalýptus resinifera Sm. 1 . 6g. 688, 689, 691. 958
5. (v.) latifòlius Schrad. & N. America	Eucal/prus resinifera Sm. 1
fig. 676. 953	The Stringy Bark Tree.
The broad-leaved Philadelphus.	E. viminālis Labill. 1 - 6g. 692, 693. 959 E. amygdálina Labill. 1 - 6g. 694, 695. 959
P. pubéscens Cels.	E. amygdálina Labill. 1 fig. 694, 695. 959 E. piperita Sm. 1 fig. 696, 697. 959 The blue Gum Tree. E. cordàta Labill. 1 fig. 698. 959
6. (v.) floribúndus Schrad. N. Amer. 953	E. cordata Labill. 1 fig. 698. 959
The abundant-flowered Philadelphus.	E. pulverulénta Sims. 7 fig. 697. 959
§ ii. Stems more slender, rambling, twiggy,	E. diversifolia Bonpl. 1
and loose. Flowers solitary, or 2 or 3	E. connata Dum. E. piperita Hort. Berol.
together 954	E. heterophylla Swt. E. augustifolia Hort.
7. láxus Schrad. N. Amer. f. 677. 954	Angelphorn cordifolio Can 1 1 - 6a 600 960
The loose-growing Philadelphus.	Metrosidėros hispidus Sm.
P. hùmilis Hort.	A. lanceolàta Cav. = - fig. 702. 960  The Apple Tree of New Holland.
P. pubescens Lodd.	Metrosidèros spléndens Gærtn. Callistèmon salignus Dec.   —
8. (l.) grandiflorus Willd. & N. Amer. 954	Metapoidines caliumus Sm
The large-flowered Philadelphus. P. inodorus Hort.	C. lanceolàtus Dec. 🚊 fig. 700. 960  Metrosidèros curina Bot. Mag.
P. láxus Lodd.	Metrosideros carina Bot. Mag.  Metrosideros corifòlius Vent.   in i
9. hirsùtus Nutt. Morth America.	Metrosideros corifòlius Vent. — fig. 705. 961 The Coris-leaved Iron Wood. Leplospernum ambiguum Sm.
f. 678, 678a. 954	Lanton/emum grandifolium Sm # 1 6g 701 961
The hairy-leaved Philadelphus. P. villosus and P. grácilis Lodd.	L. lanigerum Ait. 961 Philadelphus lanigerus Ait.
	Leafosnármun marginatum Labill.
10. tomentòsus Wall. Nepal - 955	B. flexuosa D. Don. =
The woolly-leaved Philadelphus. P. nevalensis Lodd.	Fabricia myrtifòlia Gærin. 4 - 6g. 703. 961 F. stricta Lodd. 4 - 961
P. nepalénsis Lodd. ? P. triflorus Royle.	Backka virguta Andr. = . fig. 704. 961 Leptospérnum virgatum Forsk, Medaleica virgata L. fil.
II. DECUMA'RIA L. ♣ → ★ 950. 955	Melalenca virgàta L. fil.
THE DECUMARIA.	Sect. III. My'RTEÆ. ੈ ☐ ♣☐ 961
Forsýthia Walt., not of Vahl.	
1. bárbara L. & Carolina f. 679, 680. 955	Psidium Cattleydnum Sabine.  fig. 706. 961 Cattley's Guava. P. coridceum Maysb.
The harbarous Decumaria.	P. coriaceum Marsh. P. chinénse Lodd.
D. radicans Mœnch. D. Forsýthia Michx.	Myrtus communis L. ■ 961
D. prostrata Lodd.	The common Myrtle.
Variety ★ 955	Varieties ■ 963
2 sarmentòsa Dec. ⊀	§ i. Melanocárpa Dec 963
D. sarmentòsa Bosc. Forsýthia scándens Walt.	The coronnon broad-leaved, or Roman, Myrtle.
	The common broad-leaved, or Roman, Myrtle.  2 tarentina Mill. Jc.
App. I. Half-hardy ligneous Plants of the Order Philadelphacea 956	The Tarentum, or Box-leaved, Myrtle.
	The Italian, or upright, Myrtle.
Deùtzia scàbra Thunb. ¥ → f. 681. 950.	The Andalusian, or Orange-leaved, Myrtle.
D. corymbòsa R. Br. Philadélphus corymbòsus Wall.	2 tarentina Mill. Jc.  The Tarentum, or Box-leaved, Myrtle. 3 itálica Mill. Dict.  The Italian, or upright, Myrtle. 4 bæ'tica Mill. Dict.  The Andalusian, or Orange-leaved, Myrtle. 5 lusitánica L.  The Portuga Myrtle. M. accida Mill. Dict. Subara 2 The Numes Myrtle  Subara 2 The Numes Myrtle
D stamings P Pr	M. acuta Mill. Dict. Subvar. ? The Nutmer Myrtle
Philadelphus stamineus Wall.  D. Brunonia Wall.  Leptospérmum sodbrum Wall.	6 bélgica Mill. Dict.
Leptospermum scaorum Wall.	Subvar. The double-flowered Myrtle.
	M. devia Mill. Dict.  Subvar, 7 The Nutmeg Myrtle # 6 belgica Mill. Dict. # 7 The broad-leaved Duck Myrtle.  Subvar, The double-flowered Myrtle.  7 mucronâta L. # 7 The Rosemary, or Thynic-teaved Myrtle.
Myrtàceæ. º ⊔ ≝ ⊔      ± ⊔      956	§ ii. Leucocárpa Dec. # 963
Sect. I. Melaleu'ceæ. 1 4 4 - 956	8 leucocárpa Dec. * 1 The white-berried Myrtle.
Tristània neriifolia R. Br. 4 . fig. 682. 956	
Tristània neriifolia R. Br	§ iii. Garden Varieties. € 963
Resulting decussata R. Br. 2 1 . fig. 033. 957	1. Gold-striped broad-leaved Myrtle
Calothámnus villòsa R. Br. 4 - fig. 634. 957	-

Page	l'age
2. Broad-leaved Jew's Myrtle 3. Gold-striped Orange-leaved Myrtle	Cactàceæ. = 967
4. Silver-striped Italian Myrtle & 5. Striped-leaved Myrtle & 6. Silver-striped Rosemary leaved	Opúntia vulgàris Mill, th 967 The common Indian Fig, or Prickly Pear. Cdetus Opúntia L.
Myrtle *	
8. Cock's-comb, or Bird's-nest Myrtle	Grossulàceæ Dec. 2 3 967
9. Spotted-leaved Myrtle	1. RIBES L. 2 x - 967, 968
M. tomentosa Ait fig. 707. 964 M. candescens Lour. M. tenuifulia Sm 961	THE RIBES.  Grossulària Tourn.
Sect. IV. Chamælaucie'æ. • 🗀 - 964	Chrysobótrya, Calobótrya, Corcósma, and Rèbes, Spach. Grosciller, Fr.
Chamad-iaúcium ciliátum Detf. ♣	Johannisbeere, Ger. Kruisbes, Dutch. Ura Spina, Ital. Grosella, Span.
	§ i. Grossulàriæ Ach. Rich. & - 968
72 44 3	A. Flowers greenish white.
Passifloracee. LL 1964 Passiflora cerblea L. L 6g. 709. 964	1. oxyacanthöides L. & Canada f.715. 968 The Hawthorn-leaved Gooseberry.
var. 2 angustifòlia Hort. R 3 glaucophylla Hort. R 4 Colvillii Swt. R 5 racemòsa Hort. R	2. setòsum Lindl. N. Am. f.716. 969 The bristly Gooseberry.
P. incarnata L. R. — fig. 710. 965 The flesh-coloured Granadilla, or May Apple. P. filiefolia L. R. — 965 The Line-tree-leaved Passion Flower.	3. triflòrum W. № North America fig. 717. 969
The Lime-tree-leaved Passion Flower.  Other Species or Varieties 965	The three-flowered Gooseberry. R. stamineum Horn.
•	4. (t.) níveum Lindl. 2 North America
Disémma adiamtifòlia Dec. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ fig. 711. 965  Passiflora adiaatifòlia Bot. Mag.  Tacsònia pinnatistipula Juss. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ - 965  Passiflora pinnatistípula Cav.	fig. 718. 969 The snowy-flowered Currant-like Gooseberry.
—————————————————————————————————————	5. (t.) Cynósbati L. & Canada f. 719. 970 The Dog-Bramble Gooseberry. R. ? triftörum var.
	6. (t.) divaricàtum Dougl. N. America
Sedum populifolium L. 2 965 The Poplar-leaved Sedum, or Stonecrop. Anacimpscros populifolia Haw. Sempervivum arboreum L. 2 - fig. 712. 965 The Tree Houseleck.	fig. 720. 970  The spreading-branched Gooseberry. R. ? triflörum var. R. ? Grossaldria var. triflöra subvar.
34 1	7. (t.) irrígnum Dougl. V North America fig. 721. 971
Mesembryaceæ. 4 - 966  Mesembryanthemum L 966	The well-watered Gooseberry. R. ? triflörum var.
	8. hirtéllum Michæ. & N. America 971 The slightly hairy-branched Gooseberry.
Nitrariàceæ Lindl. 2 4	9. grácile Micha. North America 971 The slender-branched Gooseberry.
I. NITRA'RIA L. 2 966 THE NITRA'RIA.	10. aciculare Smith & Siberia 971 The acicular-spined Gooseberry.
1. Schóberi I. & Russia 966 Schober's Nitraria.	R. Uva-crispa Sievers.
Varieties & 966	11. Grossulària L. Europe - 972 The common Gooseberry. R. Ura-crispa Ed. Fl. Dan. Crosselia birobic Nill
1 sihírica ≇ fig. 713. N. siblrica Pall.	
N. siblrica Pall. 2 cáspica # fig. 714. N. cdspica Pall.	R. Wwa-crispa var. 5 sativa Dec. Feaberry, Cheshire and the N. of England. Feabes, Norfolk.
2. tridentàta Desf. 21 Barbary - 967	Grozert, in Scotland.
The three-toothed leaved Nitraria.  Péganum retusum Forsk.	Groseiller à Maquereau, Fr. Griselle, in Piedmont. Gemeine Stachelbeere, Ger. Uva Spina, Ital.

Varieties № 972	3 cárneum Berl. MSS. 🕸
2 Uva-críspa Sm. &	
R. U'va-crispa L.	R. rûbrum domésticum 2 baccis cárneis Wallr.
Uva-crispa Fuch.	4 variegàtum Dec. 4
R. Uva-crispa L. Uva-crispa Fuch. Uva-spina Math. R. Uva-crispa var. 1 sylvéstris	5 álbum <i>Desf.</i> ≇ 6 fòliis lùteo variegàtis <i>Du Ham.</i> ≇
Deriandier.	7 fòliis álbo variegàtis Du Ham. 🕸
3 spinosíssima Berl, MSS, & 4 reelinàta Berl, MSS, &	
R. reclinatum L.	18. (r.) alpinum L.   Europe f. 725. 979
Grossulāria reclināta Mill.	The alpine red Currant.
5 Besseriûna Berl, MSS. & R. hýbridum Besser.	Varieties 4 979
6 subinérmis Berl. MSS. 🕸	1 stérile Wallr. 🍱 R. dioleum Mænch.
? R. G. reclinata subvar.	2 baceiferum Wallr. 🛎
7 macrocárpa Dee. 🕸	3 pùmilum Lindl. 4 f. 726.
8 bracteàta Berl. MSS. & Other Varieties. &	4 fòliis variegàtis <i>Hort.</i> 🛂
The Red Champagne.	19. (r.) petræ'um Wulf. & Carinthia
Horseman's Green Gage.	19. (r.) petræ`um <i>Wulf</i> .   Grintlina fig. 727. 979
The Red Rose.	The rock red Currant.
a. Sorts of Gooscherries belonging to this Division not	R. alpinum Delarb. The woolly-leaved Currant.
yet introduced 314	The red Marsh-mallow-leaved Currant.
R. saxòsum Hook. R. saxitile Dougl, MSS. R. triflorum Bigel. R. rotundifolium Michx.	
R. triffbrum Bigel. R. rotundifolium Michx.	20. (r.) spicatum Robs. England
R. caucúsicum Adams. P.R. G. Uva-crispa subvar. R. cuneifòlium R. et P.	fig. 728. 980 The spiked-flowered red, or Tree, Currant.
R. cuneifòlium R. et P. R. cucullatum Hook. et Arn.	The spineagiotesta reason arets carried
B. Flowers red.	21. (r.) carpáthicum Kit. & Carpathian
12. speciòsum Pursh. 4 California	Mountains 980
fig. 722. 974	The Carpathian red Currant. R. acérrimum Rochel.
The showy-flowered Gooseberry.	
R. stamineum Sm. R. fuchsiöldes Fl. Mex.	22. (r.) multiflorum Kit. & Croatia
R. fuchsiöldes Fl. Mex. R. triacánthum Menzies.	fig. 729. 980  The many-flowered red Currant.
a. Sorts of Gooseberries not yet introduced belong-	R. spicatum Schultes.
ing to this Subsection 975	23. (r.) procúmbens Pall. * Siberia
R. Menzièsii Pursh. R. fêrox Sm. R. microphyllum H. B. et Kunth.	23. (r.) procúmbens <i>Pall.</i> * Siberia fig. 730. 981
	The procumbent red Currant.
§ ii. Botrycárpum Dec. 4 - 975	Ř. polycárpon Gmel.
13. orientàle Poir. Syria 975	24. (r.) prostràtum L. & North America
The Eastern Currant-like Gooseberry.	fig. 731. 981
14. saxátile Pall. Dahuria - 976	The prostrate red Currant. R. glandulòsum Ait.
The rock Currant-like Gooseberry.	Variety 981
? R. alpinum Sievers.	2 laxiflòrum ⊀
15. Diacántha L. fil. 4 fig. 723. 976	R. affi`ne Dougl. MSS.
The twin-prickled Currant-like Gooseberry.	R. laxiflorum Pursh.
16. lacústre Poir. & N. Amer. f. 724. 976	25. (r.) resinòsum Pursh. 4 N. America
The lake-side Currant-like Gooseberry.	fig. 732. 981
? R. oxyacanthöides Michx. R. echinatum Dougl. MS.	The resinous red Currant.
Ş iii. Ribèsia Dec. ⊈ ≭ - 977	26. (r.) trifidum Michr. & N. Amer. 981
5	The trifid-calyxed red Currant.
A. Flowers greenish, or greenish yellow, or reddish; and Fruit, in a wild State, red 977	
17. rûbrum L. & Europe 977	27. (r.) albinérvum Michx. Landa 982 The white-nerved-leaved red Current.
The common red Currant.	
R. vulgåre N. Du. Ham. Groseiller common, Fr.	28. rigens Michx. Lanada - 982
Gemeine Johannisbeere, Ger.	The stiff-racemed red Current.
Roode Aaltessen Boom, Dutch.	29. punctàtum R.ct P.       Chili f. 733. 982
Varieties 👺 977	The dotted-leaved red Currant.

1 sylvéstre Dec. 🛎

2 horténse Dec. & R. rùbrum Lois.

30. (p.) glandulòsum R. ct P.  $\clubsuit$  Chili 982 The glandular-calyxed red Currant.

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Page	Page Page
a. Species or Varieties of Illbes belonging to the Sub- division A of the Section Illbesta, which are not yet introduced.	C. Flowers deep red. Fruit black.  39. sanguíneum Pursh. N. America fig. 739. 988
R. frayran Pall. R. hete-fortiehum Meyer. R. brate-forum Dougl. R. tubillorum Meyer. R. tubillorum Meyer. R. tubillorum Meyer. R. macriblortys R. et P. R. albillorum R. et P. R. albillorum R. et P. R. birtum Thanh. et Bongh. R. frigidium H. B. et Kunth. R. can the Meyer of the	The bloody, or red-flowered, Currant. R. malvaceum Sm. Calobotrya sanguinea Spach.
R. macróbotrys R. et P. R. albillòrum R. et P. R. ciliatum Willet R. karallons H. B. et Kunth	Varieties \$ - 988 2 glutinòsum Benth. \$ f. 740.
R. hirum Thank, et Bonpt. R. frigidum H. B. et Kunth. R. campanulatum Thank et Bonpl. R. affine H. B. et Kunth. R. Wanth Met.	R. angústum Dougl. MSS. 3 malvàceum Benth. № f. 741. 4 àtro-rùbens Hort. №
R. Kinthii Berl.  R. multiflorum H. B. et Kunth, not of Kit.  R. Takizer D. Don.  R. acuminatum Wall.  R. villosum Wall.	a. Species or Varieties of Ribes belonging to the Division C of the Section Ribesia, which have not yet been introduced.
B. Flowers greenish yellow, sometimes with the Tips of the Sepals and Petals red. Fruit Black. 983	40. àtro-purpureum Meyer. Siberia 989 The dark purple flowered Currant.
31. nìgrum L. Europe fig. 734. 983   The black Currant. R. didum Meench Canis Poivrier, Fr.	Furieties 2 - 989  1 Flowers deep purple, &c. 2  2 Leaves rather pubescent, &c. 2  3 Flowers paler, &c. 2
Schwartze Johannisbeere, Ger.  Varieties 🕸 984	§ iv. Symphócalyx Dec. 4 - 989
2 báccâ flávidâ Gard. Mag. & 3 báccâ víride Hort. & 4 fòliis variegàtis Vilmorin. &	41. aureum Pursh. № N. Am. f. 742. 989 The golden-flowered Currant. R. palmata Desf. Chrysobbtyya revolùta Spach.
Garden Varieties.	Varieties 2 989
32. (n.) triste Pall. Siberia 985	1 præ`cox Lindl. 2
The sad-coloured, or dark-blossomed, black Currant.	2 villòsum Dec. & R. longiflòrum Fraser's Cat.
R. allaicum Lodd.	3 scrótinum Lindl. & f. 743.
33. (n.) flóridum <i>L'Hérit</i> . N. America fig. 735. 985	42. (a.) tenuiflòrum Lindl. N. Amer. fig. 744. 990
The flowery black Currant. R. nigrum 2 L. R. nemsylvánicum Lam. R. recurvánum Michx. Riběsium nigrum, &c. Dill.	The slender-flowered Currant. R. aŭreum Colla. R. flavum Berl. R. missouviënsis Hort.
Varieties № 986	Chrysobétrya Lindleyàna Spach.  Varieties 2 990
2 grandiflòrum <i>Hort.</i> 🛎 3 parviflòrum <i>Hort.</i> 🏝	1 frúctu nìgro 2 2 frútu lùteo 2
34. (n.) incbrians Lindl. N. America fig. 736. 986 The intoxicating black Currant.	43. (a.) flàvum Coll. 4 - 990  The yellow-flowered Currant. R. aureum 3 sangulneum Lindl.
35. cèreum Dougl. & N. W. America	R. palmatum Desf. R. aureum Ker, but not of Pursh. Chrysobotrya intermedia Spach.
fig. 737. 986 The waxy-leaved black Currant.	App. i. A Classification of the Species and
36. viscosíssimum Pursh. 2 N. America fig. 738. 987	Vurieties of Ribes in the Horticultural Society's Garden in 1836 990
The very clammy black Currant. Corcosma viscosissima Spach.	
37. hudsonianum Richardson. S North	Escalloniàceæ. 2 1993
America - 987 The Hudson's Bay black Currant. R. petioläre Dougl.	I. I'TEA L. 22 995
38. glaciàle Wall. * Nepal 987	Cedrèla Lour. Dicandugia Michx.
The icy black Current.  2 Species or Varieties of Ribes belonging to the Di-	1. virginica L. 2 N. Amer. f. 745. 995 The Virginian Itea.
vision B of the Section Ribesia, which have not yet been introduced - 987	
R. Biebersteinii Berl. R. canchicum Bieb. & viscosum R. et P.	THE ESCALIONIA.  Stere6xylon R. et P.

E. rùbra Pers. * - fig. 746. 993  Varieties * - 993  1 glabriúscula Hook. et Arn. * 2 albifdra Hook. et Arn. * 3 pubescens Hook. et Arn. * 1  3 pubescens Hook. et Arn. * 1	1. fruticosum L. S. Europe f.753. 997 The shrubby Bupleurum. Tendria fruticdsa Spreng. Bupréstis fruticdsa Spreng. Mag. Séseli æthiopicum Bauh. Séseli frutex Mor.
E. montevidénsis Dec.   E. floribinda var. 3 montevidénsis Schlecht.  E. bífda Link et Otto.  E. floribúnda H. B. et Kunth.  E. resinòsa Pers.  Stereóxylon resinòsum R. et P.  E. pulverulénta Pers.  Stereóxylon pulveruléntum R. et P.	App. i. Half-hardy Species of the Genus Bupleurum 998 B. gibraltaticum Lam.  B. coriuceum Lifferit. B. obliquum Vahl. B. arboresceus Jacq. Tenoria coriucea Spreng. B. verticale Ort. B. plantagineum Decf.  Tenoria plantaginea Spreng. B. canésceus Schousb.  B. frutésceus L.
Saxifràgeæ. № № □ 294	Analière - str. a
Tribe Hydra'nge.e. & & L & L	Araliàceæ. № L - 998
I. HYDRA'NGEA L. & L. 994 THE HYDRANGEA.  Hydrangea and Horténsia Juss.	I. ARA'LIA L. \$\Delta\$ 998  THE ARALIA, or Angelica Tree. Arôlia sp. L. Arôlia vêræ Blum.
I. arboréscens L. № North America fig. 748, 994	1. spinòsa L.   N. America f. 754, 999
The arborescent Hydrangea.  Varieties 4 995	The spiny Aralia.  Aralic, Fr. and Ger.  Spikenard, N. Amer.
1 vulgàris Ser. 14	Other suffruticose Species of Aràlia 999
H. vulgàris Michx. and ? Pursh. H. arboréscens Curt. H. frutéscens Mœnch.	II. HE'DERA Swartz. 4 - 998, 999
2 díscolor Ser. ≅	Aràlia, sect. Gymnópterum Blum. Hédera and Aràlia sp. L.
2. (a.) cordàta Pursh. We North America fig. 749. 995	Lierre, Fr. Ephen, Ger.
The cordate-leaved Hydrangea.	1. Hèlix L. ≜ Europe 1000 The common Ivy.
3. nívea Miehx. № North America fig. 750. 995	Varieties 4 1000
The snowy-leaved Hydrangea.  H. radiàta Walt., not of Sm.	1 vulgàris Dec. & f. 755. 2 canariénsis Dec. &
Variety 995 2 glabélla Ser.	H. canariénsis Willd. ? 3 chrysocárpa Dec. &
. quercifòlia Bartram. si North America	H. poética C. Bauh. H. chrysocárpa Dalech.
The Oak-leaved Hydrangea.	H. D <i>iongsias</i> J. Bauh. II. H <i>èlix</i> Wall.
H. radiàta Sm., not of Walt.	Additional Varieties in British Gar- dens.
heteromálla D. Don. Nepal 996 The diverse-haired-leaved Hydrangea.	4 fòliis argénteis Lodd. &
App. i. Half-hardy Species of Hydrángea. 996	The silver-striped Ivy. 5 fòliis aureis Lodd. 8
I. Horténsia Sieb. 4 fig. 752. The Chinese Greeker Rose.	The golden-striped Ivy. 6 digitàta Lodd. <b>£</b>
I. Horténsia Sieb.   fig. 752.  the Chinese Guelder Rose.  H. horténia Sun, Horténia opulüides Larn. Hortenia specibia Pers. Primula mutihitis Lour. Viburunus serratum and Vibirnum tomentõsum Thunb.	The palmate, or hand-shaped, Ivy. 7 arboréscens Lodd. 8_
i. vestita wate. Sie	The arborescent, or Tree, Ivy.
I. altíssima Wall. 🖳	TT 7:71
Umbellàceæ. ■ ■ □ 997	Hamamelidàceæ. 🛊 🗈 1006
. BUPLEU'RUM Tourn. * #	I. HAMAME'LIS L. ‡ 2 1006, 1007 THE HAMAMELIS, or Wych Hazel. Trilopus Mith.
THE BUPLEURUM, or Harc's Ear.	1. virgínica L. T & North America
Tenèria and Bupréstis Spreng. Séscii Bauh, and Mor.	fig. 756, 757. 1007
Bupliore, Oreille de Lièvre, Fr. Hasenöhrlein, Ger.	The Virginian Hamamelis.  **Firginische Zaubernuss*, Ger.  h 2

Page |

Page

	f. (a.) stricta Lam. 2 107th America
2 parviflòra Nutt.	fig. 763, 764. 1012
3 macrophýlla.	The straight-branched Dogwood. C. fastigida Michx. C. sangadnea Walt., not of L. C. cyanocárpus Ginel. C. cnadónis Hort. Par. C. cæridea Meerb., not of Lam.
11. macrophýlla Pursh.	C. sanguinca Walt., not of L.
1000	C. cyanocarpus Gmel.
App. i. Other Species, not yet introduced. 1008	C. caridea Meerb., not of Lam.
7. pérsien Dec. 7. chinensis R. Br.	Varieties 2 1013
I. chinensis R. Br.	2 asperifòlia Lodd. 🕏
H. FOTHERGI'LLA L. 2 1007, 1008	3 sempervirens Lodd. &
THE FOTHERGI'LLA.	3 scinperviteds 25000 =
Hamamelis L.	5. (a.) paniculàta L'Hérit. 4 T North
	5. (a.) painediata 1/1107a. 2 1 1.01th
1. alnifòlia L. T North America 1008	America fig. 765. 1012
The Alder-leaved Fothergilla.	The panicled-flowering Dogwood. C. racembsa Lam.
F. Girden Micux.	C. fa'mina Mill. C. citrifolia Hort. Par.
Hamamèlis monoica L.  Varieties \$ 1008	
Tay to the contract of the con	Varieties 4 1013
1 obtůsa Sims. 4 f. 759.	2 álbida Ehrh. 👱
F. mijor Lodd. F. alnifòlia L. til.	3 radiàta Pursh. 😩
2 acùta Sims. 👱	
F Gárdeni Jaca.	6. (a.) sericea L'Hérit. 2 N. America
3 major Sims. 2 f. 758.	fig. 766. 1013
4 serótina Sims. 2	011 111 171
	The sirky Dogwood. C. lanuginosa Michx. C. álba Walt., not of L. C. Amdmum Du Roi.
	C. Alba Walt., not of L.
	C. rubigingsa Ehrh.
Cornàceæ. ¥ * 1009	C. ferruginea Hort. Par.
Cornacea. 1	C. Amonium Da Roi. C. rubiginga Ehrh. C. ferruginea Hort. Par. C. candidissima Mill. C. cyanocúrpos Mænch, not of Gmel.
I. CO'RNUS L. T - 1009	Varieties № 1013
THE DOGWOOD.	2 oblongifòlia Dec. 2
Cornoviller, Fr.	C. oblongifolia Rafin.
Hartriegel, Ger.	3 asperifòlia Dec. &
	C. asperifolia Michx.
§ i. Nudiflòræ Dec. 🕆 😕 - 1010	
1. alternifòlia L. & T North America	7. (a.) circinata L'Hérit. T N. America
fig. 760. 1010	fig. 767. 1014
The alternate-leaved Dogwood.	The rounded-leaved Dogwood.
C. altérna Marsh.	C. tomentosa Michx.
	C. rugosa Lam. C. virginidna Hort. Par.
2. sanguinea L. Morth America	C. Originama room a ma
fig. 761. 1010	8. oblónga Wall. Y Nepal 101
The blood-red-leaved, or common, Dogwood.	mt. Alama famul Dampaod
C. fa' mina Rail.	C. paniculața Hamin.
The blood-real-cated, or terminal, Poglassia,  Firga sanguinea Matth.  Female Cornel, Dogberry Tree, Hound  Tree, Hound's-berry Tree, Prickwood, Gaten or Gatten Tree, Gatr or Gatter  Tree, Cateridge Tree, Wild Cornel.  Cornell by sanguing sanguin, or female;	C. macrophylla Wall. 32 101
Tree, Hound's-berry Tree, Prickwood,	C. excélsa II. B. et Kunth. 2 101
Tree Cateridge Tree, Wild Cornel.	D % 101
	§ ii. Involucratæ Dec. Y - 101
Puine, or Bois punais, Fr. Rother Hartriegel, Ger.	C disciflara Moc. et Sesse. * 101
Rother Hartrieget, Ger. Sanguinello, Ital.	C. disciflora Moc. et Sesse. 4 - 101 C. graindis Cham.
Varieties 2 1011	C. japónica Thuab. Y 100 Vibúrnum japónicum Spreng.
9 Privelsii Don. W	
C. sanguluen Pursh. 3 foliis varieg dis &	9. más L. T Europe pl. 189. f. 768. 101 The male Dogwood, the Cornel, or Cornelia
C. candidessima fol. var. Lodd.	The male Dogwood, the Cornel, or Cornelia
	Cherry Tree
3. álba L. 2 N. America fig. 762, 1011	Cherry Tree C. máscula L'Hérit, &c. Long Cherry Tree, Cornelia. Cornoullyr mâle, Cornes, Corneilles, Fr. Kornel Kirsche Hartriegel, Ger.
The subite femiled Heavyood.	Cornouiller male, Cornes, Corneilles, Fr.
C. stolon fira Michx. C. tatárica Mill.	
	Varieties Y 101
	2 Interacente concrisi in a
2 circinatum G. Don. 2	3 varieghtus Y
C. circinátum Cham. Musquamecno, Meethquan-pec-	
mecuattick, and Mecuisan, of the	ed 10 flórida L. T. N. America I. 109, 101
Cree Indians.	The Florida Dogwood.
3 sibírica Lodd. 🗷	Virginian Degwood

II. BENTHA'MIA Lindl. # 1009. 1019	5 rotundifòlia 🖫
THE BENTHAMIA.	6 monstròsa ¥
Córnus sp. Wall., Dec., and G. Don.	S. monstrosa Hort.
1. fragifera Lindl, T Nepal f. 770. 1019	7 fôliis argénteis 🕇 fig. 775.
The Strawberry-bearing Benthamia.	8 fòliis lùteis 🕇
Córnus capitàta Wall.	2. canadénsis L. * North America
	fig. 776. 1030
7 (7.)	The Canadian Elder.
Loranthàceæ. ≝ € 1020	a. Species of Sambheus belonging to this Subdivision,
I. VI'SCUM L. 1 1 - 1021	not yet introduced 1030
THE MISTLETOE.	S. palménsis Link. S. mexicana Prest.
Messeldine. Gui, or Guy, Fr.	S. mexicana Prest. S. subdapina Cham, et Schlecht. S. peruvina H. B. et Kunth. S. suaveolens Willd.
Gui, or Guy, Fr. Mistl, or Missel, Ger. Visco, or Vischio, Ital.	S. suaveolens Willd.
Legamodoga, Span.	B. Leaves pinnate. Flowers panieled.
1. álbum L. I I Europe f. 771, 772. 1021	3. racemòsa L. & South Europe
The white-fruited, or common, Mistletoe.	fig. 777. 1031
Ann : 047 0 : 037/	The racemose-flowered Elder.
App. i. Other Species of Viscum. 1025	S. montana Cam. S. ccrvini Tabern.
V. verticilliflörum Royle. V. elongåtum Dec.	Variety № 1031
II. AU'CUBA Thunb. = 1026	2 laciniàta Koch. 🕸
THE AUCUBA.	4. (r.) pubéscens Michx. N. America
Aŭkuba Kæmpf. Eùbasis Salisb.	4. (r.) pubescens Michx. N. America
	The downy Elder.
1. japónica Thunb. 4 Japan - 1026 The Japan Aucuba.	S. racemòsa Hook. not of L. S. pubéscens Lodd.
Eùbasis dichótomus Salisb.	Variety № 1031
Spotted-leaved Laurel, Japan Laurel.	2 hetaphýlla №
App. I. Loranthàceæ not introduced. 1026	C. Leaves bipinnate.
Loráuthus europæ'us L. The European Lorauthus.	S. chulüides Desf 1031 Phyteuma bipinnata Lour. S. phyteumöides Dec 1031
Loránthus europæ'us L. The European Loranthus, L. Lodoratus Wall. L. Lambertianus Schultes. (arious other Species.	S. phyteumöides Dec 1031 Phyteuma cochinchinénsis Lour.
Various other Species. L. bicolor. L. pulveruléntus.	
	II. VIBU'RNUM L. Y &
L. ligistrinus. L. cordifòlius.	1027. 1032
_	THE VIBURNUM. O'pulus, Viburnum, and Tinus, Tourn.
	Tourn. Vibúrnum and O'pulus Mœnch.
Caprifoliàceæ 1026	The state of the s
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	§ i. Tinus Tourn. # # 1032
Sect I. Sambu'ceæ.	1 Though I we South I
至	1. Tinus L. South Europe
I. SAMBU'CUS Tourn, # 2 - 1027	The Laurustinus. fig. 778. 1032
THE ELDER.	V. lauriforme Lam.
Phyteuma Lour., not of L.	Tinus laurifòlia Bork.
A. Leaves pinnate. Flowers cymose or corymbose.	Timus lourn. Timus laurrifdita Bork. The Laurestine, Wild Baic Tree, Gerard. Viorne, Laurier, Tin, Fr. Lorbeerartiger Schnecball, Schwalken- strauch, Ger.
1. nìgra L. \( \text{\pi} \) Europe pl. 190. f. 773. 1027	Lorbeerartiger Schneeball, Schwalken-
The common, or black-fruited, Elder. Bourtry, or Bour Tree, Arntree, Scotch. Sureau, Fr.	77
Sureau, Fr.	<i>Varieties</i> <u>**</u> 1032 2 hírta <i>Ait.</i> <u>*</u>
Hollander, Ger. Sambuco, Ital. Sauco, Sabuco, Span.	V. Tinus Mill. V. lucidum Mill.
Sauco, Sabuco, Span. Flaeder, Swed.	V. lūcidum Mill. 3 lùcida Ait. #
Hylde, Dan.	4 virgàta Ait. #
Varieties 🖫 - 1028	5 stricta Hort
2 viréscens Dec. *	
S. viréscens Desf. 3 leucocárpa 🌣	A. Half-hardy Species of Viburnum belonging to the Section Tinus, - 1033
4 laciniàta T	
The Parsley-leaved Elder. S. laciniata Mill.	V. rugosum Pers. (1984) fig., 779. V. Tinas var. stricta Ait. V. strictum Link. V. rigidum Vent.
S. acciniata Mill.	V. rigidum Vent.

- § ii. Vibúrnum Tourn. T & . 1033 Lentago Dec.
- 2. Lentago L. # Y North America

fig. 780. 1033
The Lentago, or pliant-branched, Viburnum.
Tree Fiburnum, Canada Fiburnum. Viorne a Rameaux pendans, Viorne lui-sante, Fr.

Birn blätteriger Schneeball, Ger. Canadische Schwalkenbeer Strauch, Schwalken Strauch, Hayne.

3. (L.) prunifòlium L. & T N. America pl. 191. 1034 The Plum-tree-leaved Viburnum. V. Lentago Du Roi.

4. (L.) pyrifòlium Poir. N. America fig. 781, 782. 1031 The Pear-tree-leaved Viburnum.

North America 5. (L.) nildum L. & fig. 783. 1034 The naked-corymbed Viburnum.

V. pyrifolium Poir. Vuriety &

- 1035 2 squamàtum 2 fig. 784. V. squamatum Willd.

- 6. cassinoides L. & North America 1035 The Cassinc-like Viburnum.
  V. punctatum Rafin.
- 7. (c.) lævigatum Willd. 2 T N. America 1035

The smooth Viburnum. V. cassinoides Du Roi. V. lanceol tum Hill. Cassine parágua L. Cassine corymbòsa Mill.

8. Lantàna L. & T Europe f. 785. 1035 The Wayfaring Tree.

V. tomentösum Lam. Wild Guelder Rose, Pliant-branched Mealy

Viorne cotonneuse, Camara, Viorne com-mune, Coudre-moinsinne, Moncienne,

Schlingstrauch, Wolliger Schnecball, and Schwalkenstrauch, Ger.

Varieties & T - 1036 2 grandifòlia Ait. 2 T V. L. latifolia Lodd.

3 fòliis variegàtis Lodd. 2 T

9. (L.) lantanöides Michx. 2 4 North - - fig. 786. 1036 America The Lantana-like Viburnum, or American Wayfaring Tree.

ng Iree.

V. Lantina β grandifòlia Ait.
V. grandifòlium Sm.
V. Lantona β canadénsis Pers.
Hobble Bush, Amer.

- 10. (L.) dahûricum Pall. Siberia 1037 The Dahurian Viburnum Lonicera mongólica Pall. Cornus daurica Laxm.
- 11. (?L.) cotinifòlium D. Don. & Nepal fig. 787, 788. 1037 The Cotinus-leaved Viburnum.

Page North America 12. dentatum L. 😩 fig. 789, 790, 1038

The toothed-leaved Viburnum.
V. dentatum tücidum Ait.
V. dentatum glabéllum Michx. Arrow-wood.

> Varieties 2 -- 1038 pubéscens Lodd. 2 fòliis variegàtis Lodd. 2 acuminatum Lodd. 2 longifòlium Lodd. 2 montanum Lodd. 2

13. (d.) pubéscens Pursh. N. America 1038

The downy Viburnum.
V. dentátum β pubéscens Ait.
V. dentátum semi-tomentósum Michx.

V. tomentosum Rafiu. V. villosum Rafin.

V. Rafinesquianum Schultes.

N. America 14. (d.) nítidum Ait. 2 1038

The shining-leaved Viburnum.

- A. Hardy Species of Viburnum belonging to the Section Viburnum, not yet introduced. 1038
- F. punciktum Hamilt.
  F. acuminatum Wall.
  F. elipticum Hook.
  F. errosum D. Don.
  F. cordif olium Wall.
  F. Mullaha Hamilt.
  F. stellatum Wall.
  F. involucratum Wall.
  F. involucratum Wall.
  F. erosum Thanb.

- B. Half-hardy Species of Viburnum belonging to the Section Viburnum. 1039

V. odoratissimum Ker. ♠ ☐ fig. 791.
V. sinéuse Zeyh.
Coff'ea monospérma Hook, et Arn.
V. villòsum Snartz. ♠ ☐
V. monógynum Blum.

§ iii. O'pulus Tourn. 2 - 1039

15. O'pulus L. 

Europe fig. 792. 1039 The Guelder Rose.

V. lobátum Lam. O'pulus glandulósus Mœnch. O'pulus Raii.

O'puius Ran. Sambūcus aquática Bauh. Marsh Elder, Rosc Elder, Water Elder. Viorne-Obier, l'Obier d'Europe, Fr. Schwalkenbeer Strauch, Wasserholder, Schneeball, Ger.

Varieties & -- 1039 2 stérilis Dec. &

> V. O. roscum Ræm. Snow-ball Tree, Guelder The Rose.

> Pellotte de Neige, Boule de Neige, Poire molle, Fr. Schneeballe, Ger.

3 fòliis variegàtis Lodd. 2

- 16. (O.) acerifòlium L. North America fig. 793. 1040 The Maple-leaved Guelder Rose.
- 17. (O.) orientale Pall. & Asia Minor 1040 The Eastern Guelder Rose.
  O'pulus orientalis felio amplissimo tridentato Tourn.

Page North 18. (O.) Oxycóccos Pursh. 3 - 1041 America The Cranberry-fruited Guelder Rose. V. opulöides Mühl. V. trilobum Marsh. V. O'pulus americana Ait. - 1041 Variety & 2 subintegrifòlius Hook. &

19. (O.) edùle Pursh. 2 North America 1041

The edible-fruited Guelder Rose. V. O'pulus edùlis Michx.

20. (O.) mólle Michx. & North America 1041

The soft-leaved Guelder Rose. V. alnifolium Marsh.

A. Species of Viburnum belonging to the Section O'pulus, not yet introduced.

V. microcárpum Cham, et Schlecht.
V. polycárpum Wall.
V. cylindricum Ham.
V. grandilforum Wall.
V. gravesens Wall.
V. crubéscens Wall.
V. coriáceum Blum.
Several other Species.

Sect. II. LONICEREA. B # 12 2 1041

II. DIERVI'LLA Tourn. \$\times 1027. 1042 THE DIERVILLA.

Lonicera sp. L. Weigela Thunb. Weigelia Pers.

1. canadénsis Willd. 2 North America fig. 794, 795. 1042

The Canadian Diervilla.

Lonicera Diervilla L D. Tournefortii Michx. D. humilis Pers.

D. lùtea Pursh.
D. trifida Mœnch.
D. arcadiénsis Du Ham.

App. i. Species of Diervilla not yet intro-- 1042 duced.

D. japónica Dec. Weigela japónica Thunb. D. coræénsis Dec. Weigela coræénsis Thunb. Weigelia coræénsis Pers.

IV. LONI'CERA Desf. \* 4 2 3 3-1027. 1042

THE LONICERA, or Honeysuckle. NICERA, or Honeysuckle.
Lonicera sp. L. and many authors.
Caprifòlium and Xylosteum Juss.
Xylosteum, Caprifòlium, Chamæcérasus, and Periclýmenum, Tourn.
Caprifòlium and Lonicera Ræm.
Lonicera and Xylosteum Torrey.
Chèvrefeuille, Fr.
Geissblätt, Honeigblume, Lonicere,
Ger.

- § i. Caprifolium Dec. 3 2 2 1043 Caprifòlium Juss. and Ræm. Lonicera Torr., not of Schult.
- A. Flowers ringent. Caprifolium Tourn.
- 1. Periclýmenum L. 3 Europe 1043 The Woodbine, or common Honeysuckle. Periclýmenum, Ger. Periclymenum germánicum Riv.

Page Periclýmenum horténse Gesn. Caprifólium Periclýmenum Schultes.

Schültes.
Caprifolium sylváticum Lam.
Caprifolium Raii.
Woodbind.
Chèvrefeuille des Bois, Fr.
Wildes gemeines Geissblätt, Ger.
Gewoone Kamperfociie, Dutch.
Lego Bosco, Ital.
Madre Sciva, Span.

- 1044 Varieties 3 -2 serótinum Ait. & fig. 797. Periclýmenum germánicum Mill. 3 bélgicum 🕸

Periclýmenum germánicum Mill. Dict.

4 quercifòlium Ait. 3

- 2. Caprifòlium L. & Europe f. 798. 1045 The Goat's-leaf, or pale perfoliate, Honeysuckle. Periclymenum perfoliatum Ger.
- fig. 799. 1046 3. (C.) etrúsca Santi. \$
  The Etruscan Honeysuckle. I. etrúsca Hort, Fl. Austr. Caprifólium etrúscum Rœm. et Schult. Periclýmenum Gouan. Caprifolium itálicum perfolicitum præ'coz Tourn.
- 4. impléxa Ait. 2 Sicily fig. 800. 1046 The interwoven, or Minorca, Honeysuckle. Caprifolium impléxum Rœm. et Schult.

Variety 2 2 baleárica Viv. 2

Caprifolium baleáricum Dum. L. baleárica Dec. L. Caprifolium Desf.

5. flava Sims. 3 North America fig. 801. 1047

The yellow-flowered Honeysuckle. Caprifolium flavum Ell. Caprifolium Frascri Pursh.

6. (f.) pubéscens Swt. & North America fig. 802. 1047

The pubescent Honeysuckle. Caprifolium pubéscens Goldie. L. hirsuta Eaton. L. Goldii Spreng.

7. parviflòra Lam. 2 North America fig. 803, 804. 1048

The small-flowered Honeysuckle. Caprifòlium parvifòrum Pursh. L. diolca L. L. mèdia Murr. Caprifolium bracteosum Michx. Caprifolium dioicum Rœm. et Schult. Caprifolium glaucum Mœnch. Claucous Honeysuckle. Chevrefcuille dioique, Fr. Mecrgrünes Geissblätt, Ger. Middelboore Kamperfoelie, Dutch.

- 8. (p.) Douglàsii Dec. & N. America 1048 Douglas's Honeysuckle. Caprifòlium Douglàsii Lindl.
- 9. gràta Ait. 2 N. America f. 805. 1048 The pleasant, or evergreen, Honeysuckle.
  Caprifolium gratum Pursh.
  L. virginiana Marsh.
  ? Periolymenum americanum Mill.

- 1019 L. microphilla Hook.

B. Limb of Corolla nearly equal. — Periclymenum Tourn. — 1049	L. lanecolàta Wall. L. canéscens Schoush.
10. sempervirens Ait. ≥ North America fig. 806, 1049	L. biflóra Desf. L. bracteáta Royle. Several other species of Lonicera.
The evergreen Trumpet Honey'suckle, Caprifolium sempervirens Michx, Pericljmenum sempervirens Mill, Alatévnus sempervirens Kohl, Pericljmenum virginlacum Riv,	B. Berries distinct, or usually connate together at the Base, and diverging at the Tip. Corolla hardly gibbous at the Base, or equal.—Chamæetas Dec. 1652
Varicties \( \frac{1}{2} - \) - 1049 2 mājor \( \lambda it \) \( \frac{1}{2} - \) The large \( Trumpet \) Honeysuckle. 3 minor \( \frac{1}{2} - \)	16. tatárica L. Siberia f. 811, 812, 1052 The Tartarian Honeysuckle. Xylósteum cordatum Mench. Xylósteum tartáricum Dum.
The small Trumpet Honeysuckle.	Varietics 2 1053 2 albiflòra Dec. 2
11. ciliòsa Poir. & North America 1050 The ciliated-leaved Honeysuckle. Caprifòlium ciliòsum Pursh. L. ciliata Dietr.	L. pyrenaica Willd. 3 rubriflora Dec. \(\frac{2}{2}\) L. grandijtbrum Lodd. L. sibirica Hort. 4 lùtea Lodd. \(\frac{2}{2}\)
12. occidentàlis Hook. & N. Amer. 1050 The Western Honeysuckle.	5 latifòlia Lodd. 🏖
Caprifolium occidentele Lindl. Caprifolium ciliosum Dougl. MSS. L. pilòsa Willd. Caprifolium villosum H. B. et Kunth.	17. (t.) nìgra L. & Europe - 1053 The black-fruited Honeysuckle. Caprifolium ròscum Lam. Chamacérasus nìgra Delarb.
§ ii. Xylósteum Dec. 22 22 22 1050  Xylósteon Juss. Lonicera Ræm. et Schult. Xylósteon and Chamæcérasus Tourn.	Variety № 1C53 2 campaniflòra № fig. 813, 814. Xylösteum campaniflòrum Lodd.
Aylosevon and Chamacerasus Lourn.  Xylosevon and Islka Adans.  Cobara Neck.  The Fly Honeysuckle.  Hackenkirsche, Ger.  Hondsbezien, Hondskarsen, Dutch.	18. (t.) ciliàta Mühl. & N. Amer. 1053 The ciliated-leaved Honeysuckle.  Xylósteum ciliitum Pursh. L. tatàrica Michx., not of L. L. canadénsis Ræm. et Schult.
A. Ovaries and Berries altogether distinct. Stems scandent. Flowers irregular. — Nintoba Dec. 1050	19. pyrenàica L. Pyrenecs - 1054 The Pyrenean Honeysuckle. Caprifòlium pyrenaicum Lam. Xylósteum pyrenaicum Tourn.
13. confûsa Dee. \$\mathbb{Z}\$ Japan fig. 808. 1050 The confused Honeysuckle. Ninto\(\delta\) confusa Scot. Louleera japônica Andr., not of Thunb. Nintoa, Sintoa, Kampf.	20. punícea Sims.  North America fig. 815. 1054
Caprifólium japónicum Loud. Hort. Brit.	The crimson-flowered Honeysuckle. Symphoricarpos puniceus Swt.
14. longiflora Dec. 3 China - 1051 The long-flowered Honeysuckle. Caprifolium langiflorum Sabine. Nintoba longifloru Swt.	21. Xylósteum L. Morth America fig. 816. 1054
Caprifolium japonicum D. Don. Caprifolium nepalense G. Don.	The bony-wooded, or upright, Fly Honeysuckle. Caprifolium dumetorum Lam. Nylösteum dumetorum Mænch.
15. japónica <i>Thunb</i> . <b>№</b> Japan fig. 809, 810, 1051	Varietics № 1055 2 leucocárpa Dec. №
The Japan Honeysuckle. Nintoda japúnica Swt. L. chinénisis Hort. Kew. L. flexudsa Lodd., not of Thunb.	3 xanthocárpa <i>Dec.</i> ತ 4 melanocárpa <i>Dec.</i> ತ
1. glabrála Roxb. Caprifòlium chinénsc Loud. Hort. Brit. Caprifòlium flexuòsum Hort.	22. flexinòsa Thunb. & Japan 1055 The flexible-stemmed Honeysuckle. L. nigra Thunb., not of L. L. britchippeda Dec.
a. Hardy Species of Lonfeera belonging to the Divi- sion Nintoda of the Section Xylósteum, not yet introduced 1052	a. Hardy Species of Lonicera, belonging to the Divi- sion Chanacterasi of the Section Xylvisteum, not
L. cochinchinénsis Don's Mill. L. Xylósteum Lour. L. Telfairii Hook, et Arn.	y 't introduced 1055 L. hispida Pall.
L. Pericifimenum Lour. L. Lechenadhi Wall. L. glabràta Wall. L. n)gra Thunb.	C. Berries either distinct ar joined together. Carolla very gibbous at the Base. Erect bushy Shrubs. — Cuphantha Dec 1055
L. diversifolia Wall. L. diversifolia Wall. L. ligústrina Wall.	23. involucràta <i>Banks</i> . * North America fig. 817, 818, 819. 1055
Xylosteum Vigéstrinum D. Don Aylosteum Naisdea Hamilt.	The involuerated Honeysuckle.  **Xylöstevon involueratum Rich.

a. Hardy Species of Lonicera belonging to the Divi- sion Cuphintha of the Section Xylosteum, which are not yet introduced.	Page Variety ¾ 1059 2 fòlis variegàtis ¾ S. glomerita fòlis variegàtis Lodd,
L. gibboa Willd. L. Myldsteum mexicànum H. B. et Kunth. L. Mociniàna Dec. L. gibboa Moc. et Sesse. L. Ledebouri Bschsch.	2. racemòsus Michx. & fig. 826. 1059
D. Berrics two on each Peduncle, joined together in one, which is bi-umbilicate at the Apex. Erect	Snowberry. Symphòria racemòsa Pursh. L. leucocárpa Hort.
branching Shrubs. — Isikæ Adans 1056 24. alpígena H. № Europe fig. 820, 821, 1056	App. i. Hardy Species of Symphoricarpos not yet introduced 1059 S. occidentàlis Richards.
The alpine Houeysuckle. Caprifolium alpinum Lam. Caprifolium alpigenum Gærtn. Isika alpigena Börck.	Wolfberry, Amer.  VI. LEYCESTE`RIA Wall. ♥□
Isika alpigena Börck. Isica lùcida Mench. Xylósteun alpigenum Lodd. Chamæcérasus alpigena Delarb.	THE LEYCESTERIA.
Cherry Woodbine.  Heckenkirsche, Ger.  Variety & 1056	<ol> <li>formòsa Wall.           <sup>♣</sup></li></ol>
2 sibírica Dec. & L. sibírica Vest.	
<ol> <li>(a.) microphýlla Willd.   Siberia 1057 The small-leaved Honeysuckle.  L. alpígena Sievers.</li> </ol>	Rubiàcea 1061
26. oblongifòlia Hook. North America fig. 822. 1057	I. CEPHALA'NTHUS L. 2 - 1061 THE BUTTON-WOOD.  1. occidentàlis L. 2 North America
The oblong-leaved Honeysuckle.  Xylósteum oblongifolium Goldie.  27. cærùlea L. & Eur. f. 823, 824. 1057	fig. 828, 829. 1061 The Western Button-wood.
The blue-berried Honeysuckle.  L. villôsa Mühl.  Nullôsteon villôsum Michx.	C. oppositifòlius Mænch. Swamp Globe Flower, Amer. Variety & 1062
Nylósteon Solónis Eaton. L. velulina Dec, L. altaica Pall. Xylóstcum cærùleum canadénse Lam.	2 brachýpodus Dec. ♥  Some other Species of Cephalánthus. 1062
Xylósteum canadénse Du Ham. Caprifòlium cærùleum Lam. Chamæcérasus cærùlea Delarb. L. pyrcnáica Pall, L. Pallási Led,	App. I. Half-hardy ligneous Plants belonging to the Order Rubiàceæ 1062 Pincknèya pûbens Michx. •   fig. 850.
28. (c.) orientàlis Lam. ♣ Asia Minor 1058	Pincknèya pibens Michx. P fig. 850.  Pincknèya pubéscen Pers. Cinchona carolinina Poir. Serissa fœ'tida Comm. T fig. 851. Ligicium japa'aicum Thunb.
The Oriental Honeysuckle, L. caucásica Pall. L. cæràlea Güld. Chamæeé rasus orientàlis laurifòlia Tourn.	Cinciona carotinuia Foir.  Serisas feet ida Comm. II. If ig. S31. Ligium japalaicum Thunb. Ligium jaridaicum Lini. Ligium jaridaicum Lini. Diyada fisticialda Lour. Buchota coprosmades L'Hérit. Diyada feetida Salisb. Spermacec fruitiona Dest.
29. ibérica Bieb. 4 1058 The Georgian Honeysuckle.  Xylósteon théricum Bieb.	Plócama péndula Ait. La Bartlíngia scopària Rchb.  Phtllis Noble I. La Phtlis I. La
a. Hardy Species of the Genus Lonleera belonging to the Division Islkæ of the Section Xylosteum, not yet introduced.	Anthospérmum æthiópicum L
L. Webbidna Wall. L. Govaninna Wall. L. angustifolia Wall. Some other Species.	B. triphylla Hort.  Houstonia coccinea Bot. Rep.  Manéttia glabra Cham. et Schlecht.  M. cordifòlia Mart.
V. SYMPHORICA'RPOS Dill. 44 1027, 1058	Lobeliàceæ. ♣ ⊔ 1063
THE ST. PETER'S WORT. Symphoricárpa Neck. Symphoria Pers. Anisánthus Willd.	Túpa salicifolia G. Don. # L
Lonicera sp. L.  1. vulgaris Michr & N Am f 825 1059	Lobèlia salicifidia Swt. Lobèlia arbèrea Forst. ? ** L. supérba Cham. **
The common St. Peter's Wort.  Lonicera Symphoricarpos L.  S. parviflora Desf.  Symphoria conglomerata Pers.	Campanulàceæ. # 1063
Symphòria glomerata Pursh.	Campánula aŭrea L.

Page

1063

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1063. 1064

Compósitæ. -

# # # \_ | # \_ | # E E | | % \_ |

Stæheline, Fr. and Ger.

 dùbia L. S. Europe fig. 832. 1064 The doubtful, or Rosemary-Icaved, Stahelina.

App. i. Half-hardy Species of Stahelina. 1065

I. STÆHELI'NA Lessing. 2

S. rosmarinifoliu Cass.

THE STÆHELINA.

Strebelina arboréscens L	
II. BA'CCHARIS R. Br. № #☐ 1063. 1065	
THE BACCHARIS, or Ploughman's Spikenard. Bacchanie, Fr. Buccharis, Ger.	
1. halimifòlia L. & N. Am. f. 833. 1065 The Sea-Purslane-leaved Baccharis, or the Groundsel Tree. Senècio arboréscens Hort. Kew.	
2. angustifòlia Pursh. & N. Amer. 1065 The narrow-leaved Baccharis, or Ploughman's Spikenard.	
B. glomeratiflora Mich. 2 1066 B. Droscóridis W. 2 1	
III. I'VA L. 2 1064, 1066	
1. frutéscens L. & N. Amer. f. 834. 1066 The shrubby Iva. Agéralo affinis pernviána frutéscens Pluk. Bastard Jesuit's Bark Tree.	
IV. SANTOLINA L. # 1064. 1066 THE SANTOLINA, or Lawender Cotton. Santoline, Fr. Hedigenphanze, Ger.	
1. Chamæcyparíssus L. # France fig. 835. 1067	
The Dwarf Cypress Santolina, or common La- vender Cotton.	
2. (C.) squarròsa W. n. Europe 1067 The squarrose (? leaved) Santolina. Abrotanum fæ'mina fòliis Erìcæ Moris.	
3. víridis W. z. Europe 1067 The green Santolina.	
4. rosmarinifòlia L. m. Spain f. 836. 1067 The Rosemary-Icaved Santolina.	
V. ARTEMI'SL1 Cass. ■ □ □ 1064. 1068	
THE ARTEMISIA.	
<ol> <li>Abrótanum L.   Europe fig 837, 1068  The Abrotanum Artentisia, or Southernwood.  Abrótanus más Dod.  Old Man.</li> </ol>	
Old Man. Armoise Aurone, Aurone des Jardins, la Citronetle, la Garderobe, Fr. Eberrante, Wermuth, Stabwurtz, Garten- wurtz, Ger. Let. Supp. and Port	
Abtotano, itali, opani, and root	
Varieties 4 1068 2 hùmile Hort. ■	

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3 tobolskiånum Hort. # A. tobolskiåna Lodd.
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Santónica L. a. Asia fig. 838. 1068
 The Santonica Artemisla, Tartarian Southernwood, or Wormseed. Artemisla fruticósa, §c., Gmel.

3. arboréscens L. Levant - 1069
The arborescent Artemisla, or Tree Worm-wood.

Absinthium arboréscens Lob. Absinte, Armoise en Arbre, Fr.

App. i. Other hardy Species of Artemisia. 1069
A. procèra #

VI. HELICHRY'SUM Lessing. 2.

THE HELICHRYSUM, or Everlasting Flower.

Part of Gnaphalium L.

1. Stæ`chas D. Don. . Europe - 1070
The Stæchas Helichrysum, or common\_Shrubby
Everlasting Flower.
Gnaphalium Stæ`chas L.
Stæ`chas citrina Dod.

App. i. Half-hardy Species of Helichrysum. 1070

H. fruiteans D. Don. T. \_\_\_\_ fig. \$10.

Astelma fruiteans Bot. Reg.
Gnuphaltium fruiteans
H. congestum D. Don. T. \_\_\_ fig. \$41.
Gnuphaltium congestum Lamb.
H. apiculatum Lodd.
H. diversifolium Lodd.
H. diversifolium Lodd.

VII. CINERA'RIA Lessing. # 1064. 1071

THE CINERARIA.

Cineraire, Fr.

Aschenpflauze, Ger.

1. marítima L. 2 J S. Europe 1071
The sea-side-inhobiting Cineraria, or the Sea
Ragwort.

Cinerària Dod. Jacoba'a marltima Bonp. Sicilian Ragwort.

App. i. Half-hardy Species of Cinerària. 1071 C. cruenta fig. 842.

C. láctea # \_\_\_\_ C. canéscens # \_\_\_\_ C. hýbrida # \_\_\_\_ C. populifolia # \_\_\_\_

App. I. Half-hardy Genera belonging to the Order Composite. - 1072

Page	Page
Osteospérmum phiferum L. Lifig. 848, 849, 850. Caléndula chrysanthemifolia Ven. Lifig. 851.	1. Tétralix L. v. N. Europe. f. 864. 1079
Muticia latifelia D. Don B. J. Co. 070	The four-leaved Heath.
Mutisia latifolia D. Don. A fig. 852. Dáhlia Cav.	E. botulifórmis Sal. E. barbárica Raii.
Atalanthus pinnatus D. Don. 12.	E. barbarica Ran.
Southus Truticosus Jaca. 1 6a 853	E. půmila Park. E. T. rùbra Hort. Eric. Wob.
Vernonia acutifòlia Hook.   A'ster argophýllus Lah.   Haxtonia argophýlla Caley.	The cross-lcaved Heath.
A'ster argophyllus Lab. # fig. 854.	Varieties # 1079
A. angustifolius Juca # t	1 rubra Hort. Eric. Wob. 12
A. aculeàtus Lab. # 1 fig. 855.	2 cárnea Loudon's H. B. 12
Chrysocoma Comaúrea L. # L fig. 856.	
Brachylæ'na nereifòlia Snt.	3 álba Hort. Eric. Wob. 12
Conyza caroliniensis Jacq.	4 Mackaiàna n.
A. angustifolius Jacq. \$\frac{\pm}{4}\$ d. aculeārus Lab, \$\frac{\pm}{4}\$ \] fig. \$55.  Chrysdooma Comaúrea L. \$\frac{\pm}{4}\$ \] fig. \$56.  Brachvlab ha nereifolia Snrt. \$\frac{\pm}{4}\$ \]  Conýac carolinieïus Jacq. \$\frac{\pm}{4}\$ \]  Podánthna Miflyui Lindl. \$\frac{\pm}{4}\$ fig. \$57.  Culcitium Sulciemus Suc. \$\frac{\pm}{4}\$ fig. \$57.	E. Mackaiàna Bab.
Culcitium salicinum Spr. Link.  Cacàlia salicina Lab.  Cacàlia L.  Cacàlia L.	2. cinèrea L. v. N. Europe f. 865. 1079
Cacalia L.	The grey Heath. E. mutábilis Salisb.
Franzèria artemisióndes W. #	E. mutabilis Sallsb. E. hùmilis Neck.
(E'dera prolifera Thunh # 1	E. tenuifòlia, Ger.
Pyrèthrum fœniculàceum W. En. # 1 fig. 859.	E. c. rubra Bedf. Hort. Eric. Wob.
Ismèlia maderénse 🗷 📖	Varieties 2 1080
Athanàsia pubéscens L	2 atropurpùrea Lodd. n
Piéntza flabellifórmis W. #1	3 álba Lodd. n
Piéntza flabellifórmis W. # Tanacètum flabellifórme L'Hérit.	4 pállida Lodd, n
Eriocéphalus africanus L. T. Senècio élegans plèna rùbra Bot. Mag. T.	
S. lilácinus Link. #	5 carnéscens Lodd. r.
Tarchonauthus camphoratus Lam.	6 prolífera Lodd. n.
Eriócoma frágrans D. Don. Various other genera of Compósitæ.	7 strícta Lodd, ±
	3. arbòrea L. A South Europe - 1080
	The Tree Heath.
Epacridàceæ.   ■ □ 1075	E. scoparia Thunb., exclusive of the synon
Stynhèlia R. Br.	E. cáffra L. E. tríflóra Berg.
Stenanthèra pinifòlia R. Br. #	E. procèra Sal.
Stenanthera pinifòlia R. Br. # Styphelfa pinifòlia Spreng. Cyathòdes glanca Labit.         Trochocarpa glinica Spreng.	**
Trochocdrpa glnica Spreng.	Varieties ♣ 1080 2 stylòsa Don's Mill. ♣
C. Oxycedrus R. Br. C. acerosa R. Br.	
Lissánthe sápida R. Br	3 squarròsa Hort.
L. subulàta 🎟 L.	4 minima Hort, #
L. strigòsa	4. (a.) polytrichifòlia Sal. Port. 1080 The Polytrichum-leaved Heath.
L. daphnöldes L. J. cilita L. cilita L. J. cilita L. C	The Polytrichum-leaved Heath.
Leucopògon lanceolàtus R. Br. =	? É. arborca var. ? E. c. stylòsa Hort.
In cuitata  Leucopògon lanceolàtus R. Br.  Styphélia lanceolàta Sm. Styphélia lanceolàta Andr.  L. Richei R. Br.  L. piculitais Sm. L. pajeulitais Sm. L. pajeulitais Sm. L. pajeulitais Sm. L. pajeulitais Sm. L. pageulitais	
L. Richei R. Br. # infig. 860.	5. (a.) codonòdes Lindl.  Europe
L. polystáchyus Lodd. L. apiculátus Sm.	fig. 866. 1080
L. parviflorus Lindl.	The bell-shaped-flowered Heath.
	6. austràlis L Spain fig. 867. 1081
M. dibens M. lineata M. Lineata	The southern Heath.
	E. pistillaris Sal.
M. scopana - fig. 861.0  Trochocarpa faúrina R. Br. fig. 861.0  Styphélia cornifolia Rudge.	7. stricta Donn Italy fig. 868, 1081
E'pacris grandiflora Sm. = i fig. 862.	The upright Heath.
Styphelia cornifolia Rudge. E'pacris grandiflora Sm.   E. longiflora Cav. Lysinèma R. Br.  Lysinèma R. Br.	E. multicaúlis Sal.
Andersbnia sprengelimas R. Br. # 1 fig. 863.  Sprengėlia incarnata Bot. Cab. #	E. córsica Dec.
Sprengėlia incarnata Bot. Cab.	E. ramulosa Viv.
Sphenotoma gracilis S.nt	8. ciliàris L. Portugal fig. 869. 1081
Various other Genera of Compósitæ.	The ciliated-leaved Heath.
	9. sícula Schonberg. Sicily - 1082
Ericaceæ 1076	The Sicilian Heath.
***************************************	II. GYPSOCA'LLIS Sal
	1076. 1082
Sect. I. Eri'ceæ 1076	The Gypsocallis, or Moor Heath.
* 1 1 0 2 4 4 4 1 m m m _	Ericæ of others.
* * *	1. vàgans Sal. # England fig. 870. 1082
	The wandering Gypsocallis, or Cornish Moor
§ i. Eríceæ normàles. 🛎 n. s. 🚊 🗀 1076	11cum.
I EDIOL D D	Erica vigans L.
I. ERICA D. Don. # 1076, 1079	Erica vaga Sal. Erica multiflora Huds.
THE HEATH.  Erica sp. of L. and other authors.	Erica aiayma Stokes.
briod sp. of Li and other admors.	Erica purpur dscens Lam.
	1 2

1082 l'arieties n. -2 pállida Dou's Mill, n. 3 rubéscens Bree. n. 4 purpuráscens Bree. n. 5 álba Don's Mill. n. 6 tenélla Don's Mill. 11 2. multiflora D. Don. n. South Europe fig. 871. 1083 The many flowered Gypsocallis. nany nowered vypsocanis. Erica multiflöra L. Erica juniperfidiia, \$c., Gavidel. Erica multiflöra lonzi-pedicellata Wendl. Erica peduncularis Presl. Germany 3. cárnea D. Don. n. fig. 872. 1083 The flesh-colour-flowered Gypsocallis. Erlea cárnea L. Sp. Erlea herbecca L. Diss. Erlea saxátilis Sal. 4. mediterrànea D. Don. \* S. Eur. 1083 The Mediterranean Gypsocallis. Erlea mediterranea L. Erlea lùgubris Sal. III. CALLU'NA Sal. 2 - 1076, 1084 THE CALLENA.
Erica sp. L. and others. 1. vulgàris Sal. 2. Europe -- 1084 The Ling, or Heather. Erica vnlgaris L. La Bruyere, Fr. Heide, Ger. Lyng, Dan. Varieties & - 1084 1 purpurea Don's Mill. & 2 spiiria Don's Mill. 2

Liung, Swed. Erica, Ital. Brczo, Span. Urze, Port. Weresk, Russ. 3 decumbens Don's Mill. & 4 tomentòsa Don's Mill. 2. 5 álba Don's Mill. 2 6 flòre plèno Don's Mill. 2 7 fòliis variegàtis Don's Mill. 2. 8 aurea Don's Mill. 2 9 coccinea Don's Mill. 2. 10 spicata Don's Mill. 2. 11 àtro-rubens & 12 serótina & App. I. List of hardy Species and Varieties of Ericaeca belonging to the Group Erleea

App. II. Arrangement of the hardy Heaths included in the preceding List; showing which of them are in Flower, in the open Garden, every Mouth in the Year; and the Colour of the Flower, and the Height of cach. - 1088

burnénsis."

normales, of which Plants are cultivated for Sale in the Tooting Nursery; with some additional Names from the " Hortus Wo-

- 1086

App. III. List of Cape Heaths which wil stand in the open Air, in Autumn, or the middle of Winter, without Protection, with Fahrenheit's Thermometer 7 or 8 Degrees below Freezing, without suffering in any way from such a Degree of Cold. . - 1089 Callista acuminăta (Ertea L.) Bot. Cab. fig. 873.

2 păllida Hort. Brit.
combsa Hort. Kew. Ic.
2 âlba Andr. Heath.
3 rūbra Wendt. E.
ferruginea Andr. Heath.
hyacinthöides Andr. Heath.
tenuilbra Andr. Heath.
2 âlba Hort. Brit.
3 lūtea. 3 lûtea. tetragona Andr. Heath. C. pugionifolia Sal. ventricosa Bot Mag. 2 coccinea. 3 stellifera. 4 cárnea. 5 álba. 6 supérba. 7 erécta. 8 nàna. 8 nåna.

8 nåna.

Ceràmia (Erica L.) serpyllifðlla Lodd. fig. \$74.

Dasyánthes (Erica L.) Sparmánnu Andr. Heath.

D. dispera A. H.

D. hystricifiðra U. T.

Désmia (Erica L.) conférta Andr. Heath. fig. 875.

Erica aggregāta Wendl. Eric. fig. 876.

2 álba Hort. Brit.

campanuláta Andr. Heath.

cerinthöides Eat. Mag.

1 glabriúscula Sæt.

2 hispida Sæt.

3 måjor H. Wob.

4 minor H. Wob.

5 nåna H. Wob.

6 supérba Roll. 6 supérba Roll. congésta Wendl. Eric. corifolia. corifolia.
E. articulăris B. M.
E. calyclna A. H.
Lamprôtis cortifilia Don's Mill.
cupréssina Roll.
globbas Andr. Heath.
glomerăta Andr. Heath.
gracilis Wendl. Eric.
hispidula.
leucanthēra leucanthèra. lùcida Andr. Heath.
? Lampròtis lùcida Don's Mill.
'margaritàcea Andr. Heath. montàna péndula Lodd. perlàta. pubéscens.

1 mājor II. Brit.
2 minor Roll.
3 pubescentior II. Brit.
4 verna II. Wob.
ramentācea Andr. Heath.
setācea Andr. Heath.
setācea Andr. Heath.
Eursfepis (Erlea L.) triflora Wendl. Erie.
Gypsoeāllis (Erlea L.) intertéxta Lodd., fig. 871.
longipedunculāta Bot. Cal.
nigrita Don's Mill.
Pāchysa physõdes Bot. Mag., fig. 878, 879.
Syringodea cruenta Andr. Heath.
2 supērba Holt.
curvillora Andr. Heath.
1 aurāntia.
2 rūbra. pubéscens. 2 rubra. diáphana Don's Mill. Ewerona Andr. Heath. 2 glàbra. 3 specidsa.

4 longiflòra.

5 pilòsa.

exudans Lodd.

Page

```
Page
grandifldra Bot. Mag.
      I hamilis.
      2 supérba.
ignéscens Andr. Heath. ? longiflòra Bot. Cal.
mammosa Andr. Heath.
      2 minor.
      3 pállida.
4 ròsea.
? tùmida Bot. Reg.
verticillàta Andr. Heath.
2 major.
viridéscens Bot. Cal.
```

App. IV. List of Cape Heaths which are tenderer than those mentioned in the preceding List, and which, when exposed to the Degree of Cold there stated, will be injured by it, but will not suffer, although fully exposed to a Temperature 4 or 5 Degrees below Freezing.

Blæ`ria cricöides fig. 880. Erica Blæ`ria Wendl. Coll.

Callista (Erica L.) comosa Wendl. Eric.

l álba. 2 rubra. Coventryana Lodd. daphueflora. muudula Lodd. mindula Loda.

2 màjor Lodd.
pellùcida Andr. Heath.

2 rùbra H. Wob.
præ'gnans Bot. Cal.

2 coccinea H. Wob.

Ceràmla (Erica L.) nrceolàris Hort. Kew. Icon. fig. 881

? articulàris Don's Mill. E'ctasis Sebàna

Erlea Sebana aurántia Andr. Heath.

2 fúsca. 3 lútea. 4 minor.

Erica assúrgens.

assúrgens.
2 mājor.
2 mājor.
Bopplandiána Bot. Cab.
2 spicāta.
cerinthöldes Bot. Mag.
1 mājor H. Wob.
2 minor H. Wob.
nāna H. Wob.
decora Andr. Heath.
depréssa Andr. Heath. depréssa Andr. Heath. mollissima.

Persóluta.

2 álba. 3 rùbra. propéndens Andr. Heath. pubéscens.

1 major H. Wob. 2 minor H. Wob. 3 vérna H. Web.

quadriflòra. refléxa.

2 rubra. rubens.

pedunculàris Sal. viscària Hort. Kew. Icon.

viscària Hort. Kew. Icon.
cylindrica.
divaricàta Lodd.
gélida Bot. Cab.
incarnàta Andr. Heath.
triviàlis M'Nab.
Eurýlepis (Erica L.) álbens Bot. Mag. fig. 882. Halicácaba Andr. Heath.
Eurystègia (Erica L.) triceps Bot. Cab. fig. 883.
Gypsocállis (Erica L.) nudifibra Sm. Icon.
Lophándra (Erica L.) chibica Andr. Heath. fig. 884.
2 minor H. Wob.
3 màjor Hort. Brit.
Lámprotis (Erica L.) calycina Andr. Heath. fig. 885.
Páchysa (Erica L.) báccaus Bot. Mag.

Syringòdea (Erlea L.) abiétina.
? clavæflòra Don's Mill.
colòrans Bot. Reg.
concinna Andr. Heath.
discolor Andr. Heath. elàta Andr. Heath. Ewcrana Andr. Heath. 2 glàbra. 3 speciòsa

4 longiflòra. 5 pilòsa.

Linnæena. S. linnæöides Andr. Heath. S. perspicua Hort. Kew.

2 supérba. linnæ*ôldes* Audr. Heath. perspícua *Wendl. Erie*. 2 nàna.

radiàta Andr. Heath.
2 discolor.
simpliciflora Wendl. Eric.
spicata Andr. Heath.
2 pállida H. Wob.

tubiflora Andr. Heath. vestita. l álba.

2 incarnata. 3 purpurea. 4 ròsca. 5 fúlgida. 6 coccinea. 7 li)tea.

8 mutábilis. 9 élegans.

App. V. List of a few of the larger Specimens of exotic Heaths, cultivated in the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh; with their Dimensions, &c., as taken from the Plants, 12th July, 1836. -

App. VI. Culture of the hardy and halfhardy Species and Varieties of Ericeæ belonging to the Group Ericeæ normàles. - 1094

§ ii. Androme'de.E. T I I 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 m m 12 上 米 & +

IV. ANDRO'MEDA L. 1077. 1105 THE ANDROMEDA

Polifolia Buxbaum. Andromeda sp. L.

1. polifòlia L. = Europe fig. 889. 1106

The Poly-leaved-Andromeda, or Moorwort.
Rhododéadron polifolium Scop.
Wild Rosemary, Poly Mountain, Marsh
Cistus, Moorwort, Marsh Holy Rose.
Andromède, Fr. and Ger.

Varieties 🕶 - 1106 1 angustifòlia Lodd. # fig. 890.

2 ericöides 🕰

3 grandiflòra Lodd. # fig. 891.

4 latifòlia Lodd. n. fig. 892.

5 minima #

6 revolùta Lodd. n. fig. 893.

7 scótica z. 8 strícta n.

2. rosmarinifòlia Pursh. n Newfoundland

The Rosemary-leaved Andromeda.

A. polijölia Michx.

Page

Page V. CASSIOPE D. Don. 12. -1077, 1107

THE CASSIOPE. Andromeda sp. L. et Pall.

1. hypnoides D. Don. . N. Europe fig. 894, 1107

The Hypnum-like Casstope. Andromeda hypnoides L. &c.

2. tetragòna D. Don. - N. America fig. 895. 1107 The four-cornered-branched Cassiope. Andrómeda tetragona L.

App. i. Hardy Species of Cassiope not yet introduced. - 1107

C. lycopodiöldes D. Don. Andromeda lycopodiöldes Pall.

C. erlcöldes D. Don.

Andrómeda ericoldes Pall.

C. Redówskii G. Don.

Andrómeda Redówskii Cham. et Schlecht.
C. Mertensidna G. Don.

Andrómeda Mertenslàna Bongard.

C. fastigiàta D. Don.

Andrómeda fastigidta Wall, Pl. Par. Andrómeda cupressifórmis Wall, MSS. VI. CASSA'NDRA D. Don. 12

> 1077. 1108 THE CASSANDRA. Andromeda sp. L. and others.

1. calyculàta D. Don. n. North America fig. 896. 1108

The calyculated Cassandra. Andrómeda calyculáta L.

Varieties n. -- 1108

1 ventricòsa Sims. n.

2 latifòlia Lodd. n. 3 nàna Sims. 2.

2. (c.) angustifòlia G. Don. v. N. Amer.

fig. 897. 1108 The narrow-leaved Cassandra. Andrómeda culyculida g\*angustifòlia Alt. Andrómeda angustifòlia Pursh. Andrómeda crispa Desf. et Liuk.

VII. ZENO'BIA D. Don. 32 20 1077. 1108

THE ZENORIA Andromeda sp. Michx.

1. speciòsa D. Don. 🚇 🛥 Carolina fig. 898. 1109

The snowy flawered Zenebia.

Andrómeda speciósa Michx.

Varieties 2 xx - 1109

2 nítida Pursh. 2 4 fig. 899. 3 pulvernlénta Pursh. 2 1 f. 900. Andrómeda pulverulénta Bartr. Andrómeda cassinefòlia β Vent. Andrómeda speciósa var. y glaúca Wats.

Andromeda dealbala Lindl. Audrómeda ovata Soland MSS.

VIII. LYO'NIA Nutt. Y & = 24 12. 1077, 1109

THE LIVONIA. Andromeda sp. L. and various others. A. Leaves evergreen.

I. ferruginea Nutt. \* N. America 1109 The rusty-looking Lyonia.

Andrómeda ferruginea Walt.

Andrómeda ferruginea β fruticosa Michx.

2. rígida Nutt. 🛎 North America 1110 The rigid-leaved Lyonia. Andrómeda ferruginea Willd.

Andrómeda ferruginea l arboréscens Mx. Andromeda rigida Pursh.

3. marginata D. Don. n. North America fig. 902. 1110

The marginated-leaved Lyonia. Andrómeda marginata Du Ham. Andrómeda cerideca Willd. Andrómeda licida Lam. Andrómeda mariana Jacq.

Variety 11. - 1110 2 rubra Lodd. n. fig. 900.

B. Leaves deciduous.

4. mariana D. Don. za North America fig. 903. 1110

The Maryland Lyonia.

Andrómeda maridna L.

Variety 2 - 1111 2 oblónga Swt. 1

5. racemòsa D. Don. & N. America IIII The racemose-flowered Lyonla. Andrómeda racemosa L. Andrómeda paniculàta Walt.

6. arbòrea D. Don. Y N. America 1111 The Tree Lyonia. Andromeda arborea L.

7. paniculàta Nutt. 2 N. Am. f. 904. 1111 The panicled-flowered Lyonia. Andrómeda paniculata L.

8. salicifòlia Wats. 2 N. Am. f. 905. 1111 The Willow-leaved Lyonla.

9. frondòsa Nutt. 🚨 N. America 1112 The branchy Lyonia. Andromeda frondôsa Pursh.

10. multiflora Wats. = North America fig. 906. 1112 The many-flowered Lyonia.

11. capreæfòlia Wats. 2 North America fig. 907. 1112 The Goat-Willow-leaved Lyenia.

App. i. Doubtful Species of Lyonia not yet introduced. - 1112

L. rhomböldális G. Don. Andrómeda rhomböldális N. Du Ham.

IX. LEUCO'THÖE D. Don. # 12. 1077. 1113

> Тив Leucotnöe. Andrómeda sp. of authors previously.

North America 1. axillaris D. Don.

fig. 908. 1113 The axillary-racemed Leucothöe Andromeda axillaris Solander.

D. D	n
Variety ♣ 111; 2 longifòlia ♣ Andrómeda longifòlia Pursh.	
Andrómeda longifólia Pursh. Andrómeda Walteri Willd. 2. spinulòsa G. Don. ± North America	Variety # 1116
fig. 909. 111; The spinulose-tooth-leaved Leucothbe. Andromeda spinulosa Pursh. Andromeda Catesbæ'i Walt.	
3. acuminata G. Don North America	THE ARBUTUS, or Strawberry Tree.  Andráchne Clus. A'rhulus sp. L.
fig. 910. 111; The acuminate-leaved Leucothõe. Andrómeda acuminata Alt. Andrómeda licida Jacq. Andrómeda populifilia Lam. Andrómeda reticulita Walt. Andrómeda reticulita Walt. Andrómeda reticulita Walt.	Sanabeere, Ger. Abbatro, Ital.
Andrómeda populifilia Lam. Andrómeda reticuleita Walt, Andrómeda formosissima Bartr. Andrómeda lauirina Michx. Pipe-stem-wood, Amer.	1. U`nedo L. 2  S. Europe f. 919. 1117  The Unedo Arbutus, or Strawberry Tree.  L'Arbousier commun, Arbousier des Py- rénées, Fraisier en Arbre, Fr.  Erdbereartige Sandbeere, Ger.  Komaå, Mod. Greek.
. floribúnda D. Don. Morth America	Varieties. 9 # 1117
fig. 911. 111- The numerous-flowered Leucothöe. Andrómeda floribúnda Lyons.	2 rûber Ait. 1 ±
5. spicàta G. Don. * N. Am. f. 912. 111- The spicate-racemed Leucothöe. Andrómeda spicata Wats.	3 plènus Ait. 4 4 schizopétalus 4 5 integrifòlius Sims. 4
X. PIERIS D. Don. 1 - 1077. 111-	6 crispus 🛎
The Pieris.  Andrómeda sp. Wallich.	2. hýbrida Ker. 🕈 🛎 Hybrid
t. ovalifòlia D. Don. 1 Nepal f. 913. 111. The oval-leaved Pieris. Andrómeda capifòlia Wall. Andrómeda capricida Ham. MSS.	A. andrachnöides Link.
App. i. Half-hardy Species of Piëris not ye	
P. formòsa D. Don. P. formòsa Wall. Andrómeda formòsa Wall. Andrómeda fonecolèth Wall. Andrómeda fonecolèth Wall. Andrómeda fonecolèth Wall. Andrómeda fonecolèth Wall. Andrómeda jupónica D. Don. By 11. Andrómeda jupónica Thunb.	3. Andráchne L. T Levant pl.193, 120 The Andrachne Arbutus. A. integrifòtia Lam. Andráchne Theophrásti Clus. Andráchne Park. Theatr. Adrachne park. Theatr. Adrachne fo Theophrastus. Andrachla, Mod. Greek.
XI. PHYLLO'DOCE Sal. = 2.	
THE PHYLLODOCE.  Andrómeda sp. L.  Menzièsia sp. Swartz and Smith.	1. With serrated leaves Tourn. 2 With large oblong fruit, Tourn
1. taxifòlia Sal Europe f. 915. 111. The Yew-leaved Phyllodoce.	S. With large compressed fruit  Tourn.
Menziêsia cærùlea Swz. Andrómeda eærùlea L. Andrómeda tarifòlia Pall. Erlea cærùlea Willd.	2 serratifòlia fig. 821 ¶ ☐ A. serratifòlia Nois.  4. procèra Douglas. ★ N. America 1121 The tall Arbutus.
2. empetrifórmis D. Don. L. N. Americ fig. 916. 111	5. tomentòsa Pursh. N. America 1123
The Empetrum-like Phyllodoce.  Menzièsia empetriformis Sm.	The downy Arbustus.  Arctostáphylos tomentòsa Lindl.  Variety # 1129
XII. DABŒ`CIA D. Don. # 1077. 111	2 nùda Hook. et Arn. #
Erìea sp. Lin. Andrómeda sp. Lin. Menzièsia sp. Juss.	6. densiflora H. B. et Kunth. Mexico
I. polifòlia D. Don. = Ireland	App. i. Hardy Species of A'rbutus not ye
fig. 917, 918. 111 The Poly-leaved Dabœcia. Andrômeda Dabæcia Lin. Syst. Erica Dabæcia Lin. sp. Menziesta Dabæcia Dec.	A. laurifòlia L. A. Menzièsii Pursh. A. cordifòlia
Menzièsia Daba°cia Dec. Erica hibérniea, &e., Ray.	Arctostáphylos cordifòlia Lindl. A. glaúca Arctostáphylos glaúca Lindl.

2. Shallon Pursh. n. N. Am. f. 926. 1126 App. ii. Half-hardy Species of A'rbutus, 1122 A. canariénsis Lam. L. fig. 922.
A. petiolàris H. B. et Kuuth.
A. threus Hook. et Aen.
A. xalapénsis H. B. et Kuuth.
A. möllis H. B. et Kuuth.
A. ferruginea L. The Shallon Gaultherla. App. i. Half-hardy Species of Gaultheria. 1126 G. fragrantissima D. Don. 1 L. G. fragrans D. Don. A'rbutus laurifolia Hamil. XIV. ARCTOSTA'PHYLOS Adans. App. ii. Hardy and half-hardy Species of - 1078, 1123 x 2 Gaulthèria, not yet introduced. - 1126 THE BEARBERRY. Uva-úrsi Dod. G. nummulariöides D. Don. G. ciliàta Cham. et Schlecht. Several other Species A'rbutus sp. L. 1. Uva-úrsi Spreng. & Europe XVII. EPIGÆ'A L. & - 1078, 1126 fig. 923. 1123 THE EPIGEA. The common Bearberry.
A'rbutus Uva-ursi L. Meméculum Michx. A'rhutus Urva-úrsi L.
A'rhutus buxifòtia Stokes.
Ura-ursi buxifòtia Sal.
Bear berries, Bear-urhortle-berries, Eng.
Barentraube, Barenbecre, Ger.
Becreuduuif, Dutch.
La Basserole. Fr.
Urva d'Orzo, Ital.
Urva de Oso, Span.
Uva de Ursa, Port.
Uva-ursi, in works of most old Botanists. May Flower, Nova Scotla. North America - 1127 1. rèpens L. 🛻 The creeping Epigæa. XVIII. PHALEROCA'RPUS G. Don. - 1078, 1127 THE PHALEROCARPUS. Vaccinium L. Gaulthèria Pursh. Oxycóccus Nutt. A'rbutus Lam. 2. alpina Spreng. & Europe - 1123 The Alpine Bearberry.
A'rbutus alpina L. 1. serpyllifòlia G. Don. ... N. Amer. 1127
The Wild-Thyme-leaved Phalerocarpus.
Vacchium hispidulum L. App. i. Half-hardy Species of Arctostaphylos not yet introduced. -A. polifòlia H. B. et Kunth. Andrómeda ledifolia Humb. A. glaucéscens H. B. et Kunth. A. pungens H. B. et Kunth. A. Hookeri G. Don. A'rhulus pángens Hook. Gaulthèria serpyllifolia Pursh. A'rbutus filiformis Lam. Oxycóccus hispidulus Pers, XIX. CLE'THRA L. 1 🗆 🗷 🕿 🗆 🛎 🗆 XV. PERNE'TTYA Gaud. # L 1078. 1127 1078. 1124 THE CLETHRA. Cuellària R. et P. THE PERNETTYA. 1. mucronata Gaud. & Terra del Fuego 1. alnifòlia L. 🛎 N. Amer. f. 927. 1128 fig. 924. 1124 The Alder-leaved Clethra. C. aluifolia var. a denudata Ait. The mucronate.leaved Pernettya. A'rbutus mucronata L. 2. (a.) tomentòsa Lam. . N. America - 1124 2. pilòsa G. Don. Mexico fig. 928, 929. 1128 The pilose, or hairy, Pernettya.
A'rbutus pilosa Grah. The downy Clethra.
C. alnifolia β pubéscens Ait.
C. incàna Pers. App. i. Hardy Species of Pernéttya not yet introduced. - 1125 3. (a.) paniculàta Ait. & N. Amer. 1128 P. microphylla Gaud. P. microphylla Gaud.
A'rhitus microphylla Forst.
A'rhitus serpyllifoliu Lam.
P. Myrsinites G. Don.
Andromeda Myrsiniles Lam. The panicled-flowered Clethra. 4. (a.) acuminata Micha. 2 N. America 1128 App. ii. Half-hardy Species of Peruéttya. 1125 The acuminated-leaved Clethra. APP. t. Hards and Arbudus empetrifolia Lindl.
Arbudus empetrifolia Lindl.
Arbudus pumila Wild.
Andrómeda empetrifolia Lam.
P. pamila Gaud. —
L. ramilia Gaud. —
P. cavanilisciona (f. Don.
Andrómeda prostrata Cav.
P. purpinea D. Don.
P. ciliáris D. Don.
P. ciliáris D. Don. C. montana Bartr. 5. (a.) scabra Pers. 2 North America 1128
The rough-leaved Clethra. App. i. Half-hardy Species of Clethra. 1129 C. arbòrea Ait. fig. 930.
C. ferruginea R. et P. L.
C. linifòlia Swarts.
Tinus occidentalis L.
Other species of Clèthra XVI. GAULTHE'RIA L. " ... 1078. 1125 THE GAULTHERIA. App. I. Half-hardy Genera belonging to the North America 1. procumbens L. : Section Ericca and & Andromedew of the

fig. 925. 1125

The procumbent Gaultheria.

Partridge Berry, Mountain Tea, Spring Winter Green, Sm. Order Ericacea. -

Agarista boxifolla G. Don. . Andromeda buxifolia Lam.

Sect. II. RHODO'REÆ 1129	7. caucasicum Pall. ** Caucasus
	fig. 934. 1136
	The Caucasian Rhododendron.  Varieties * 2 - 1136
XX. RHODODE'NDRON L. 3	Varieties   2 stramineum Hook.   1136
THE RHODODENDRON, or Rose Bay. Azàlea sp. of authors.	3 pulchérrimum Lindl. =
Khodóra L.	4 Nobleànum Hort.
Chamærhododéndros Tourn. Rhododendron, Fr., Ital., and Span.	8. punctàtum Andr. * North America
Alphalsam, Ger.	fig. 935, 1136
§ i. Pónticum D. Don. 2 = 12 1131	The dotted-leaved Rhododendron, R. ferrugineum var. minus Pers. R. minus Michx.
1. pónticum L Pontus fig. 931. 1131	R. minus Michx. R. punctàtum var. minus Wats.
The Pontic Rhododendron.	Variety <b>±</b> 1137
Varieties № # 1131 2 obtùsum Wats. #	2 màjus Ker. 🛎
3 myrtifòlium Lodd.	9. ferrugineum L. z. Eur. f. 936. 1137
4 Smíthii Swt.	The rusty-leaved Rhododendron.
5 Lòwii Gard. Mag. <b>a</b> 6 azaleöides <b>a</b>	Variety 1137 2 álbum <i>Lodd.</i> <del>11</del> .
R. azaleöidcs Desf.	
R. p. subdeciduum Andr	10. (?f.) hirsutum L. n. fig. 937. 1137 The hairy Rhododendron.
Subvaricty ? 🌺 🐞 R. p. a. odoràtum Lodd. Cat.	Variety 1137
Nursery Varieties.	2 variegàtum 🕦
angustifollum 1151 angustissimum 1151 arbustissimum - 1151 arbutifolium 1151	11. setòsum D. Don. n _ Nepal - 1137
bromeliæfölium 1131   bullatum 1131	The bristly Rhododendron,  R. macrophyllum D. Don. = 1138
Album   1131	
contórtum 1131 crispum 1131 fl. pièno 1131	§ ii. Lepípherum D. Don. ** * 1138
crispum 1131 fl. plėno 1151 fol. argėnteis 1131 fol. aireis 1131 fol. marginàtis 1131	12. lappónicum Wahl. 2 N. Europe
Iol. marginatis 1131	fig. 938. 1138 The Lapland Rhododendron.
incarnàtum	Azàlea lappónica L. Azàlea ferruginea Hort.
intermèdium . 1131 Kalmingfolium - 1131 macrophyflum - 1131 niváticum - 1151	13. däùricum L. # Siberia f. 939. 1138
obtůsum 1131	The Dahurian Rhododendron.
Obtusum	Variety n 1139
spectabile 1131   violàcenm 1151	2 atrovirens Ker. 11. R. lepidotum Wall.
2. máximum L N. Amer. f. 932. 1134	- 1159
The largest Rhododendron.	§ iii. Chamæcistus D. Don. 2 1139
Varieties <b>±</b> 1131   2 álbum <i>Hort</i> . <b>±</b>	14. camtscháticum Pall. & Kamtschatka
3 hýbridum <i>Hook.</i> ■	fig. 940. 1139 The Kamtschatka Rhododendron.
R. frågrans Hort. R. hýbridum Lodd.	
3. (m.)purpùreum <i>G. Don.</i> № N. Am. 1135	15. Chamæcístus L. & Eur. f. 941. 1139 The Ground-Cistus Rhododendron.
The purple-flowered Rhododendron.	
R. máximum y purpureum Pursh. R. pónticum macrophýllum Lodd.	and the same of th
4. Púrshii G. Don. Morth America 1135	16. flàvum G. Don. (Azàlea póntica L.) ** Levant - fig. 942. 1140
Pursh's Rhododendron. R. máximum β álbum Pursh.	The Pontic, or common, Azalea.
5. catawbiénse Michx. North America	The Pontic, or common, Azalea.  Azdlea póntica L. Sp.  Azdlea arbórca L. Sp., ed. 1.
fig. 933. 1135   The Catawba Rhododendron.	Varieties and Hybrids.
Varieties 1135	A. p. 2 álba - 1140 3 aurántia - 1140 4 crocata - 1140
2 Russellianum Brit. FlGard.	5 cùprea 1140 6 flámmea 1140
3 tigrìnum <i>Hort.</i> <b>*</b> 6. chrysánthum <i>L.</i> <b>*</b> Siberia - 1135	3 auranta
The golden-flowered Rhododendron.	9 ignescens
R. officinale Salisb.	11 pallida 1140 12 tricolor 1140 <b>k</b>
	IV.

хc	CONTE	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	Page	Page Variation ab - 1142
17	nudiflorum Torr. (Azàlea nudiflora	rariettes =
11.	L.) N. America fig. 943. 1140	2 Mortèrii Swt. 2
	The naked-flowered Azatea.	3 fúlgidum Hook. \$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
	Azalea nudiflora L. Azalea periclymenoides Michx.	
	The American Honeysuckle.	20. canéscens G. Don. (A. (n.) canés-
	May Flowers; Wild, or upright, Honey- suckle, Amer.	cens Michx.) 2 Caronna - 1110
	Varieties and Hybrids - 1141	The canescent Azalea.  Azalea canéscens Michx.
	1 coccineum D. Don.	
	Azalea n. coccinca Slms.	21. viscosum Torr. (A. viscosa L.)
	2 rutilans D. Don, S	North America - lig. 947. 1149
	Azàlca n. rùtilans Ait. Azàlca periclymenoides rùtilans	The clammy-flowered Azalea.  Azalea viscosa L.
	rursn.	Varieties 4 1143
	3 cárneum D. Don. 2	2 ornàtum Swt. 2
	Azálea n. cárnea Ait. Azálea p. cárnea Pursh.	Varieties and Hybrids, according to
	4 album D. Don. ≈	Lodd. Cdt.
	Azálea n. álba Ait. Azálea p. álba Ait.	A. Varieties.
	5 papilionaceum D. Don.	A. v. z aroa - 1143
	Aralea D. Danitionacea Luisii.	5 penicillata 1143
	6 partitum D. Don. & Azalea p. partita Pursh.	
	7 polyandrum 11. 110% ==	9 variegata 1113
	Azilea n poluándra Pursu.	10 tions odose
	8 Governanum D. Don. & 1. 941.	B. Hýbridæ altaclerénses. Hybrids raised at High Clere.
	9 rùbrum <i>Lodd.</i> ≌ 10 exímium <i>D. Don.</i> ≌	- 1143
	Varieties and Hybrids, according to	12 actinàta 13 auròras
	Lodd. Cut.	15 calodéndron 1143
	A. v. 2 alba et rùbra - 1142 3 amœuna - 1142 4 bloda - 1142	16 calocóryphe - 1143
	4 blanda 5 cárnea	
	7 Cobúrgia 1142	20 endæ'mon
	8 colorata "	1115
	10 crispa - 1149	24 imperatrix
	12 discolor - 1149	
	14 flore pleno	2 20 Jasminotora - 1145 2 1 77 lépida - 1145 2 28 octrolètica - 1145 2 99 políkila - 1115
	16 globosa	30 póntica Howard 1143
	18 incana - 111	
	20 mirábilis - 114	2 52 regalis
	22 ochroleùca - 114	2 St myranora
	94 naliidosa	C. Hýbridæ bélgicæ. Hybrids raised in Belgium.
	25 papilionàcea	35 Agate 1143
	27 purpurascens - 11: 28 purpura	2 36 álbo pleno
	30 ruberrima	
	32 rubra - " 11	41 atro-rubens
	34 ratitans - 11	42 aurántia máxima 1143 12 43 blándida 1113 19 44 calendulàcea globòsa 1113
	36 staminea 11	19 44 Calendilacea globosa
	57 stellàta 11 38 tricolor 11 39 vària	fo   SuperDa-
	40 variábilis " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	16 coccinea máxima · · · · · 1113
	41 variegāta 11 42 versicolor 11 43 violacea 11	12 speciós 1143 42 47 concinna
		49 crocea 1143
	18. bicolor G. Don. (A. (n.) bicolo	50 cruénta - 1143
	Pursh.) (2 Carolina 11-	álba.
		élegans. exímia.
	Azalea n. bicolor Att.	globòsa. rùbra.
	19. calendulàceum Torr. (A. (n.) cale	n- spléndens 1143
	dulàcea Micha.) & Carolina	53 decus nortorum
	fig. 946. 11	55 cleeta 56 elegantissima - 1113
	The Marigold-flowered Azalea.  Azalea catendulacea Michx.	58 Ferrockii - 1143
	Azdlea nudiflora var. coccinca Ait.	59 flamboyante 1117

	A. v. 60 fúlgida 1113 61 fúlva 1143 62 glòria múndi 1143	App. i. Half-hardy Species of Rhododéndron (and Azùlea) 1146
	máxima.	§ i. Bodram. • #
	63 Gulicimus primus - 1143 64 bybrida coccifera - 1143 coccinea.	A. Species already introduced into British Gardens.
	nivea.	28. arbòreum Smith. 2 - Nepal
	rùbra. 66 lénida 1143	fig. 951. 1146
	67 lutea rubicunda 1143 68 magnífica 1143	The scarlet-flowered Tree Rhododendron. R. purpureum Hamilt. MSS.
	69 maritima incarnàta 1143	Varieties and Hybrids 1 1146
	71 mirábilis 1144 72 míxta triúmphans 1144	1 sanguineum Lindl. ? —
	75 miniata 1144 74 Morterii 1144	2 ròseum Swt. 1
	70 miniata - 1430 71 miniata - 1430 72 mixta triúmphans - 1144 73 miniata - 1144 74 norieir - 144 75 norieir - 144 76 nobilis - 1144 77 noritas antilléscens - 114 78 norieita - 1144 78 norieita - 1144	3 niveum Swt. I R. ålbum llamilt. MSS.
	78 noritata 1144 79 óptima 1144	R. a. fl. níveis D. Don. R. a. úlbum Wall.
	80 ornàta pállida 1144 81 picturàta 1144	4 cinnamòmeum 1 🔟
	82 pontica globòsa 1144 konink.	R. einnamömeum Wall.
	tricolor var.	5 venústum D. Don. Other Varieties and Hubrids of R.
	84 puichella 1141	Other Varietics and Hybrids of R. arboreum and other half-hardy
	86 récqui 1144 87 regina bélgica 1144 88 restantissima 1144	Species 1147 R. a. altaclerénse. fig. 952.
	89 rigida incarnàta 1144 90 robústa 1144	29. campanulàtum D. Don. = — Nepal
	91 rúbra aurántia 1144	fig. 953. 1147
	92 rubricàta 1144 93 sanguinea 1144	The bell-shaped-flowered Rhododendron.  R. barbatum Wall.  R. zeylánicum Lodd.  - 1148 - 1148
		R. zeylánicum Lodd 1148 R. strictum Lodd 1148
	96 speciósa 1144 97 speciosissima 1144 98 splémdens 1144	B. Species not yet introduced.
	99 spléndida	R. formòsum Wall.   -   -   1148   R. linearifolium Poir.   -   -   1148
	95 sevèra 1144 96 speciòsa 1144 97 speciosissima 1144 98 spléndens 1144 99 spléndida 1144 100 sulphirea 1144 101 supérba 1144 102 tricolor Jacobi 1141 Wolff.	§ ii. Pogonánthum. 📆
		30. anthopògon D. Don. 2 Nepal
	104 variegāta 1144 105 venústa 1144	fig. 954. 1148 The bearded-flowered Rhododendron. R. aromáticum Wall.
	106 venustissima 1144 107 versicolor 1144	
22.	glaucum G. Don. (A. (v.) glauca Ph.)	§ iii. Tsutsútsi D. Don.
	North America 1144	A. Indian half-hardy Azaleas in British Gardens.
	The glaucous-leaved Azalea.  Azèlea glaûca Pursh.	31. indicum Swt. (A. indica L.) # China
	Azálea viscôsa var. floribúnda Ait.	The Indian Azalea. fig. 955. 1148
23.	híspidum Torr. (A. (v.) híspida Ph.)	Azatea indica L.  Varieties and Hybrids ≝ ☐ 1149
	North America fig. 948. 1144	O whom forms Dougle Mill the 1
	The hispid Azalea.  Azalea hispida Pursh.	Azalea ladifilia phanicea Swt. Azalea ladifilia phanicea Hook.
	Azálea viscôsa var. glaúca Ait.	Azulea indica il. plèno Hook.
24.	nítidum Torr. (A. nítida Ph.) &	R. ledifolium Don's Mill.
	North America - fig. 949, 1144	2 pintentettiin Don's Suit.   Azalea indica phenicea Swi.  Azalea ledifolia phenicea Hook.  3 flore pleno \$\frac{a}{2}\]  Azalea ledifolia phenicea Hook.  4 ledifolium fig. 956. \$\frac{a}{2}\]  R. ledifolium fig. 956. \$\frac{a}{2}\]  R. ledifolium Don's Mill.  A. i. diba Lindl.  A. ledifolia Hook.  R. ledifolia Hook.  R. ledifolia Hook.  R. ledifolia Hook.
	The glossy-leaved Azalea.  Azalea nitida Pursh.	A. ledfolds Hook.  R. leuciathum Bunge.  5 pfilchrum Don's Mill. # A. i. pillchra Hott.  A. i. pillchra Hott.  R. pilchrum Swt.  R. i. var. y Smithii Smt.  6 ignéscens Sut. # 1  A. i. ignéscens Hort.  7 aurantiaeum G. Don. # 1  A. i. aurantiaga Hort.
0.5		R. púlchrum Swt. R. i. var. v Smithii Smi.
25	speciòsum G. Don. (A. speciòsa Willd.)   N. Amer. f. 950. 1145	6 ignéscens Sut. #
	The showy Azalea.	7 aurantiacum G. Don 🛎
	Azalea speciósa Willd. Azalea coccinea Lodd.	8 lûteum Swt. #
90		9 spathulatum Blum.
20.	arboréscens Torr. (A. arboréscens	10 grandiflorum Blum.
	Pursh.) * North America 1145 The arborescent Azalea.	A. i. later Hort.  9 spathulatum Blum. *  A. i. spathulata Hort.  10 grandiflorum Blum. *  A. i. grandiflora Hort.  11 angustifolium Blum. *  A. i. argustifolia Hort.  12 floribundum Blum. *  A. i. argustifolia Hort.  4. i. floribunda Hort.
	Azálca arboréscens Pursh.	12 floriblindam Blum.
	§ v. Rhodòra D. Don. 1 # 1145	13 Danielsianum
27	Rhodòra G. Don. (Rhodòra canadén-	A. i. floribinda Hort.  13 Daniels zierum # A. i. Danielsina Paston.  14 lateritum # A. i. laterita Lindi.
~ 1	sis L.) M. Amer. f. 951. 1145	15 variegàtum Btum.
	The Canada Rhodora.	A. i. varvegātā Lindl. 16 speciosum D. Don. 🛎 🔲 A. i. speciosa Hort.
	Rhodóra canadénsis L.	A. i. speciosa Hort. K 2

Page	Page
32. sinénse Swt. (A. sinénsis Lodd.)  China - fig. 957. 1149	1. proeúmbens L.   Britain and North  America - fig. 964. 1154
The Chinese Azalea. Azalea sinénsis Lodd.	The procumbent Azalea.
Varieties and Hybrids ■□	XXIV. LEIOPHY'LLUM Pers. 12
2 flavéscens Swt. = 1149  2 flavéscens Swt. = 1149  A 4. 4. flavéscens . 3 macránthum Don's Mill. & Azalea macrántha Bunge. R. niterus D. Don MSS.	The Leiophyllum. 1078. 1154  Annufrsine Pursh.  Fischera Swartz.  Lêdum buxifolium Berg.
Azàlea macrdutha Bunge. R. niteus D. Don MSS.	1. thymifolium Pers North America
R. reticulatum D. Don MSS. 11	fig. 965. 1154 The Thyme-leaved Leiophyllum. Lèdum buxifdlium Berg. Lèdum thymifolium Lam. Lèdum serpyllifolium L'Hérit.
B. Indian Azaleas not yet introduced.	Sand Myrtic, New Jersey.
R. scabrum Don's Mill. — - 1150  Azalea scabra. R. maximum Thunh.	L. prostràtum n 1155  Anmýrsine prostràta Swt.  Anmýrsine Lyòni Swt.
R. mucronàtum G. Don. — - 1150  Azàtea mucronàta Blum.  ? R. ledi folium (A. i., álba Lindl.).	XXV. LE'DUM L. # # 1078. 1155
R. Burmánni G. Don. 1150 Azalea rosmarini folia Burm 1150	The Ledum.  1. palústre L. v. N. Amer. f. 966. 1155
R. macrimum Thum.  R. macrimum Thum.  Azakea micronalda Blum.  R. ki ledifalium (A. i. diba Lindl.).  R. Burmánni G. Don.  Azakea romurinifyldin Burm.  R. mollis G. Don.  Azakea mollis Blum.  R. Louveiriàma G. Don.  Azakea puncibia Lour.	The Marsh Ledum. Lèdum silcsìacum Clus. Rosmarìnum sylvéstre Cam.
§ iv. Propagation and Culture of the half-hardy Species of Rhododéndron and Azalea.	Variety n - 1155 2 decúmbens Ait. n
XXI. KA'LMIA L. * 20 * 1078. 1151 THE KALMIA. American Laurel.	2. latifolium Ait. N. Am. f. 967. 1155 The broad-leaved Ledum, or Labrador Tree. L. grandandicum Retz.
1. latifòlia L. N. Amer. f. 959. 1151 The broad-leaved Kalmia.  Namerica Laurel Calica Bush, Calica	L. grantlandicum Retz. L. patústre Michx. Labrador Tea, Amer  3. canadénse Lodd.   N. Am. f. 968. 1150
Mountain Laurel, Calico Bush, Calico Flower, Amer.	The Canadian Ledum.
2. angustifòlia L. N. Am. f. 960. 1152 The narrow-leaved Kalmia. Sheep Laurel, Amer.	Sect. III. VACCINIEME D. Don. 1156
Variety <b>±</b> 1152 2 ovàta Pursh. <b>±</b>	XXVI. VACCINIUM L. * * = 7 x
3. glaúca Ait. n. N. Amer. f. 961. 1152 The glaucous-leaved Kalmia. K. potifólia Wangh.	The Whortleberry. Vitis ide'a Tourn. Airelle, Fr. Heidelberre, Ger.
Variety 2 1152	A. Leaves deciduous. 3
2 rosmarinifòlia Pursh. n. 4. euneàta Michx. n. N. America 1152	1. Myrtillus L. & Europe fig. 969. 1150 The Little-Myrtle-like Whortleberry, or common Bilberry, or Bleaberry.
The wedge-shaped-leaved Kalmia.  5. hirsùta Walt. N. Am. f. 962. 1152	Variety 22 115'
The hairy Kalmia.  K. ciliàta Bartr.	2. uliginòsum L. 4 Europe f. 970. 115'
XXII. MENZIE'SIA Smith. = 1078, 1152	The bog Whortleberry, or great Bilberry.  Myrtillus grándis Bauh.
The MexMesia.  1. ferruginea Sm. 2 N. Am. f. 963. 1153 The rusty-flowered Menziesia. M. urccoláris Salisb.	3. angustifòlium Ait. 22 N. Amer. 1150 The narrow-leaved Whortleberry. V. Myrtillus Michx.
a alabulàric Salich & N America 1153	4. cæspitòsum Michx. 4 N. Amer. 115. The tufted Whortleberry.
The globular-nowered menziesia.  M. Smithii Michx.	5. galèzans Michx. & N. America 115: The Gale-like Whortleberry. V. galiformis Smith.
Azūlea pilosa Lam. M. pilosa Pers.	6. tenéllum Ait. # N. Amer. f. 971. 115
XXIII. AZA`LEA D. Dou. * 1078. 1153	The delicate Whortleberry. V. pennsylvánicum Lam.
Azülea procumbens L. and many	Variety 115
authors. Loiscleària Desf. Chanælèdon Liuk.	7. ligústrinum Micha N. Amer. 115 The Privet-like Whortleberry.

8.	pállidum Ait. x North America 1159 The pale-flowered Whortleberry.	( ) Transcram Sint = madeira
9.	arbòreum Marsh. № N. America 1159 The Tree Whortleberry. V. diffusum Ait.	fig. 985, 986. 1164 The Bird-cherry-leaved Bear's Grape Whortle-berry.
10.	v. diffusum Ait. stamineum L. M. N. Am. f. 972. 1159 The long-mamened Whortleberry. v. dibum Pursh. v. clevatum Banks.	berry. V. Arctostáphylos Andr. V. madcrènse Link. V. caucásicum Hort. V. padifolium caucásicum Hort. B. Leaves evergreen.
	Variety 24 1160 2 álbum H. B. et Kunth. 24	23. caracasànum H. B. et Kunth. South America  The Caraccas Whortleberry.
11.	dumòsum Ait. & N. Am. f. 973. 1160 The bushy Whortleberry. V. frondosum Miehx. V. hirtétlum Ait.	24. Vitis idæ'a L. n. Europe f. 987. 1164 The Mount Ida Whortleberry, or Cowberry. Vitis idæ'a ribra Cam. The red Whortleberry.
	Variety ** 1160 2 hùmile Wats. **	25. (V.) buxifòlium Salisb. z. N. America
12.	corymbòsum L.   North America fig. 974, 975. 1160	fig. 988, 989. 1165 The Box-leaved Whortleberry. V. brachýcerum Michx.
	The corymbose-flowered Whortleberry. V. anw hit. V. disomorphum Michx. V. clevatum Hort.	26. myrtifòlium Michx. 2 N. Am. 1166 The Myrtle-leaved Whortleberry.
	V. album Lam.	27. nitidum Andr. 2. N. Am. f. 990. 1166 The glossy-leaved Whortleberry.
	Varieties № 1161 2 virghtum Ait. № fig. 976. 3 fuschtum Ait. № fig. 977.	28. crassifòlium Andr. L. N. America 1166 The thick-leaved Whortleberry.
	V. formosum Andr. V. virgatum Wats., not of Ait. 4 angustifolium. & V. virgatum var. angustifolium Wats.	29. ovàtum Pursh, N. Am, f. 991. 1166 The ovate-leaved Whortleberry.
13.	albiflòrum <i>Hook.</i> & N. Amer. 1161 The white-flowered Whortleberry. V. álbum Lam.?	30. canadénse Richards. N. Am. 1166 The Canada Whortleberry.
	V. álbum Lam.? mariànum Wats. № North America	31. Myrsinites Michx. v. N. America 1167 The Myrsine-like Whortleberry.
	fig. 978, 1162 The Maryland Whortleberry. V. marilándicum Lodd.	Varieties 2 1166 2 lanceolàtus Pursh, 2 3 obtusus Pursh, 2
15.	grandiflòrum Wats. ** North America fig. 979. 1162	32. humifûsum <i>Grah.</i> 2. N. America 1167 The trailing Whortleberry.
	The great-flowered Whortleberry.	App. i. Hardy Species of Vaccinium not yet
	elongàtum Wats. Se North America fig. 980. 1162	introduced 1167
	The elongated Whortleberry.	V. Myrtillus Cham. V. ovalifolium Smith.
17.	minutiflòrum Wats. # N. America	V. Chamissò <i>nis</i> Bongaro. V. <i>Myrddhu</i> Cham. V. ovalifòlium Smith. V. parvifòlium Smith. V. saltcinum Cham.
	fig. 981. 1162	V. cylindráceum Smith. V. cylindráceum Smith. V. obtúsum Pursh. V. obtúsum Pursh.
	The minute-flowered Whortleberry. glabrum Wats. & N. Am. f. 982, 1162 The glabrous Whortleberry.	App. ii. Half-hardy Species of Vaccinium
19.	frondôsum L. & N. America 1163 The frondose Whortleberry. V. glaûcum Miehx. Blue Tangles, Amer.	not yet introduced 1167  V. geminiltorum H. B. et Kunth. V. hirtum Thunh. V. calycinum Snith. V. bracteatum Thunh. V. cliktum. V. cliktum.
	Variety ½ 1163 2 venústum Ait. V. frondósum var. β lanccolatum Pursh.	F. cliktum. F. cliktum. V. ledifolium Pohl. F. the Company of the
20. 1	resinòsum Ait. # N. Am. f. 983. 1163 The resinous Whortleberry. Andrómeda baccata Wang.	V. céreum Forst. V. reticulàtum Smith. V. penduliflòrum Gaud. V. microphyllum Herb. Reinwdt. V. darthing Smith.
	2 rubéscens Pursh. ** 3 lutéscens Pursh. **	V. empetrifolium H. B. et Kunth. V. pensevades H. B. et Kunth. V. acuminatum H. B. et Kunth. V. alaternoides H. B. et Kunth.

21

The Bear's Grape Whortleberry.

21. Arctostáphylos L. 2

Black Sea

fig. 984. 1163

XXVII. OXYCO'CCUS Pers. n. 2. 1078. 1168

The Cranberry.  $Vaccinium\, sp.$  of  $L_{\rm c}$  and others.

1. palústris Pers. L Europe f. 992, 1168	Pag
The Marsh, or common, Cranberry,	Symplocdceæ. 1180  ★□ ★□
<ol> <li>vulgairis Pursh.</li> <li>curopa'ns Nutt.</li> <li>Vacchnium Orycóccus L.</li> <li>Vacchnium Osycóccus var. ω enalifolius Michx.</li> </ol>	Sýmplocos sínica Ker. — China 2 sp. fig. 1007. S. cratægbides Hamilt, — Nepal.
Vacchiia palūstris Ger. Emac.	Cr. L.
Mossberries, Moorberries, Fenberries, Marshworts, Whortleberries, Corn-	
berries, Eng. Airelle canneberge, Fr. Gemeine Moosebeere, Ger.	I. STYRAX L. 2 - 4 sp. 118' THE STORAX. Alibocifics, Fr.
2. macrocárpus Pursh. L. North America	Storax, Gér.  1. officinàle L. Syria fig. 1008, 1187
fig. 993. 1170 The large-fruited, or American, Cranberry. Vaccinium macrocarpum Ait. Vaccinium hispidulum Wangh.	The officinal Storax,  Lagomēlin, Modern Greek,  Sturax kalamitēs, Ancient Greek.
Vaccínium Oxýcóccus β oblongifólius Mx. Variety 😓 1170	2. grandifòlium Ait. North America fig. 1009. 1188
2 fòliis variegàtis Hort. 2. Vaccinium macrocárpum fol. var. Lodd.	The large-leaved Storax. S. afficinalis Walt. S. grandiflorum Michx.
3. eréctus Pursh. n. N. Am. f. 994. 1171	3. lævigàtum Ait. sa South Carolina
The erect Cranberry. Vaccinium crythrocárpum Mx.	fig. 1010. 1188
App. I. Genera of Ericacea, of which it appears doubtful if any hardy ligneous Species	S. octándrum L'Hérit. S. glabrum Cav. S. læ've Walt.
have yet been introduced 1171	S. americànum Lam. 4. pulveruléntum Michx. Virginia and
I. BRYA'NTHUS Gmel, & 1171	Carolina fig. 1011. 1189
Andrémeda sp. L.  Menzicsia Snartz and Pursh.  Erica sp. Thunb.	S. Lavigátum Curt.
1. Gmèlini D. Don. & Kamtschatka	Halcsiàceæ. • a 1189
Gmelin's Bryanthus.	I. HALE'SIA Ellis. 1 2 - 3 sp. 1189
Gmelin's Bryanthus.  Menzièsia bryantha Swartz.  Andrómeda bryantha L  Erica bryantha Thunb.  Bryanthus répens scrpyllifolia flore trisco Gmel.	THE HALESIA, or Snowdrop Tree. Halésie, Fr. and Ger.
2. Stélleri D. Don. & North-west America	1. tetráptera L. 1 South Carolina
fig. 996. 1172  Steller's Bryanthus.  Audromeda Stellerihna Pall.  Menzieha empetriförmis Pursh, but not of others.	pl. 194, 195. fig. 1012. 1190 The four-winged-fruited Halesia, or common Snowdrop Tree.
Cladothámnus pyrolæflörus Bongard, 1172 Pyrola fruicosa Eschscholtz.	The Snowdrop Tree, Silver Bell Tree, Amer
App. II. Half-hardy ligneous Species of	
Ericacea 1172	The small-flowered Halesia.  3. díptera L. 2 Georgia and Carolina
I. ENKIA'NTHUS Lour. # - 1172 THE ENKLANTHUS. Meladora Sal.	fig. 1014. 1191 The two-winged-fruited Halesia.
1. quinqueflòrus Lour. = Ц Сbіна	
fig. 997, 998. 1172 The five-flowered Enkianthus. E. reliculatus Lindi.	Sapotáceæ. 1191
E. biflorus Lour, L 1173 Vireya 1173	I. ARGANIA Ræm. et Schultes. 7
riciara itumo, et Bonp 1173	1191
Bejaria Mulis.	THE ARGANIA.  Sideróxylon spindsum L.  L'Argan, Fr.
Gastussáccia buxifolia II. B. et Kunth 1173 Thibaúdia cordifolia II. B. et Kunth 1173 Cavendishia nóbilis Lindt. 1173 Agastha D. Pan	Eisenhotz, Ger.  1. Sideróxylon Ræm. et Schultes. †
Agapètes $D$ . Don - 1173 Ceratostèma grandiflòra $R$ . et $P$ 1173	Morocco fig. 1015, 1192
App. 111. Of the Cultivation of the Hardy Ericocca, including the Laying out and	The Iron-wood Argania. Sideróxylon spinósum L. Sp. &c. Elwodóslavon A'rgan Retz. Rhámnus pentaphýllus Jacq.
Planting of an Ericacetum 1173	Rhámnus sículus L. Syst.

II. BUME'LIA Swartz, 1 1 1 1 192	Embryőpteris Kâki L. † Japan. D. chinénsis Blume- Konis, Kaki, Kæmpf.
THE BUMELIA.	
A'chras sp. Lin. Sideróxylon sp. Lam. and others.	01.)
Chrysophýllum sp. Aubl. and others.	Oleàceæ 1197
Hochstaum, Ger.	※ 9 1 1 2 1 2 単典 1
1. lyciöides Gærtn.   Carolina fig. 1016. 1193	Sect. I. OLEYNÆ. 1197, 1198
The Box-thorn-like Bumella.	
Sideróxylon lycigides Du Ham. S. læ've Walt.	I. LIGU'STRUM Tourn. T 1 4 #
Lyciordes sp. Lin. Hort Cliff.	1198
	THE PRIVET. Troëne, Fr.
2. reclinata Vent.  Georgia 1193	Rainweide, Ger.
The reclinate-branched Bumelia. Sideróxylon reclindtum Michx.	1. vulgàre Trag. 🛎 🛎 🕆 🗈 Britain
3. tènax Willd. T Carolina f. 1017. 1193	fig. 1019, 1020, 1198
The tough-branched Bumelia.	The common Privat
B. chrysophylloides Pursh. Siderbxylon tènax L. S. sericcum Walt.	L. germánicum Bauh. Prim. Prim-print. Puine blanc, Fr. Gemeine Rainweide, Ger. Lieutro Olivollo (Le)
S. sericeum Walt.	Prim, Prim-print. Puine blanc, Fr.
S. chrysophyllöides Michx. Chrysophyllum carolinénse Jacq.	Gemeine Rainweide, Ger.
C. glabrum Juss.	Digustro Otteetta, Ital.
	Varieties 2 🛎 = - 1199
4. lanuginòsa Pursh. & Carolina and	2 leucocárpum 🕸
Georgia 1194	The white-berried Privet.
The woolly-leaved Bumella.  Siderdxylon lanuginosum Michx. S. lenax Walt.	S xanthocárpum ∰ The yellow-berried Privet.
	4 chlorocárpum &
5. oblongifòlia Nutt. T N. America 1194	The green-berried Privet.
The oblong-leaved Bumella.	5 sempervirens 2 🛎 fig. 1018.
B. salicifòlia Swz. † Siderdxylon salicifolium Lam. A'chrus salicifolia L.	The Italian, or evergreen, Privet. L. italicum Mill.
A'chras salicy olia L.	6 variegàtum &
	The variegated-leaved Privet.
Ebenàceæ. 1194	7 angustifòlium 🛎
* 1 1 *	The narrow-leaved Privet.
	2. spicatum Hamilt. 🛎 🛎 🏋 🐧 Nepal
I. DIOSPYROS L. T 1 1 =	fig. 1022. 1201
1194	The spiked-flowered Privet. L. ncpalénse Wall.
THE DATE PLUM.' E'benus Comm.	L. lanceolatum Herb. Lamb.
Guaiacàna Tourn.	L. nepalénse var. glabrum Hook.
Plaqueminier, Fr. Dattelpflaume, Ger.	3. lùcidum Ait. fig. 1024, 1025. 1201
	The shining-leaved Privet, or Wax Tree.
1. Lòtus L. T Caucasus pl. 196, 197.1194	Variety 1201
The European Lotos, or common Date Plum.  Pseudolitus Matth.	2 floribúndum Donald's Cat.
Gualacána natanina Tourn	Ann i Species of Lightness and and inter
Halian Lignum Vitæ, Wood of Life, Pock- wood, Bastard Menynwood, Gerard. Date of Trebisonde.	App. i. Species of Ligústrum not yet intro- duced 1202
Date of Trebisonde.	duced 1202
Plaqueminier, Faux Lotier, Fr Italianische Dattelpflaume, Ger.	L. japónicum Thunb. Japan.
	L. slnénse Lour, L. China.  L. japónicum Thunb. L. Japan. L. latífolium Vitm. L. pubéscens Wall. L. Burmese Empire. L. bracteolatum D. Don. L. Nepal. L. platónicum Hamilt. Philtýrea bracteoláta Herb. Lamb.
2. virginiàna L. 4 North America	L. bracteolatum D. Don. & Nepal.
pl. 198, 199. 1195	Phillyrea bracteolàta Herb. Lamb.
The Virginian Date Plum, or Persimon. Guaiacàna Catesb.	II. PHILLY'REA Tourn. 1198. 1203
Variety 1196	THE PHILLYREA.
2 dúleis Prince's Cat.	Filaria, Fr.
Foreman's sweet Persimon.	Steinlinde, Ger.
	1. angustifòlia L.   Italy and Spain
3. (v.) pubéscens Pursh. T. N. Am. 1196	fig. 1025. 1203
The downy-lcaved Virginian Date Plum. D. virginiana var. Michx.	The narrow-leaved Phillyrea. P. obliqua Tenore Syll. P. media Tenore Fl. Neap.
D. on Smana our. Mich.	P. mèdia Tenore Syn. P. mèdia Tenore Fl. Neap.
App. I. Other Species of Ebenacea. 1197	Varieties = 1204
Diospyrus angustifòlia Lodd. Cat.	
D. tertilis Lodd. Cat.	2 lanceolata Att. *
D. Dicida Lodd, Cat. Vorth America	2 lanceolàta Ait. # fig. 1026.
D. fertilis Lodd. Cat. D. lùcida Lodd. Cat. ↑ North America. D. Mabóla Roxb. ★ ☐ Philip Islands.	3 rosmarinifòlia Ait. # fig. 1026. 4 brachiàta Ait. #

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2. mèdia L. • S. Europe fig. 1027. 1204	oblonga.
The intermediate, or lance-leaved, Phillyrea. P. latifolia var. i media Lapeyr. P. ligustrifolia Mill. P. lævis Tenore Syll.	oblongs.  Picholine, Fr. Pignola, Ital. ferrugines Ait. fig. 1033. obliqua Ait. buxifolia Ait.
P. læwis Tenore Syll. P. latifolia var. A ligustrifolia Poll.	Subvarieties most esteemed in France.
Varietics # 1204	1. Olivier pleureur. O'lea craniomérpha N. Du Ham. 2. Olivier à Fruit arrondi.
2 virg\ta Ait. = 3 buxifolia Ait. =	3. Olivier de Lucques. Olea minor lucénsis N. Hu Ham.
. (m.) ligustrifòlia Ait. S. Europe 1204 The Privet-leaved Phillyrea.	Subvarieties most esteemed in France.  1. Olivier pleureur.  O'lea eraniemirpha N. Du Ham.  2. Olivier à Fruit arrondi.  O'lea sphe'rica N. Du Ham.  5. Olivier de Lucques.  O'lea minor lacenis N. In Ham.  4. Olivier à petit Fruit rond, N. Du Ham.  6. Olivier annyedalin.  6. Olivier annyedalin.  7. Olive Picholine.  O'lea oblônga N. Du Ham.  Figuola, Ital.  0. excélsa Ail.
. (m.) péndula Ait. S. of Europe 1204 The drooping-branched Phillyrea. P. media y Willd.	7. Olive Picholine. O'lea oblónga N. Du Ham. Pignola, Ital. O. excélsa Ait. ?
. (m.) oleæfòlia Ait.   S. of Europe 1204  The Olive-leaved Phillyrea. P. mediu & Att. P. racemisa Link.	0. excélsa Ail. 1 120s 0. americàna L. 120s 0. fràgrans Thunb. 120s 0. capénsis L. 120s 0. buxifotia Mill. 120s
lotifòlia L . S. Eur. fig. 1028, 1205	Sect. II. Syni'NGEE 2 - 1198, 1208
The broad-leaved Phillyrea.	IV. SYRI'NGA L. 2 - 1198. 1208
The broad-leaved Phillyrea.  P. latifolia β serrata Poll. P. latifolia β Ten. Fl. Neap. P. spinosa Ten. Syll. P. latifolia β spinosa Seg.	Lilac Tourn. Lilas, Fr. Flicder, Gcr.
(1.) lævis Ail. # South of Europe	1. vulgàris L. 🚇 Persia fig. 1036, 1209
and North of Africa - 1205 The smooth Phillyrea. P. latifolia var. A. Willd. Sp. P. latifolia Mill. Dict.	The common Lilac. Lilac vutgaris Gartn. Pipe Privet, Pipe Tree. Lilas commun, Fr.
3. (l.) obliqua Ait. South Europe 1205	Gemeiner Flieder, Get. Varieties № - 1209
3. (l.) obliqua Ait.   The oblique-teaved Phillyrea. P. Indifform Willd. Sp. P. Indiaca Link. Phillyrea ii. Clus.	1 cærûlea Clus. 😩
P. filiàcea Link. Phillyrea ii. Clus.	The common blue Lilac. 2 violàcea Curt. &
o. (1.) spinosa Mill. S. Europe 1205	The common purple Lilac. Scotch Lilac.
The spiny, or Holly-leaved, Phillyrea. P. Hieifolia Willd. Enum. P. latifolia 8 spinosa Willd. Sp. P. latifolia longifolia Link.	3 álba ≌
P. latijolia longifolia Link. Phillyrea i. Clus.	The common white Lilac. 4 álba màjor Lodd. Cat.
III. CHIONA'NTHUS L. # 1098.	5 álba plèna 🎂
1205	S. plèna Lodd. Cat. 6 rùbra <i>Lodd. Cat.</i>
THE SNOW-FLOWER, or Fringe Tree. Chionanthe, Fr.; Schneeblume, Ger.	7 rùbra màjor <i>Lodd. ≌</i> Other Varieties.
. virginica L. T North America	2. Josikæ'a Jacq.  Transylvania
fig. 1029, 1030. 1206	fig. 1037, 1038. 1201 Josika's Lilae.
The Virginian Snow-Flower. Snowdrop Tree, Amer.	3. pérsica <i>L</i> . Persia fig. 1039. 1211
Suovedrop Tree, Amer. Arbe de Neige, Fr. Schneeblume, Ger.	The Persian Lilac. Lilac minor Mench.
Varietics 3 1206   2 latifòlia Catesb. \$\\\\	Lilac pérsica Lam. Lilas de Persc, Fr.
C. v. montana Pursh.	Varieties 💆 1211
3 angustifòlia Ait. 4 C. trifida Mœnch.	2 álba Lodd. Cat.
4 marítima Pursh. \$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	The white Persian Lllac. 3 laciniàta Lodd. Cat. s fig. 1040.
	The cut-leaved Persian Lllac. S. capitata Gmel.
App. I. Half-hardy ligneous Species of Olea- ceae belonging to the Section Oleina. 1207	Lilas à Feuilles de Persil, Fr. 4 salvifòlia Lodd. Cat. 2
1	4. rothomagénsis Renault. B Rouen
O'lea curopa'a L. T.  O. Oleaster Hoffmansega. O. curopa'a communia Alt. O. aylicatris Mill. J. c. saltva T. L. fig. 1051. O. curicatris Mill. O. c. saltva T. L. fig. 1051. O. curopa's Micha.	6a 1041 1919
O, sylvestris Mill.	The Rouen Lilac. S. dibia Pers. Lilaceum rothomagénse Renault. S. mèdia Dum. Cours. Lilas Farin, N. Du Ham. S. chiuénsis Willd. S. sibirica Hort. The Siberian Lilac, Hort.
1). aattra Hottmansegg. 1). curepa'u Michx.	S. media Dum, Cours.
Subvarieties.	S. chinensis Willd.
D. e. s. longifolia Ait. fig. 1052. latifolia. hispántes Mill.	S. sibirica Hort. The Siberian Lilac, Hort.

Page 1010	Page
Varieties <b>2</b> 1212	14 verrucòsa péndula ¥
2 Lilas Royal, Bon. Jard. 🕏	15 nàna Lodd. Cat. T
3 saugeàna <i>Hort.</i> 🛎	The dwarf Ash.
Lilas saugé, Fr. ? S. eoceinca Lodd. Cat.	F. c. hàmilis Hort.
? S. eocelnea Lodd. Cat.	16 fungòsa Lodd. Cat. *\frac{4}{2}
S. chinénsis rùbra Lodd. Cat.	The fungous-barked Ash.
A	17 verticillàta Lodd. Cat. Y
App. i. Species of Syringa not yet intro-	The whorled-leaved Ash.
duced 1212	18 villòsa nòva Descemet. 🏅
S. Emòdi Wall. fig. 1042.	Other Varieties.
S. Emòdi Wall. fig. 1042. S. villòsa Vahl. ? Ligüstrum sinénse Lour.	
	2. (e.) heterophýlla Vahl. * Europe
V. FONTANESIA Labill. # 1	pl. 204. 1228
THE FONTANESIA. 1198, 1213	The various-leaved Ash.
	F. simplicifolia Willd, and Hort.
1. phillyreoides Labill. 2 ? Syria	F. simplicifólia Willd, and Hort. F. monophýlla Desf.
fig. 1034. 1213	F. e. β diversifòlia Ait.
The Phillyrea-like Fontanesia.	F. c. β diversifolia Ait. F. c. ναr. ε Lam. F. c. β heterophylla Dec. F. integrifòlia and diversifòlia Hort.
The state of the s	F. e. β heterophýlla Dec.
Forsýthia suspénsa Vahl 1213 Syringa suspénsa Thunb. Litac perpénse Lam.	
Lilac perpénse Lam.	Variety 1229
	2 variegāta fig. 1051.
Sect. III. Fraxinie'æ. 1 & 1198. 1213	
	3. (e.) angustifòlia Bauh, Y Eur. 1229
VI. FRA'XINUS Tourn. # 1198, 1213	The narrow-leaved Ash.
THE ASH,	
Frêne, Fr. Esche, Ger.	Other Sorts of the common European Ash 1229
Esche, Ger.	D. Tandata annell annell an abiation about Notice
A Landate broad emonth or chining on the sunner	B. Leaflets small, smooth or shining above. Natives of the South of Europe, the North of Africa, or the West of Asia.
A. Leaflets broad, smooth or shining on the upper Surface. Natives of Europe.	the West of Asia.
Swifteer Tractice of Zwiope.	
1. excélsior L. Y Europe	4. (e.) parvifòlia Willd. * South of
	Europe, North of Africa, West of
	Asia pl. 205. fig. 1052. 1229
The taller, or common, Ash.	The small-leaved Ash.
F. apétala Lam. F. rostràta Guss. F. O'rnus Scop. F. erdsa Pers. F. arésna loca	The sman-leaved Asit.
F. O'rnus Scop.	5. (e.p.) argéntea Lois. * South of
F. erdsa Pers.	
r. erapa busc.	Europe, North of Africa, and West
Le Frêne, Fr. Aesche, Esche, Ger. and Dutch.	of Asia 1230
Aesche, Esche, Ger. and Dutch.	The silvery-leaved Ash.
Ask, Dan. and Swed.	0 ()
Fresno, Span.	6. (e. p.) oxycárpa Willd. 2 South of
Frassino, Ital. Fresno, Span. Freixo, Port.	Europe, North of Africa, and West
Jas, Jasen, Jassen, Russ.	of Asia fig. 1053. 1230
Æse, Sax.	The sharp-fruited Ash.
Varieties 🕇 1214	F. oxyphýlla Bieb.
2 péndula Ait. pl. 203.	F. oxyphýlla Bieb. F. O'rnus Pall.
The pendulous, or weeping, Ash.	7 (-) -(11:1- D * C C.T.
pondulo var *	7. (e.) pállida Bosc. Y South of Europe,
péndula var. ¥	N. of Africa, and W. of Asia 1230
The Cowpen Ash. 3 Kincaírniæ ‡	The pale-barked Ash.
	0 1 1 1011 10 0 11 0 11 0 11
The Kincairney Ash. 4 aúrea <i>Willd</i> . 戈	8. lentiscifòlia Desf. Y South of Europe,
The molden handed Ash	North of Africa, and West of Asia
The golden-barked Ash. F. aúrea Pers.	pl. 206. fig. 1054. 1231
5 auroa péndula *	The Lentiscus-leaved Ash.
5 aúrea péndula 🕇	F. tamariscifolia Vahl.
6 críspa T	F. parvifolia Lam.
F. críspa Bosc. F. atrovirens Desf. 7 jaspídea Willd. Ž	F. parvifolia Lam. F. aleppénsis Pluk.
Tiannidae Willia *	Variety 1231
/ Jaspinea wind. 1	2 péndula
The striped-barked Ash.	
8 purpuráscens Descemet. 4,	C. Leaves and Leaflets large, glaucous and downu
The purple-barked Ash.	C. Leaves and Leaflets large, glaucous and downy beneath. Natives exclusively of North America.
9 argéntea Desf. T	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
The silver-striped-leaved Ash.	9. americàna Willd. Y North America
10 lútea Y	pl. 207. fig. 1055. 1232
The yellow-cdgc-lcaftctcd Ash.	The American Ash.
11 eròsa Pers. Y	F. acuminàta Lam. F. discolor Muhl.
12 horizontàlis Desf. 🕇	I'hite Ash Green Ash Amer
The horizontal-branched Ash.	White Ash, Green Ash, Amer.
13 verrucòsa Desf. 🖫	Variety 4 1232
The warted-barked Ash.	2 latifòlia 🏋
	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

10. (a.) pubéscens Walt. Y N. America 22. (a.) viridis Bosc. Y N. Amer. 1239
The green Ash. fig. 1056, 1232, 1233 23. (a.) cinèrea Bosc. N. America 1239 The downy Ash. F. nigra Du Roi. F. tomeutòsa Michx. Red Ash, Black Ash, Amer. The grey Ash. 24. (a.) álba Bosc. Y N. America 1239 The white Ash.
? F. caroliniana dlba,
? F. americana dlba var.,
? F. americana dlba var.,
? F. am. dlba affinis llort. Soc. Gard. Varieties T -- 1233 2 longifòlia Willd. Y F. pennsylvánica Marsh. 25. (a.) Richardi Bose. 7 N. Am. 1239 3 latifolia Willd. T 4 subpubéscens Pers. T Richard's Ash. 26. (a.) ovàta Bosc. 4 N. America 1239 ? F. subvilldsa Bosc. 11. (a.) sambueifòlia Vahl. Y N. America The ovate-leaved Ash. fig. 1057, 1058. 1234 27. (a.) nìgra Bosc. Y N. America 1239 The black Ash. The Elder-leaved Ash. F. nigra Mœnch. F. crispa Hort. Black Ash, Water Ash, Amer. 28. (a.) ellíptica Bosc. T N. Amer. 1240 The elliptic-leaved Ash. - 1234 Variety Y -29. (a.) fúsca Bosc. \*# N. America 1240 2 erispa Lodd. Cat. T The brown-branched Ash. 12. (a.) quadrangulàta Michx. Y North 30. (a.) rùfa Bosc. T North America 1240 The rufous-haired Ash. America - fig. 1059, 1060, 1235 The quadrangular-branched Ash. F. tetragona Cels. F. quadrangulàris Lodd. Cat. 31. (a.) pannòsa Vent. et Bosc. Y North pl. 210. 1240 America Blue Ash, Amer. The cloth-like-lcaved Ash. - 1235 Variety Y 32. Bóscii G. Don. T N. America 1240 2 nervòsa Lodd. Catt. Y Bose's Ash. F. nana Bose, not of Willd. 13. (a.) juglandifòlia Lam. Y N. America pl. 208, f. 1061, 1062, 1232, 1236 The Walnut-leaved Ash. 33. (a.) polemoniifòlia Poir. 2 North - 1240 America F. viridis Michx. F. concolor Mühl. The Greek-Valerian-leaved Ash. F. nana Desf. F. nana (appendiculata) Pers. The green Ash, Amer. Western black Ash, Pursh. - 1236 Variety \* 34. (a.) triptera Nutt. Y N. Amer. 1240 2 subintegérrima Vahl. T The three-winged-fruited Ash. F. juglandifòlia β subserràta Willd. 35. chinénsis Roxb. T N. America 1240 F. caroliniàna Wangenh.
F. Nowe-A'ngliæ and F. caroliniàna Mill. Diet. The China Ash. 36. Schiedeàna Schlecht. Y N. Amer. 1241 Schiede's Ash. Fagàra dùbia Rœm. et Schult. 14. (a.) caroliniàna Lam. T N. America 1232, 1237 VII. O'RNUS Pers. 4 1198, 1241 The Carolina Ash.
F. excélsior Walt.
F. serratifòlia Michx.
F. lanceoláta Borkh. THE FLOWERING ASH. Fráxinus sp. of the older authors. Le Frênc à Fleurs, Fr. Die blühende Esche, Ger. Oren, Hebrew. Oreine Melia, Greek. 15. (a.) epíptera Vahl. 4 N. America pl. 209. fig. 1232. 1237. The wing-topped-seeded, or two-coloured, Ash. South of Europe 1. europæ'a Pers. T pl. 211, 212. 1241 F. canadensis Gærtn. F. lancea Bose. The European Flowering, or Manna, Ash.
F. O'rnus L.
F. O'rnus and F. paniculata Mill. Dict.
F. florifera Scop.
F botrybides Mor.
F. vulgdtior Segn. 16. (a.) platycárpa Vahl. Y N. America fig. 1063, 1064. 1238 The broad-fruited Ash. F. caroliniana Catesb. The Carolina Ash, Amer. - 1241 17. (a.) expansa Willd, 4 N. Am. 1238 Varieties rotundifòlia. The expanded Ash.
F. aroliniana Hort. Worlitz.

18. (a.) míxta Bosc. T N. America 1238

19. (a.) pulverulénta Bosc. Y N. Am. 1238

20. (a.) rubicúnda Bosc. T N. Amer. 1239

21. (a.) longifòlia Bosc. Y N. Amer. 1239

The mixed Ash.

The powdery Ash.

The reddish-reined Ash.

The long-leaved Ash.

2. (e.) rotundifòlia Pers. T Calabria fig. 1069. 1244 The round-leasteted Flowering Ash. Fráxinus rotundifolia Ait. F. mannifera Hort.

O. rotundifòlia. americàna.

O. americana.

globífera Lodd.

Page 3. (e.) americàna Pursh. X N. America fig. 1070. 1244 The American Flowering Ash. ? F. americàna L. F. O'rnus americàna Lodd. 4. floribúnda G. Don. \(\frac{\pi}{2}\) Nepal fig. 1072. 1245 The abundant-flowered Flowering Ash. Fráxinus floribúnda D. Don. 5. striàta Swt. T The striped-barked Flowering Ash.
Fráxinus striàta Bosc. - 1246 Hardy Species of O'rnus not yet introduced. - 1246 O. xanthoxylöides G. Don.
Fráxinus xanthoxylöides Wall.
O. Moorcoftiana G. Don.
Fráxinus Moorcraftiana Wall.
O. urophylla G. Don.
Fráxinus urophylla Wall. App. ii. Alphabetical List of the Sorts of Fráxinus and O'rnus in the Arboretum of Messrs. Loddiges, and in the Horticultural Society's Garden, with their Names referred to the different Species to which they are presumed to belong. App. iii. List of the Sorts of Fráxinus and O'rnus in the Arborctum of Messrs. Loddiges, and in the Chiswick Garden, arranged alphabetically under the different Species to which they are presumed to belong. - 1247 Jasminaceæ. 1248 坐 単 □ 単 □ 単 世 Ⅰ Ⅰ Ⅰ □ I. JASMINUM Forskoel. 2 . - 1248 \*\_\_\_ & & & L\_\_ The Jasmine.
Mongdrium Lam. Jessamine. Jasmin, Fr. and Ger. Schasmin, Ger. Gelsomine, Ital. Jazmin, Span. 1. fruticans L. & South of Europe and the Levant -- fig. 1073. 1248 The sprig-producing, or shrubby, Jasmine. J. heterophýllum Mænch. Variety -- 1248 fl. sémi-plèno. 2. hûmile L. & Madeira fig. 1074. 1249 The humble, or Italian yellow, Jasmine. 3. heterophýllum Roxb. Nepal fig. 1075. 1249 The various-leaved Jasmine.
J. arboreum Hamilt. MSS.
Goojee, Javana, in Nepal.

4. revolùtum Ker. = -

-The revolute-flowered Jasmine.
J. chrysánthemum Roxb.
The Nepal yellow Jasmine.

5. (r.) pubígerum D. Don. ■ —

The downy Nepat Jasmine.
J. Wallichianum Lindl.
Climali-swa, Nepalese.

Nepal -

6. officinale L. & Asia fig. 1078. 1250 The officinal, or common, Jasmine. Varieties & & - 1250 2 fòliis argénteis Lodd. Catt. 1 1

3 fòliis aureis Lodd. Catt. A & 4 flóribus plènis Hort. L &

Hardy Species of Jasminum not yet App. i. - 1253 introduced.

J. ańreum D. Don. Nepal. J. nervòsum Lour. Cochin-China

App. ii. Half-hardy Species of Jasminum. 1254

Apocynàceæ. 1254 # 4 1 I. VI'NCA L. 4 1254 THE PERIWINKLE.

Pervinca Tourn. La Pervenche, Fr. Sunngrün, Ger.

1. màjor L. . Britain f. 1082, 1083. 1254 The greater Periwinkle.
Vinca mèdia Delile.

Pervinca màjor Scop.

- 1254 Variety 🟪 2 variegata Hort. 🔩

2. minor L. Europe fig. 1084. 1256

The less Periwinkle.

Pervinca minor Scop.

Pervinca vulgàris Park.

Clématis daphnöides Dodon.

Varieties . -- 1256 2 fòliis argénteis Lodd. Cat. .

3 fòliis aureis Lodd. Cat. .

4 flòre álbo Lodd. Cat. 🐅 5 flòre plèno Lodd. Cat. fin

6 flore puníceo Lodd. Cat. on

App. I. Half-hardy ligneous Plants belonging to the Order Apocynacea. - 1256 Gelsemium nitidum Michx. L N. America fig. 1085.

Bignonia sempervirens L. Nérium Oleánder L. . S. of France & Spain f. 1086. 125

> Asclepiadaceæ. 3 1. 1257

I. PERI'PLOCA L. 🗷 1257 THE PERIPLOCA.

Periploca, Fr. Schlinge, Ger,

1. græ'ca L. & South of France and of Bithynia - fig. 1087, 1088. 1257 The Greek Periploca.

P. maculata Meench.

2. angustifòlia Labill. & Tunis f. 1089. 1258 The narrow-leaved Periploca.

P. rigida Viv.

P. laviguta Vahl

Hindostan and - fig. 1076. 1249

> Nepal fig. 1077. 1250

Page	Page
P. lævighta Ait. Lanary Islands - 1258 P. punkofidia Cav.	Cobæàceæ. L□ 1264
Half-hardy Species of Persploca 1258	Cobœ`a scaudens Cav. A. 1\Di fig. 1098.
-	Convolvulàceæ. • 1364
Biguoniàceæ. 1258	Convolvulus Dorfenium L. 丞 Levant. fig. 1100. C. Chebrum L. 亞 ☐ Spain, &c. fig. 1099. C. scopàrius L. 尧 ☐ Canaries. C. floridus L. 尧 ☐ Canaries.
	C. scoparius L. & Canaries.
I. BIGNO NIA Tourn. E - 1200	
THE TRUMPET FLOWER.  Bignohia sp. L. and others.  Bignone, Fr.  Trompetenblume, Ger.	Boraginàcea. 1265
1. capreolàta L. & N. Am. f. 1090. 1259 The tendriled Bignonia.	Lithospérmum fruticòsum L. # S. of Europe. L. fruticòsum màjus Lehm. Naples. fig. 1101. L. romarnifolium Tenore. L. prostràtum Lois. & France. E'chium gigantèum L. # \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
II. TE'COMA Juss. 1 1 1 1	E'chium gigantèum L. = Canaries.
THE TECOMA.  Bignonia sp. L. and others.	Heliotròpium peruviànum L Peru.  H. p. hýbridum L. Ilybrid.  H. corymbòsum R. et P Peru.
1 radicans Juss. A Carolina f. 1091, 1259	Security Sec
The rooting-branched Tecoma.	Cordiàceæ. ≢□ 1265
Bignoma radicans Li Bignoma radicans mòjor Hort. Gelsèmium Clématis Barrel. Bignoma fraxinifòlia Catesb. Jasmin de Virginie, Fr. Wurzeln Bignomia, Ger.	Ehrètia serràta Roxb. E. Indies and China. fig. 1103.
Essentinotatifige Dignoma, Datem	Solanáceæ. 1266
Variety A 1259 2 màjor Hort. A	
2. grandiflora Swt. 1 - China and Japan	I. SOLANUM Pliny.
fig. 1092. 1260	L & 1200
The great-flowered Tecoma.  Bignònia grandiflòra Thunb.  Bignònia chinensis Lam.  Rjotsjo Kæmpf.  Rjotsjo Kæmpf.	THE NIGHTSHADE.  Melongèna Tourn.  Pseido-Cápsicum Mœnch.  Nyclèrium V ent.  Aquárita Jacq.  Morelle, Fr.  Nocklechtlyn, Ger.
Incarvillea grandiflòra Spreng. Tung-von-fa, Chinese.	Trachischatten, Ger
App. i. Half-hardy Species of Bignonia and Técoma 1261	1. Dulcamàra L. A Britain f. 1104. 1266 The Bitter-sweet, or woody, Nightshade.
Bignònia crucígera Plum. L Virginia.  Técoma austràlis R. Br. L New Holland. fig. 1093.	The Bitter-sweet, or woody, Nightshade. S. scándens Neck. Dulcamara flexuosa Mench. S. scándens scu Dulcamara Tourn. Amara dúlcis Gerard. Dulca Andra Trag.
Bignònia cruefgera Plum. L. Virginia.  Tecoma austràlis R. Br. L. New Holland. fig. 1093.  Bignònia Panderic Vent.  T. capénis Lindl. L. Cape of Good Hope. fig. 1094.  Bignònia capensis Thunb.	
III. CATA'LPA Juss. # - 1258, 1261	Glycýpicros seu Dulcamara Baun. La Morelle grimpante Renault.
	Varietics & 1267
THE CATALPA.  Bignònia sp. of L. and others.  Bignone Catalpa, Fr.  Gemeine Trompetenblume, Ger.	2 álba L. A
	2 cárnea Cels. A
1. syringæfòlia Sims, # North America	4 plona Tourn, A
pl. 213, 214. 1261 The Lilac-like leaved Catalpa.	5 variegàta Munt. A
Bignonia Catalan Lin.	6 hirsùta Don's Mill. A 7 rupéstris Schmidt. A
Bignonia Catálea Lin. Catálpa bignonlöides Walt. C. cordifolia Nut.	
Bois Shavanon, Cataspa ac i amerique Fr	The suffruticose Nightshade.
Trompeten-baum, Ger. Catalpa-boom, Dutch.	3. críspum R. & S. <b>2.</b> Chiloe fig. 1105. 1267.
App. I. Of the half-hardy ligneous Plants of	The curled-leaved Solanum.
	4. bonariénse L. ■ □ Buenos Ayres fig. 1106. 1268
Eccremocarpus longiflorus Humb. L Peru. fig. 1095. E. víridus R. et P. Peru. Calimpelis scabra D. Don. L figs. 1096, 1097.	The Buenos Ayres Nightshade.

The Buenos Ayres Nightshade.

Eccremocirpus longidorus Humb. L. Peru. fig. 1095. E. cirida B. et P. Peru. Calampelis scabra D. Don. L. figs. 1096, 1097. Eccemocirpus scaber R. et P.

Thymus vulgàris L. . South of Europe

T. Mastichina L. w\_

T. grandifldrus Hort.

fig. 1132, 1278

1278

Spain

ci

App. i. Half-hardy ligneous or fruticose Spe-1. boerhaaviæfòlia Schlecht. A U South cies of Solanum. 1268 of Brazi! fig. 1116. 1274 Solanum Balbisii Dunal. 

S. America.
S. betaceum Cav, 

S. America.
S. angulatum R, 

S. America.
S. marginatum W, 

J. Tima.
S. marginatum W, 

J. Africa.
S. Pseudo-Copisicum L, 

L. J. Africa.
S. sodomeum L, 

J. Africa.
S. figüstrinum L, 

L. J. Africa.
S. figüstrinum L, 

L. J. Chili. fig. 1107. The Boerhaavia-leaved Crabowskia. Lýcium boerhaaviæfolium L. Ehrètia halimifolia L'Hérit. Lýcium heterophýllum Murr. Jasminödes spinosum Du Ham. Lycium paniculé, Fr. App. I. Half-hardy ligneous Plants belonging to the Order Solanacea. II. LY'CIUM L. & & \* 1266, 1269 Nicotiàna glauca Grah. La Buenos Ayres. fig. 1118. Brugmansia sanguinea R. et P. T fig. 1117.

B. bicolor Pers. THE BOX THORN. Jasminöides Niss. Matrimony Vine, Amer. B. suavèolens Willd. ? Peru. fig. 1120. Datùra arbôrea Hort. Lycien, Fr. Danura arborea Hort.

Solándra grandifica A. A. Jamaica.
Céstrum noctúrnum L. ♣ D. Indies. fig. 1119.
C. Párquei L. ♣ D. Chili. fig. 1122.
Véstia Ivcibica Wild. ♣ D. Chili. fig. 1121.
Cántua ligustrifolia Juss. Bocksdorn, Ger. South of Europe 1. europæ'um L. ♣ fig. 1108. 1269. The European Box Thorn. L. salicifòlium Mill. Jasminöides aculeàtum Michx. Varieties & - 1270 Scrophulariàceæ. 1276 Fruit yellow & ₾ # □ # □ # □ 5 □ Fruit roundish A I. BU'DDL*EA* L. № □ ■ ⊔ 12762. (e.) bárbarum L. & S. of Europe, &c. THE BUDDLEA. The Barbary Box Thorn.
L. halimifolium Mill. L. bárbarum a vulgàre Ait. The Duke of Argyll's Tea Tree. The globe-flowered Buddlea B. globiflora N. Du Ham. B. capitàta Jacq. Pálquin Feuillée It. 3. (e.) chinénse Mill. \* 1 China fig. 1110, 1111. 1271 Buddleia globuleux, Fr. The Chinese Box Thorn. L. bárbarum ß chinénse Ait. L. bárbarum Lour. L. ovátum N. Du Ham. Kopftragende Budleje, Ger. App. i. Half-hardy Species of Búddlea. 1277 B. salvifòlia Lam, 

Lantèna salvifòliu L.

B. paniculàta wall.

B. saligna Wild.

L C. G. H.

B. crispa Royle.

Himalayas. 4. (e.) Trewiauum G. Don. & China 1271 Trew's Box Thorn. L. bárbarum Lam. L. chinénse N. Du Ham. 5. (e.) ruthénicum Murr. & Siberia App. I. Half-hardy ligneous Plants of the fig. 1112. 1271 Urder Scrophularnaceæ. - 1277

Hallèria lùcida L. ♣ \_ C. G. H. fig. 1125.

Maurándya semperiforens Jacq. \$ \_ Mexico.

M. Barclayána Bot. Reg. \$ \_ Mexico.

M. Barclayána Bot. Reg. \$ \_ Mexico.

Mimulus glutinbasus Willa! \$ \_ California.

Anthocércis viscòsa R. Br. \$ \_ New Holland.

Calceolaria integrifolla L. \$ \_ Chill.

C. rugòsa Fl. Per. \$ \_ Mexico.

C. éssills Hort. \$ \_ Figs. 1127, 1128.

Ferónica decussàta Jid. \$ \_ Falkland Islands. figs. 1129,1130.

Celsia lanàta Jacq. \$ \_ Mexico.

Celsia lanàta Jacq. \$ \_ Mexico.

Alonsòn R. et P. Angelmia H. B. et Kunth.

Lophospérmum Don.

Rhodochiton Zucc.

Nycterinia D. Don. Order Scrophulariàceæ. - 1277 The Russian Box Thorn.
L. tatúricum Pall.
Lycien de la Russie, Fr. Variety & - 1272 2 cáspicum Pall. 6. (e.) lanceolatum Poir. A S. Europe 1272
The lanceolate-leaved Box Thorn.
L. europarum & Dec. 7. (e.) turbinàtum Du Ham. & China fig. 1115. 1272 The turbinate-fruited Box Thorn.
L. halimifolium Mill.
L. bárbarum & Dec. 8. (?e.) tetrándrum Thunb. & Cape of Good Hope - 1272 The tetrandrous-flowered Box Thorn. Labiàcea. 1278 · 9. (?e.) Sháwi Rœm. A Barbary - 1273 Shaw's Box Thorn. L. europæ'um Mill. Saturèja montàna L. . South of Europe àfrum L. Spain f. 1114, 1115. 1273
 The African Box Thorn. fig. 1131. 1278 S. capitàta Willd. 2 Levant

III. CRABO'WSKIA Schlecht. A L

Lýcium sp. L. Ehrètia sp. L'Hérit.

THE CRABOWSKIA.

1266, 1273

CONTENTS.

Hyssòpus officinàlis L. & S. of Europe	Page
fig. 1133. 1278	Verbenûceæ. 1283
Teuerium angustifolium Schreb Spain	% @ _ * C * L
1279	I. VITEX L. № 1285
T. frùticans L. # _ Spain	THE CHASTE TREE.  Gatitier, Fr.
fig. 1135, 1136, 1279	Kenschbaum, Ger.
T. Marum L. 2 South of Europe	1. A'gnus cástus L. & Sicily f. 1152. 1285
fig. 1134, 1279  T. flàvum L. = South of Europe 1279	The officinal, or true, Chaste Tree. Eleágnum Theophrásti Lob.
T. Pòlium L. = S. of Europe 1279	A'guus cústus Blackw. Arbreau Poivre, Poivre sauvage, Fr.
T. corymbòsum R. Br Van Die-	Variety # 1286
men's Land 1279	2 latifòlia Mill. & South of France
Phlòmis fruticòsa L. Spain f. 1137. 1279	and Italy.
P. purpùrea Sm. South of Europe	Ann: Wileland G : CM: 1000
fig. 1138, 1279  Rosmarinus officinàlis $L$ . South of	App. i. Half-hardy Species of Vitex. 1286
Rosmarinus officinalis L. South of Europe - fig. 1139. 1279	V. inc)sa Lum, # China. V. Negundo Bot. Mag.
Stàchys fruticulòsa Bieb. # Caucasus 1281	
S. stenophýlla Spr. n. Spain - 1281	App. I. Half-hardy Plants of the Order Verbenacea 1286
S. palestina L. z. Syria 1281	
S. lavandulæfòlia Pers. = Levant 1281	Clerodéndrum inérme R. Br. E. Indies. fig. 1153.  Volkamèria inérmis L.  C. speciosissinum Paxton ? L. ? Japan.
Lavándula Spica L South of Europe	C. speciosissimum Paxton?
fig. 1140. 1281	Aloýsia citriodòra Or. 2 Chili
L. latifòlia Ehrh. Z. S. of Europe 1281 A'cynos gravèolens Link. Z. Crimea 1282	fig. 1154. 1286
A. rotundifòlia Pers. # Spain - 1282	Verbena triphýlla L'Hérit.
Gardoquia Hoókeri Benth. ? . J South	Lippia citriodòra Kuntlı.
Carolina 1282	
Westringia rosmarinifórmis Sm. ≠ ☐ New	Muse
South Wales 1282	Myopórinæ. • ⊔ 1287
Sálvia officinàlis L. # South of Europe	Myóporum parvifòlium R. Br. ♣ ☐ New Holland. M. oppositifòlium R. Br. ♣ ☐ New Holland. M. diffùsum R. Br. ♣ ☐ New Holland.
fig. 1141. 1282 var. Leaves variegated ±	M. diffusum R. Br. New Holland. M. adscendens H. Br. L. New Holland.
Whole plant of a reddish hue n	The Holland.
Leaves larger than those of the	
species n fig. 1142	Globulariàceæ.   □ □ 1287
S. Hablitziàna L Siberia f. 1143. 1283	
S. pomífera L. v. Candia fig. 1144, 1283	Globulària longifòlia L. = Madeira
S. crética frutéscens pontsera Tourn. Audibértia incana Benth. 2 Colombia	G. salicina Lam. fig. 1155, 1287
fig. 1145. 1283	G. Alýpum L S. of Europe 1287
App. I. Half-hardy ligneous or suffruticose	var. integrifòlium 🗷 🗀
Species of Labiacca 1283	-
Lavándula Stæechas L. 22 S. of Europe. fig. 1119.	Phimbaginàceæ. 1287
Lavanduna Sure enas L. E. — S. of Europe. ng. 1119. L. dentata L. E Spain. fig. 1146. L. pinnata Ret. Mag. T Madeira. fig. 1147. L. víridis L'Hérit. T Madeira. Plectránthus fruticosus L'Hérit. T C. G. H. fig. 1148. Sidertis cándicans All.  Madeira. Leonotts Leonoturus R. Br C. G. H. Paliumis Leonurus R. Br C. G. H.	# #
L. pinnata net. Mag. 11 Madeira. fig. 1147. L. víridis l. Hérit, 12 Madeira.	Statice monopétala L. T Sicily.
Plectránthus fruticòsus L'Hérit, T C. G. H. fig. 1148. Sideritis cándicans Ail Mad ira.	S. suffruticèsa L Siberia.  Plumbàgo capénsis Thunb Cape of Good Hope.
Leonôtis Leonurus R. Br. C. G. H.	the property of the control of the c
Chin. ng. 1151.	
S. Lindley Berth. Valparaso.  Dracocéphalum canariénse Com. II.   Canaries.  Saltria spléndiens Ker. S. America.  S. formbas Wild. #   S. America.  S. falgens Car., S. America.  S. Grahamii Benth. #   S. America.  S. charmedryfides Car., II.   Mexico.  S. aûrea L. II.   C. G. H.  Prânium prânts. II.   Secie.	Chenopodiàceæ. 1287
S. formosa Willd. S. America.	
S: Grahami Benth. # L. S. America, fig. 1151.	I CHEVOPODUMI * * 1000
S. chammdryBldes Cav. 22. [A] Mexico. S. aŭrea L. 22. [] C. G. H.	I. CHENOPO'DIUM L, = 1. 1288 THE GOOSEFOOT.
Pràsium màjus L. tt. Spain. Prostanthèra laslanthos Lab. N. S. Wales. Other half-hardy Species.	Salsòla Sp.
Other half-hardy Species. N. S. Wales.	Anserme, Vr. Gause Puss, Ger.

	77	Den-
ì.	fruticosum Schrad. England	1. lanceolàtum Bieb. * * Siberia Page
	fig. 1156, 1157. 1288  The shrubby Gooseloot, or Stoneerop Tree. Salsola fruticosa L. The shrubby Glasswort.	fig. 1161. 1292 The lanceolate-leaved Goat Wheat. Polýgonum frutéscens Willd. Stranchartiger Knöterig, Ger.
	The shrubby Glasswort.  Soude en Arbre, Fr.  Strauchartiges Salzkraut, Ger.  parvifòlium R. et S. n. Caucasus 1289	2. buxifòlium Bieb. & Siberia f. 1162, 1293 The Box-leaved Goat Wheat.
2	parvifòlium R. et S. n. Caucasus 1289 The small-leaved Goosefoot. C. fruiticòsum Bieb. Fl. Taur. C. microphyllum Bieb. Supp. to Fl. Taur. Satuda fruiticòsu Blich. Casp. Suaèda microphylla Pall.	Polygonum crispulum var. a Sims. P. caucúsicum Hofimansegg.
,		3. polýgamum Spr. æ Carolina f. 1163. 1293 The polygamun sexed Goat Wheat. Polygomun polygamun Vent. P. parrifölium Nutt.
٠.	horténse R. et S. n. S. of Europe 1289 The Garden Goosefoot. Sulvila divérgens Poir.	T. púngens Bieb. T. gladeum Spr. T. grandiflörum Bieb.
	I. A'TRIPLEX L. № 1288, 1289 Тив Окасив.	II. ATRAPHA'XIS L. 44 1292. 1294 THE ATRAPHAXIS.
1.	Hálimus L. Spain fig. 1158. 1289 The Halimus Orache, or Tree Purstane. Hálimus latifolius sive fruticòsus Bauh. Hálimus i. Clus. The broad-leaved Sea Purstane Tree.	1. spinòsa L. M. Levant fig. 1164. 1294 The spine-branched Atraphaxis. Attriplex orientàlis, frùtex aculeàtus, flòre púlchro Tonrn.
	Arroche, Fr. Strauchartige Melde, Ger.	2. undulàta L. 24 Cape of Good Hope 1295 The waved-leaved Atraphaxis.
2.	portulacöides L. & Britain f. 1159. 1290 The Purslane-like, or shrubby, Orache, or Sea Purslane. Hälimus sccúndus Clus.	III. CALLI'GONUM L. 20 1292. 1295 THE CALLIGONUM. Pallosia L. Petrocécus Pall.
	Hálimus vulgàris Ger. Emac. Hálimus seu Portulàca marina Bauh. A. marítima.	1. Pallàsia L'Hérit № Caspian Sea
	Hálimus et Portulàca marina dicta angus- tifòlia Ray. The narrow-leaved Sea Purslane Trec.	Pallas's Calligonum.  Ptercoiccus aphyllus Pall. Voy. Calligonum polygoni/des Pall. Itin. Pallusia cispica L. Pallusia Ptercoiccus Pall. Fl. Ross.
I	I. DIO'TIS Schreb. 24 1288, 1290	Caspischer Hackenknopf.  C. comòsum L'Hérit 1296 C. Pánderi L'Hérit 1290
	Ceratöldes Touru. A'xyris L. Ceratospérmum Pers.	App. I. Half-hardy Species of Polygonaceae 1296
١.	Ceratöides W. & Siberia f. 1160. 1291 The two-horned-calyxed Diotis. Alayris Ceratöides L. Ceratosoferman papagem Pers	Brunníchia cirrhòsa Garin. [1] Carolina. Rùmex Lunària L. [2] Canaries. fig. 1167. Polygonum adpréssum R. Br. [2] Van Diemen's Land.
	Ceratospérmum pappòsum Pers. A'xyris fruticòsa, floribus fæmineis lanàtis Gmel.	
	Achyránthes pappòsa Forsk. Krascheninnikòvia Guildenst. Urtica fòliis lanccolàtis, fæmininis hirsùtis,	Lauràceæ. * 1 1 👊 🛎 1296
	Roy.  Ceratöldes orientàlis frulicòsa clæágni fòlio Tourn.	I. LAU'RUS Plin 1296 The Laurel, or Bay, Tree.
	Orientalisches Doppelohr, Ger.	Sassafras and Benzòin, C. G. Von Esenbeck. Daphnē, Greek.
	pp. I. Half-hardy Species of Chenopodiàcea. 1291	A. Plants evergreen; hardy. 1. nóbilis L. ♣ ↑ S. Europe pl. 215. 1297
١.	aphylla L. # _ Spain.  aphylla L. # _ Asia Minor.  Salsòla articulòta Forst.	The noble Laurel, or Sweet Bay. Laurus Camer.
Sò Ca	South of Europe.  Salota prostrata Sehr South of Europe.  Salota prostrata L.  Sear Verenmira L Canaries.  Emphorésma monspellaca Sehk South of Europe.  Her Genera belonging to Chenpodilacee.	L. vulgåris Bauh. Laurier commun, Laurier franc, Laurier d'Apollon, Laurier à sauce, Fr. Gemeine Lorbeer, Ger.
)(I	ter Genera beionging to Chemopottaces.	Varieties ♣ 1297 2 undulàta Mill. ♣
	Polygonàceæ. 1292	3 salicifòlia Swt. = L. n. angustifòlia Lodd. Cat
	* # #   1	4 variegàta Swt. 🛎
[.	TRAGOPYRUM Bicb. # 2 1292	L. n. fol. var. Lodd. Cat. 5 latifòlia Mill. * 6 aviena Lodd. Cat. *
	THE GOAT WHEAT. Polýgonum L.	6 crispa <i>Lodd. Cat.</i> <b>±</b> 7 flòre plèno <i>N. du Ham.</i> <b>±</b>

Page App. I. Half-hardy Species of Lauracea. 1805 II. Plants evergreen ; half-hardy. 2. carolinénsis Catesb. 2 North America Cinnambmum Cdmphora Swt. 1 Japan.
The Camphor Tree.
Lairus Cdmphora L.
C. vierum Swt. 1 Ceylon. fig. 1175.
Lairus Cinnammum L.
Lairus Cinnammum L.
C. cássia D. Don. 2 Ceylon.
The wild Cinnamon.
Lairus Cinnamon.
Lairus Cinnamon.
Lairus Cinnamon.
Lairus Cinnamon.
Other ligneous plants belonging to this order. namòmum Cámphora Swt. 🕽 🔲 Japan. lig. 1174. fig. 1168, 1169, 1299 The Carolina Laurel, or Red Bay. L. Borbonia L. sp. L. axillàris Lam. L. axidavis Lam.
Borbonis sp. Plum.
Pérsea Borbodis Spreng.
The broad-leawed Carolina Bay.
Laurier rouge, Laurier Bourbon, Laurier
de Caroline, Vr.
Carolinischer Lorbeer, Rother Lorbeer, Ger. Proteacea. . Varieties 1 - 1299 1306 Bánksia littoralis R. Br. 

B. oblongifolia Cau. 

L. New South Wales.

Grevillea rosmarinifolia Cun. 

L. New South Wales.

G. acuminiata R. Br. 

L. New South Wales.

I. 1176, 1177, 1178.

II kawa acicularis R. Br. 

L. New South Wales.

II. suavèlen R. Br. 

L. New Holland.

II. pugionifórmis R. Br. 

L. New South Wales. 2 glàbra Pursh. 1 3 pubéscens Pursh. 1 4 obtùsa Pursh. 1 3. Catesbiàna Michx. . Georgia - 1300 Catesby's Laurel. 4. aggregata Sims. \* China f. 1170. 1300 The grouped-flowered Laurel. L. fu'tens Ail. The Madeira.
L. madeirénsis Lam.
Pérseu fu'tens Spreng.
L. Myrrha Lour. China Thymelaceæ. - 1306 - 1301 \* # L # # L \* - 1301 L. Indica L. T L India I. DA'PHNE L. ♥ ■ ■ □ ■ ₺ 1307 C. Leaves deciduous. THE DAPHNE. 5. Sássafras L. Y North America Thymclæ'a Tourn. pl. 216, 217. 1301 The Sassafras Laurel, or Sassafras Tree. Cornus más odoràta, folio trifido, margine A. Leaves deciduous. 1. Mezèreum L. & N. of Eu. f. 1180. 1307 plano, Sassafras dicta, Pluk. Sassafras arbor, ex Florida, ficulneo folio, The Mezereon Daphne, or common Mezereon. Mezereon Dapine, or common Mezereon.
Spurge Olive, Spurge Flax; Flowering
Spurge, Parkinson.
Duarf Bay Gerard.
Louréole femelle, Bois gentil, Méxéreon,
Bois joli, Fr.
Gemeiner Seidelbast, Kellerbatz, Ger.
Peperachtige Daphne, Dutch.
Laureola fromia, Biondella, Camelia, Ital.
Laureola hembra, Span. Rauh. Sássafras sp. C. G. Nees Von Esenbeck. Pérsca Sássafras Spreng, Lunrier Sassafras, Fr. Sassafras Lorber, Ger. Varieties T - 1301 The red T L. subgenus Eudsmus Nutt. Sássafras L. Varieties & - 1308 2 flore álbo & The white T 3 autumnale 😩 L. e. álbida Nutt. 6. Benzoin L. & Virginia f. 1171. 1303 2. altàica Pall. Siberia fig. 1181. 1308 Benzaili L. W Vilgillia I. 1711. 1905
The Benzoin Lauvel, or Benjamin Tree.

Arbor virginiana citreæ vel limoni folio,
benzoinum fundens, Comm.

Lahrus æstivultis Wangh.
Pseiddo Benzoin Michx.
Euosmus Benzoin Nutt.
Benzoin sp. C. G. Nees Von Esenbeck.

Spice Bush, Spice Wood, Wild Allspice,
Amer. The Altaic Daphne.

Daphné altäique, Lauréole de Tartarie, Fr.

Sibirischer Scidelbast, Ger. 3. alpina L. \* Switzerland f. 1182. 1309 The Alpine Daphne. The Alpine Chamelea, Marsh. Daphné des Alpes, Fr. Alpen Siedelbast, Ger. Amer. Laurier faux Bonzoin, Fr. Benzoin Lorbeer, Ger. B. Erect. Leaves persistent. Flowers lateral. 4. Laurèola L. . Britain f. 1183. 1309 7. (B.) Diospyrus Pers. & Virginia Laureola D. Britain 1, 1183, 1308
The Laureola Daphne, or Spurge Laurel.
Daphnöides vérum, vel Lauréola, Gesn.
Lauréola Ray.
Thymelæ'a Lauréola Scop.
The Euergreen Daphne.
Lauréole mûle, Lauréole des Anglais, Fr.
Immergrüner Scidelbast, Ger. fig. 1172. 1304 The Diospyrus-like Laurel.
L. Enósmus Diospyrus Nutt.
L. diospyröldes Michx. ? L. melissæfolia Walter. 8. (B.) æstivalis L. 2 Virginia -1304The summer Laurel, or Willow-leaved Bay. 5. póntica L. \* Asia Minor f. 1184. 1310
The Pontic Daphne, or twin-flowered Spurge L. cnérvia Mill. 1. Euósmus æstivilis Nutt. Pond Bush Amer. Thymelæ a póntica citrei foliis Tourn. Lauréoic du Levant, Fr. Pontischer Siedelbast, Ger.

- 1310

Varieties

2 rûbra Hort. #

3 fòliis variegàtis Lodd. Cat. .

Sommer Lorbcer, Ger. 9. geniculàta Michx. 2 Virginia

The knee-flexed-branched Laurel.

1. Eudsmus genieulāta Nutt. L. æstivālis Willd,

fig. 1173. 1305

6. Thymelæ'a L. & Spain f. 1185. 1310 The Thymelæa, or Milkwort-like, Daphne.
Thymelæ a foli's polygalæ glabris Bauh.
T. alp'na glabra, flosculis subluteis ad
foliorum ortum scssilibus, Pluk.
Sanamúnda elvidis nel glabra Bauh. Prod.
Sanamúnda elvidis vel glabra Bauh. Hist.
Passerina Thymelæ'u Dec.
The Wid Oliw. The Wild Olive. La Thymelie, Fr. Astloser Scidelbast, Ger.

7. Tarton raira L. South of France fig. 1186. 1311

The Tarton-raira, or silvery-leaved, Daphne.
Thymcle'a foliis candicantibus et serici
instar mollibus Bauh. Pin.
Tarton-Raire Gallo-provinciæ Monspeli-

Tarlon-Harre Gauo-proteine ensium Lob. Sanamúnda argentáta latifolia Barr. Passerina Tárton-Raira Schrad. The owd-leawed Daphne. Lauréole blanche, Fr. Silberblättriger Seidelbast, Ger.

8. (? T.) pubéscens L. 

Austria - 1311 The pubescent Daphne.

Thymelæ' a itilica, Tarton-raire Gallo-provinciæ
similis, sed per omniu major, M icheli.
Behaarter Seidelbast, Ger.

9. (? T.) tomentòsa Lam. a Asia Minor 1311

The tomentose Daphne. Passerina villòsa L. Lauréole cotonneuse, Lam.

C. Ereet. Leaves persistent. Flowers terminal.

10. collina Sm. 

S. Italy fig. 1187. 1311 The hill-inhabiting Daphne, or Neapolitan Mezercon.

Bot. Rep. ? D. buxifòlia Vahl. Daphné des Collines, Lauréole d' Feuilles de Santé, Fr. Stumpfblättriger Seidelbast, Ger.

11. (c.) neapolitàna Lodd. S. of Italy fig. 1188. J312 The Neapolitan Daphne.

D. collina β neapolitàna Lindl.

12. (c.) oleöides L. & Crete f. 1189. 1312 The Olive-like Daphne.

Onve-tke Dapane. Chamædaphnöides crética Alpin.! Thymelæ'a crética oleæ folio utriusque glabro Tourn. Dåphne salicifolia Lam. Lauréole di Feuilles d'Olivier, Fr. Oelbaumblättriger Seidelbast, Ger.

13. (c.) sericea Vahl. = Candia - 1312 The silky-leaved Daphne.
Thymele's crétien des folio subtus villoso Tourn.
Dáphne olcafolia Lam.
Scidenartiger Seidelbast, Ger.

14. striàta Trat. # Switzerland - 1313

The striated-calyxed Daphne.

D. Ereet. Leaves persistent. Flowers in Racemes. 15. Gnidinm L. & Spain f. 1190. 1313

The Gnidium, or Flax-leaved, Daphne.

Thymelæ'a foliis lini Bauh.

Sourge Flax, Mountain Widow Wayle.

Daphné Gnidium, Lauréole à Panicule,

Rispenblättriger Scidelbast, Ger.

Page E. Prostrate. Leaves persistent. Flowers terminal, aggregate.

16. Cneòrum L. & Switzerland

fig. 1191. 1313 The Garland-flower, or trailing, Daphne. Cncorum Matth.

Wohlriechender Seidelbast, Ger.

Varieties 2. - 1313 2 fòliis variegàtis &

3 flòre álbo 🛼

App. i. Half-hardy Species of Daphne. 1814

D. odora Thunh. 整山 China.
D. sincinsis Lam.
The sinced security Implies.
The sinced security Implies.
Whitischemider Seidelboat, Ger.
Wohlrischemider Seidelboat, Ger.
5 rübra D. Don. 建山 jūg, 1192.

D. hýbrida Swt. 🛎 🗀 Hybrid f. 1193. D. delphinia of Fr. Gardens. D. dauphinii of Eng. Gardens.

D. indica L. 

D. papyracea Wal. 

D. cannábina Wal.

II. DI'RCA L. 🛎 - 1307. 1314 THE DIRCA, or Leather-wood.
Thymele'a Gron.

1. palústris L. 🛎 Virginia f. 1194. 1314 The Marsh Dirca.

Moorwood. Bois de Cuir, Bois de Plomb, Fr. Sumpf Lederholz, Ger.

App. I. Half-hardy ligneous Plants belonging to the Order Thymelacea.

Gnídia imbricàta L. T. L. Cape of Good Hope. G. deundata Bot. Reg. Cape of Good Hope. Pimelèa drupàcea Lab. T. L. New Holland.

Santalàceæ. \* # 1315

I. NY'SSA L. # -THE NYSSA, or Tupelo Tree. - 1315, 1316

1. biflòra Michx. T Virginia

pl. 218. fig. 1195, 1196. 1317 The twin-flowered Nyssa.

N. aquática L. sp. N. carolinidna L. N. integrifòlia Ait.

N. pedánculis uniflòris Gron. Mountain Tupelo Mart. Gum Trec, Sour Gum Tree, Peperidge,

Amer.

2. (b.) villòsa Michx. T North America fig. 1197, 1198. 1317

The hairy-leaved Nyssa.

N. sylvática Michx.

N. multiflóra Wangh.

N. montana Hort.

N. pedúnealis multiflóris Gron.

Serie Gun Troc Black Gron V.

Sour Gum Tree, Black Gum, Yellow Gum,

Haariger Tulpelobaum, Ger.

m

Carolina

3. cándicans Micha. Y

E, salicifolia ? D. Don. & \_\_\_ fig. 1205.

Page

II. HIPPO'PHAE L. Y = 1321. 1324
THE HIPPOPHAE, Sea Buckthorn, or Sallowfig. 1199. 1318 thorn. The whitish-leaved Nyssa, or Ogechee Lime Rhamnindes Tourn. Tree.
N. capitata Walt. Argoussier, Fr. Haffdorn, Sanddorn, Ger. N. coccinca Bartr. Espino amurillo, Span. Sour Tupelo Tree, Wild Lime. 1. Rhamnöides L. T 3 Europe Weisslicher Tulpelobaum, Ger. pl. 220. fig. 1206. 1324

The Buckthorn-like Hippophae.

Rhamnöides florifera sálicis folio, Tourn.

Rhamnöides fructifera lay.

Argoussier faux Nerprun, Fr.

Weidenblättriger Sanddorn, Ger.

Are, Saule Erpineux, Alps of Switzerland. 4. grandidentàta Micha. T North America fig. 1200, 1201. 1319 The deeply-toothed-leaved Nyssa, or Large Tuplo Tree.
N. toments and N. angulizans Michx.
N. denituidad Ali.
N. angulosa Poir.
N. uniflora, Wangh.
Wild Olive, Amer.
Virginian Tuple's, Mart. Varieties Y & - 1325 II. OSYRIS L. . - 1316. 1320 2 angustifòlia T 2 THE OSYRIS, or Poet's Cassia. Cásia Camer. 3 sibírica Y 4 H. sibirica Lodd. Cat. fig. 1202. 1320 álba L. ■ Italy AlDa L. B. Haly
The white-flowered Osyris.
O. Juliu linearinus acidis Locil.
O. frutescens baccefera Bauh.
Càsia poetica Monapellenium Cam.
Cana Latinorum M.
Caid Monapelli deta Gesn.
Wriste Osyris, Ges. 2. salicifòlia D. Don. T 🛎 Nepal fig. 1207. 1326 The Willow-leaved Hippophae. H. conferta Wall III. SHEPHE'RDIA Nutt. T 2 1321, 1327 THE SHEPHERDIA. Hippophae L. North America l. argéntea Nutt. 2 T Elæagnàceæ. 光 坚 坚 \_\_\_ fig. 1208, 1327 The silvery-leaved Shepherdia. Hippophae argéntea Pursh. Missouri Silver Leaf, Buffalo Berry Tree, I. ELÆA'GNUS Tourn. T & L 1320, 1321 Amer Rabbit Berry, Beef Suet Tree, American THE ELEAGNUS, Oleaster, or Wild Olive Tree. Indians. Chalef, Fr. Wilde Oclbaum, Ger. Graisse de Buffle, Buffalo Fat, French Traders. 1. horténsis Bieb. T South of Europe 2. canadénsis Nutt. 4 North America pl. 219. fig. 1203. 1321. fig. 1209. 1327 The Canadian Shepherdia. The Garden Elæagnus. E. angustifolia L. E. inermis Mill. E. argénteus Mœnch. E. orientalis Delisle. ? E. argéntea Wats. Jerusalem Willow. Hippophae canadénsis L. Aristolochiàceæ. ₺ ₺ ⊔ ₺ ⊔ 1328 Olivier de Bohème, Chalef à Feuilles étroites, Schmalblättriger Oleaster, Ger. I. ARISTOLO'CHIA L. 3 & Lu & L Varieties Y -- 1322 1328 1 angustifòlia Bieb. T THE BIRTHWORT. Aristoloche, Fr. Osterluzey, Ger. E. angustifolia L. 2 daetyliformis \* 3 orientàlis T 1. sìpho L'Hérit. 3 N. Am. f. 1210. 1329 The Siphon-like, or Tube-flowered, Birthwort.

A. macrophylla Lam.
Aristoloche Syphon, Fr.
Grossblättrige Osterluzey, Ger.
Pipe Vine, or Birthwort, Amer. E. orientalis L. 4 spinòsa 🛣 E. spindsa L. 2. argéntea Ph. 2 Hudson's Bay 2. tomentòsa Sims. & North America fig. 1204. 1323 fig. 1211. 1329 The silver-leaved Elwagnus. Missouri Silver Tree, U. S. of N. Amer. The tomentose Birthwort. App. i. Half-hardy Species of Aristotochia. App. i. Half-hardy Species of Elaágnus. 1324 1329 E. conférta llorb. L. Nepal.
E. arborea Rorb. L. Nepal.
E. latifolia L. East Indies. A. sempervirens L. L. Candla.
A. glauca Deaf, L. Barbary.
A. altissima Deaf.
A. caudata Deaf.
4. trilobata Willd. South America.

Wild Mulberries.

La Feuille rose.
M. a. 8 rôsea.
La Feuille dorée.
M. a. lúcida Hort.
M. lucida Hort.

m 2

Page Page Urticaceæ. 🛪 1 1 🗆 3 🛎 Euphorbiàceæ. 1342 1330 I. MORUS Tourn. III I 9 連 整 整 」 比 比 \_\_\_ 1342, 1343 I. EUPHO'RBIA L. ≝∟ = 1331 THE MULBERRY TREE. THE EUPHORBIA, or Spurge.
Tithýmalus Tourn.
Euphorbe, Fr.
Wolfsmilch, Ger. Mûrier, Fr. Maulbeere, Ger. 1. nìgra Poir. \(\frac{\pi}{2}\) Persia pl. 221, 222. fig. 1222. 1343 E. Charàcias L. . Britain f. 1212. 1331 The black-fruited, or common, Mulberry. E. aléppica Hort. Morus Dod. M. fructu nigro Bauh. E. spinòsa L. . Sonth of Europe Variety - 1344 fig. 1213. 1331 2 laciniàta Mill. Dict. T App. i. Half-hardy Species of Euphorbia, 1332 2. álba L. T China pl. 223, 224. 1348 The white-fruited Mulberry Tree. E. dendröides L. T. Italy. M. cándica Dod. E. mellífera Ait. Madeira. fig. 1214. Other species. M. frúctu úlbo Bauh. álba frúctu minori álbo insúlso Du Ham. II. STILLI'NGIA Garden \$1330. 1332 Varieties 🕇 🅸 THE STILLINGIA. 2 multicáulis Perrottet. T & M. tatárica Desf., not of L. or Pall.
M. bulléta Balbis.
M. cuculléta Hort.
Chincse black Mulberry, Amer.
Perrottet Mulberry, Many-stalked 1. ligustrina Willd. 4 Carolina -1332 The Privet-leaved Stillingia. III. BU'XUS Tourn. ■ 1 = 1330. 1332 Mulberry.
Marier Perrottel, Fr.
Marier à Tiges nombreuses, Mû-rier des Philippines, Ann. des THE BOX TREE. Buis, Fr. Buxbaum, Buchsbaum, Ger. 1. sempervirens L. # 1 Europe Sei. 1333 The evergreen, or common, Box Tree.
Barus Ray, and other authors.
Buis commun, Bois béni, Fr.
Bucksbaum, Ger.
Busso, Bossolo, Mortel, Ital. Moro delle Filippine, Ital. 3 Morrettiàna Hort. Y Dandolo's Mulberry. 4 macrophýlla Lodd, Cat. 学 M. a. latifòlia Hort.
M. hispánica Hort.
Mûrier d'Espagne, Feuille d'Espagne, Fr. Varieties and Subvarieties 1 些 立 - 1333 5 romàna Lodd. Cat. T 1 arboréscens Mill. Dict. 2 M. a. ovalifòlia. Murier romain, Fr. l argéntea Hort. 🕈 2 aurea Hort. 2 6 nervòsa Lodd. Cat. T M. nervôsa Bon. Jard. M. subálba nervôsa Hort. 3 marginàta Hort. 🕈 2 angustifòlia Mill. Dict. 性 Subvariety. 生 2 longifòlia Bon. Jard. 生 1 variegàta Hort. 🕈 3 suffruticòsa Mill. Diet. v. f. 1215 B. hùmilis Dod.
B. s. nana N. Du Ham.
Buis nain, Buis à Bordures, Buis d'Artois, Buis de Hollande, Petit 7 itálica Hort. Y M. itálica Lodd. Catt. Subvariety. Y 2 rùbra 🖫 Buis, Fr. Zwerch Buchsbaum, Ger. M. rubra Lodd. Cat. 4 myrtifòlia Lam. 🛎 8 ròsea Hort. T Mûrier rose, Feuille rose, Fr. 2. baleárica Willd. 1 Minorca 9 columbássa Lodd. Cat. Y Columba, Fr. fig. 1220, 1221. 1341 10 membranàcea Lodd. Cat. T The Balearie Box. B. s. var. gigantèa N. Du Ilam. Minorca Box. Buis de Minorque, Buis de Mahon, Fr. Balcarischer Buchsbaum, Ger. Mûrier à Feuilles de Parchemin, Fr. 11 sinénsis Hort. 堂 M. sinénsis Hort. M. chinénsis Lodd. Cat. The Chinese white Mulberry. App. i. Half-hardy Species of Búxus. 1341 Amer. 12 pùmila Nois. & B. chinénsis Lk. # L China. M. a. nana Hort. Brit. App. I. Half-hardy Species belonging to the Other Varietics

Order Euphorbiaceæ.

Plagiánthus divarichtus Forst. L. New Zealand. P sidöldes Hook. Cluştia alaternőides Bot. Hag. L. Cape of Good Hope.

Page La Reine bâtarde.

? Foglia zazola, Îtal
La Femelle. V. BO'RYA W. T & - 1343, 1370 THE BORYA.

Adèlia Michx. Grafted Mulberries. La Reine.
La grosse Reine.
M. a. macrophylla subvar.
La Feuille d'Espagne.
M. a. 4 macrophylla.
La Feuille de flocs.
f Foglia doppia, Ital. Bigeldnia Sm. 1. ligustrina Willd, 性 N. America 1370 The Privet-like Borya. Adèlia ligüstrina Michx. Bigelòvia ligüstrina Sm. 3. (a.) constantinopolitàna Poir. Turkey 2. (? l.) acuminata Willd. 4 Carolina 1358 fig. 1229. 1371 The Constantinople Mulberry Tree.
M. byzantina Sieb. The acuminate-leaved Borya. 4. (a.) tatárica Pal. T Banks of the Adèlia ucuminata Michx Bigeldvia acuminata Sm. Volga - fig. 1225. 1358 The Tartarian Mulberry Tree. 3. (l.) porulòsa Willd. 2 Georgia, 1371 The pore-like-dotted-leaved Boyra. 5. rùbra L. T N. America pl. 225. 1359 Adèlia porulòsa Michx, Bigelòvia porulòsa Sm. ? Bigelòvia ovata Lodd. Cat. The red-fruited Mulherry Tree.
M. virginica Pluk.
M. pennsylvánica Nois. 4. distichophýlla Nutt. 2 E. Tennessee 1371 ? Variety 🖫 -canadénsis Lam. 🖫 - 1360 The two-rowed-leaved Borya. 6. (r.) scàbra Willd. T N. America 1360 The rough-leaved Mulberry Tree. M. canadénsis Poir. Ulmaceæ. ¥ 🗈 🗆 🕸 App. i. Half-hardy Species of Morus. 1360 - 1371 M. Indica L. ? East Indies.

M. Indica L. ? East Indies.

M. mauritians. Justy. \* Madagascar.
M. Iatifolia Wildt. Isle of Bourbon.
M. australia Wildt. Isle of Bourbon.
M. celtidifolia Thumb. Quito.
M. corylifolia Thumb. Quito.
M. corylifolia Thumb. Quito.
M. atropurpurea. Nepal.
M. parvifolia. Nepal.
M. parvifolia. Nepal.
M. sernia.
M. sernia. I. U'LMUS L.  $\Upsilon$  - -1371. 1373 THE ELM. Orme, Fr. Ulm, or Rüster, Ger. Olmo, Ital. 1. eampéstris L.筆 Britain pl. 228, 229 fig. 1232, 1238, 1239, 1374 The English, field, or common small-leaved, Elm. U. Atinia Pliny. U. minor, filio angusto scabro, Ger. Emac. II. BROUSSONE'TIA Vent. 1342, 1361 THE BROUSSONETIA.
Morus Seba Kæmpf. Varieties 🖺 - -Papyrus Encyc. Bot.
1. papyrifera Vent. # China pl. 226. 1361 A. Timber Trees. l vulgàris T The paper-bearing Broussonetia, or Paper Mul-U. campestris Hort. Dur. berry. Morus popyrifera L. 2 latifolia Hort. T 3 álba Masters. \* Variety \* - 1361 4 acutifòlia Masters. Y 2 cucullàta T 5 stricta Hort. Dur. T pl. 230. B. cucullàta Bon Jard. Red English Elm. B. spatulata Hort. Brit. 6 virens Hort. T B. navicularis Lodd. Cat. Kidbrook Elm. III. MACLU'RA Nutt. 2 7 cornubiénsis Hort. T 1342, 1362 The Cornish Elm THE MACLURA. Toxylon Rafinesque. U. stricta Lindl Subvarieties. ¾ 2 parvifòlia Lindl. ¾ L aurantiaca Nutt. 1 North America fig. 1226, 1227, 1228. 1362 The orange-like-fruited Maclura, or Osage U. s. microphálla Lodd. Cat áspera Lodd. Cat. crispa Lodd. Cat. Orange.
Bow-wood, Yellow-wood, N. Amer. 8 sarniénsis T The Jersey Elm. U. sarniensis Lodd. Cat. IV. FICUS Tourn. T 1343. 1365 THE FIG TREE. 9 tortuòsa 😤 Figuier, Fr. The twisted Elm.

U. tortuðsa Lodd. Cat.
? Orme tortillard, Fr. Feigenbaum, Ger. 1. Cárica L. T. S. Europe pl. 227, 1365
The common Fig Tree.
F. common Bauh.
F. bimitis and F. sylvéstris Tourn.
Figuier commun, Fr. B. Ornamental, or curious, Trees. 10 fòliis variegàtis Lodd, Cat. T 11 betulæfòlia Y Gemeine Feigenbaum, Ger-U. betulæfólia Lodd. Cat Varieties -136612 viminalis Y pl. 231. Garden Varieties U. viminalis Lodd. Cat.

	Page j	D
	13 parvifòlia T fig. 1250.	5. effusa Willd. T England
	U. parvifòlia Jacq.	pl. 236, 237, fig. 1242, 1397
	U. microphýlla Pers. U. půmila var. β (transbäicalénsis)	The spreading-branched Elm.
	Pall.	U. ciliàta Ehrh. U. pedunculàta Lam.
	U. <i>pùmila</i> Willd. U. <i>p. fòliis párvis</i> , &c., Pluk.	U. octándra Schk.
	U. <i>p. föliis párvis</i> , &c., Pluk. U. <i>hàmilis</i> Enum. 14 planifòlia Ť pl. 232.	U. fòlio latissimo, &c., Buxb. U. læ`vis Pall.
	U. nlanifòlia Hort.	L'Orme pédonculé, Fr.
	U. planifolia Hort. 15 chinénsis ‡ fig. 1231.	6. montàna Bauh. 🖺 England
	U. chinénsis Pers. Thé de l'Abbé Gallois, Orme nain,	fig. 1243, 1244, 1398
	Fr.	The mountain, Scotch, or Wych, Elm. U. glàbra Huds.
	16 eucullàta Hort. Ž	U. effùsa Sibth.
	17 concavæfòlia Hort. T	U. scàbra Mill. U. nùda Ehrh.
	18 fòliis aúreis <i>Hort.</i> T	U. <i>nàda</i> Ehrh. U. <i>campéstre</i> Willd. <i>Wych Hazcl</i> of old authors.
	Other Varieties. U. c. nàna Lodd. Cat.	
	U. c. fòliis maculátis Lodd. Cat.	Varieties 🖫 1398
	U. dùbia Lodd. Cat. U. viscòsa Lodd. Cat.	A. Timber Trees.
	French Varieties - 1378	I vulgàris T
	L'Orme Tell, l'Orme Tilleul, l'Orme de Hollande.	2 rugòsa Masters. Y
	L'Ormille, l'Orme nain.	Ü. rugósa Lodd. Cat. 3 màjor <i>Masters</i> . ‡ pl. 238.
	L'Orme à Feuilles: lisses et glabres.	4 minor Masters. T
	U. viscosa Lodd. Cat.  French Varieties.  L'Orme à Feuilles larges et rudes.  L'Orme Tell, l'Orme Tileul, l'Orme de Hollande.  L'Ormille, l'Orme main.  The dwarf Elm.  L'Orme à Feuilles lisses et glabres.  The shining amooth-leaved Elm.  Le petit Orme à Feuilles panachées de blanc.  L'Orme à Feuilles lisses panachées de blanc.  L'Orme à Feuilles lisses panachées de blanc.  L'Orme à Feuilles Fauilles panachées de junne.  The dwarf golden-leaved Elm.  L'Orme à petites Feuilles, l'Orme mâle, l'Orme pyramidal.  The small-leaved Elm.	5 cebennénsis Hort. T
	L'Orme à Feuilles lisses panachées de blanc.  The shining silvery-leaved Elm.	The Cevennes Elm.
	Le petit Orme à Feuilles panachées de jaune.  The dwarf golden-leaved Elm.	6 nìgra *Y The black <i>Irish</i> Elm.
	L'Orme à petites Feuilles, l'Orme mâle, l'Orme pyramidal.	U. nigra Lodd. Cat.
	Pyramidal.  The small-leaved Elm.  L'Orme à très-grandes Feuilles, l'Orme femelle, l'Orme de Trianon.  The large-leaved Elm.  L'Orme de Hollande à grandes Feuilles panachées.  The variegated Dutch Elm.	7 austràlis <i>Hort.</i> 坐
	l'Orme de Trianon. The large-leaved Elm.	B. Ornamental or curious Varieties.
	L'Orme de Hollande à grandes Feuilles panachées.  The variegated Dutch Elm.	8 péndula 🏝 pl. 239.
	U. tortudsa Lodd, Cat.	U. péndula Lodd. Cat. U. glàbra decémbers Hort. Dur.
	The twisted Elm.	U. glàbra decúmbens Hort. Dur. U. horizontális Hort. U. rùbra Hort. Soc. Gard.
2.	(c.) suberòsa Mænch. * England	9 fastigiàta Hort. T pl. 240.
	pl. 233. fig. 1240. 1395 The cork-barked Elm.	U. glàbra replicàta Hort, Dur.
	U. campéstris Woods. U. campéstris and Theophrásti Du Ham.	U. glàbra replicàta Hort, Dur. U. Fórdii Hort. U. cxoniénsis Hort.
	U. campéstris and Theophrasti Du Ham. U. vulgatissima fólio láto scábra Ger.	10 crispa X
	Emac.	The curied-leaved Elm.
	U. montana Cam. Common Elm Tree, Hunt Evel.	? U. crispa Willd. Other Varieties.
	L'Orme Liège, l'Orme-fungeux, Fr.	
	Varieties Y 1395	7. (m.) glàbra Mill. * Eng. f. 1245. 1403
	1 vulgàris ‡ The <i>Dutch</i> cork- <i>barked</i> Elm.	The smooth-leaved, or Wych, Elm. U. montana β Fl. Br.
	U. suberosa Hort. Dur.	U. fölio glàbro Ger. Emac. U. campéstris var. 3. With.
	2 fòliis variegàtis Lodd. Cat. X	The feathered Elm.
	U. suberðsa varicgáta Hort. Dur. 3 álba 🏵	Varieties \(\frac{\pi}{2}\) 1404
	U. suberdsa álba Masters.	A. Timber Trees.
	4 erécta Lodd. Cat. T	l vulgàris 🆫
	5 var. The broad-leaved Hertfordshire Elm,	The common smooth-leaved Elm.
	Wood.	2 vegèta ¾
	6 var. T	U. montàna vegèta llort Soc. Gard. U. americàna Masters.
	The narrow-leaved Hertfordshire Elm, Wood.	The Huntingdon Elm, the Chi- chester Elm, the American Elm,
9		? the Scampston Elm.
٥.	(c.) major Sm. # England	3 var. T
	pl. 234, 235. fig. 1241. 1395 The greater, or Dutch cork-barked, Elm.	The Scampston Elm. 4 màjor $\tilde{\Upsilon}$
	The greater, or Dutch cork-barked, Elm. U. hollándica Mill. U. popia hollándica fra Phylical Company	U. glábra májor Hort. Dur. The Canterbury Scedling.
	U. mojor hollándica, &c., Pluk. U. mojor, amplière folio, &c., Du Ham. Tilia más Matth. U. latichia Mishy.	The Canterbury Seedling.  3 glandulòsa Lindl. ‡
	Tilia más Mátth. U. latifòlia Michx.	6 latifòlia Lindl. Ž
-1.	carpinifòlia <i>Lindl</i> . F. England - 1396	7 microphýlla H. S. Ť
	The Hornbeam-leaved Ebn.	? U. g. parvifòlia Hort. Soc. Gard.

Page B. Ornamental or curious Trees. 1. australis L. T S. Europe f. 1252. 1414 The southern Celtis, or European Nettle Tree.
Lètus árbor Lob.
Lètus sive Celtis Cam. 8 péndula Y t! campéstris péndula Hort. Dur. The Downton Elm. 9 variegàta II. S. \(\frac{A}{2}\) Lote Tree. Micocoulier austral, Micocoulier de Pro-vence, Fabrecoulier, Faubreguier des Provençaux, N. Du Ham. Lotu, Ital. 10 ramulòsa Booth. Y 8. álba Kit. 生 Hungary -- 1405 The whitish-leaved Elm. Variety \* 9. americana L. 🛣 North America - 1414 With variegated leaves, Brotero. Y pl. 241. fig. 1246. 1406 The American Elm. 2. (a.) caucásica Willd. 性 The white Elm, Amer. Canadian Elm, American white Elm. Caucasus 1415 The Caucasian Celtis. Varieties T - 1406 3. Tournefortii Lam. 🕇 🕸 Armenia l rùbra Ait. 至 pl. 245, 1416 2 álba Ait. Y Tournefort's Celtis. C. orientalis minor, foliis minóribus et erassióribus frúctu glavo, Tourn. C. orientalis Mill., not of L. Micocoulier du Levant, Micocoulier d'O-U. mollifòlia Rœm. et Schult. 3 péndula *Pursh*. 💃 4 incisa II. S. T pl. 242. rient, Fr. 10. (a.) fúlva Mich.r. T North America Morgenlandischer Züngelbaum, Ger. fig. 1247. 1407 4. (T.) sinénsis Pers. T & China 1416 The tawny-budded, or slippery, Elm. The China Celtis. U. rubra Michx. Orme gras, Fr. Red Elm, Red-wooded Elm, Moose Elm. 5. Willdenoviàna Schultes. T China 1416 Willdenow's Celtis. C. sinénsis Willd. 11. alàta Michx. Y Virginia f.1248. 1408 The Wahoo, or cork-winged, Elm.
U. pùmita Walt.
Wahoo, Indians of N. America. 6. occidentalis L. T North America The Western Celtis, or North American Nettle Doubtful Sorts of U'lmus. ~ 1409 c. C. fructu obscuro purpurascente, Tourn. C. obliqua Mœneh. Nettle Tree, Sugar Berry, Amer. Bois inconnu, Illinois. Micocoulier de Virginie, Fr. Varieties \\ - 1417 2 cordàta Willd. 性 II. PLA'NERA Gmel. Y 1372.1409 3 scabriúscula Willd. 性 THE PLANERA. C. austràlis Willd. Rhámnus Pall., Güldenst. C. ? o. & tenuifolia Pers. C. áspera Lodd. Cat. U'lmus, various authors, as to Plánera Richárdi. C. orientàlis Hort. 1. Richardi Michx. # West of Asia 7. crassifòlia Lam. # N.Am. f. 1254. 1418 pl. 243, 244. fig. 1249, 1250. 1409 The thick-leaved Celtis, or Hackberry.
C. cordifolia L'Hérit.
C. cordata Desiont.
Hugberry, Hoop Ash, Amer.
Micocoulier à Feuilles en Cœur, Fr. U'Inus campéstris Walt.
U'Inus parvifolia Willd.
U'Inus campéstris Walt.
U'Inus polygama Richard.
U'Inus nemoralis At. 8. lævigata Willd. & Louisiana - 1420 The glabrous-lenved Celtis. 9. pùmila Ph. & Maryland - 1420 The dwarf Celtis. Cimas Remorais Aic. V'Imus fòlis crenàtis bàsi æquálibus fráctu ovoldco, non comprésso, Poir. Le Zelkona, Orme de Sibérie, Fr. Richard's Plancre, Ger. Species of Céltis half-hardy, or not App. i. yet introduced. C. orientalis L. ? Himalayas fig. 1255 C. tetrándra Rarb. Himalayas. C. alpina Royle. Himalayas. C. Inglèsii Royle. Himalayas. 2. Gmèlini Michx. 4 N.Am. f. 1251. 1413 Gmelin's Planera.

P. ulmifolia Michx.
P. aquatica Willd. Anonymus aquaticus arbor, &c., Walt. P. Abelicea Schulles Crete.
The Abelicea of Clusius. - 1113 Juglandaceæ. # - 1420 III. CE'LTIS Tourn. Y I 🗆 🖫

THE CELTIS, or Nettle Tree.

Micocoulier, Fr.

Züngelbaum, Ger.

Litus of Lobel and other authors.

1372. 1413

I. JUGLANS L. F

THE WALNUT TREE.

Noyer, Fr.

Walnuss. Ger.

1420, 1421

1.	règia L. † Persia pl. 248, 249, 250. fig. 257. 1423 The royal, ar comman, Walnut Tree. Nux Juglans Dod. Nux Juglans, seu régia vulgàris, Bauh. Nayer commun, Fr. Nosceuier. Provence.	4. tomentòsa Nutt. T N.Am. f. 1267.1444 The tomentose Carya, or Mocker-nut Hickary. Juglans álba L. C. álba Mill. Juglans tomentósa Michx. White-heart Hickory, Common Hickary, Amer. Noyer dur, Illinois.
	Naseguier, Provence. Gemeine Walnuss, Ger. Varieties ‡ - 1423	Variety † - 1445 2 máxima Swt. Hort. Brit. †
	2 máxima ¥  Núz Jūglans frúctu máximo, Bauh.  Noiz de Jauge, Bon Jard. Bannatt, Warwickshire. 3 ténera ¥  The skin-skelled, or titmouse, Walnut.  Núz Jūglans frúcta ténero et frógile putámine Bauh.  Noyer å Coque tendre, Noyer Mé- sange. Bon Jard.  Noyer de Mars, in Dauphin.	5. álba Nutt. T North America pl. 254. fig. 1269. 1446 The white-nutted Carya, or Shell-bark Hickory. Júglans álba Michx. Júglans álba ováta Marsh. Júglans squamòsa Michx. Júglans squamòsa Michx. Júglans compréssa Gærtn. Shag-bark Hickory, Scaly-bark Hickory, Kisky Thomas Nut, Amer. Noyer tendre, Illinois.
	1 seròtina Desf. Y The late-vegetating Walnut. Näx Jùglans fructo scròtino Bauh. Nayer tardif, Noyer de la Saint Jean, Bon Jard. Noyer de Mai, in Dauphiné. 5 lacinitat Y	6. sulcàta Nutt. T. N. Am. f. 1271. 1448 The furrowed-fruited Carya. Juglans laciniòsa Michx. Arb. Juglans nucronòta Michx. Fl. Bor. Amer. Juglans sulcàta Willd. Thick Shell-bark Hickory, Springfield Nut, Glaucester Nut, Amer.
	The Fern-leaved Walmut.  Nax Diglans faliis laciniàtis Reneaulm.  Jùglans heterophilla Hort.  J. tilicifòtia Lodd. Cat.  Other Varietics.  The Highflier.  The Yorkshire Walnut.	<ol> <li>porciva Nutt. ¥ North America fig. 1272, 1273, 1274. 1449</li> <li>The Pig-nut Carya.         Jiglans porcina ω obcorde ta Michx. Arbr.         Jiglans porcina var. with fruit round and         somewhat rough, Michx. N. Amer. Syl.         Jiglans obcordata Mühlenb.         Big-nut, Hog-nut, Breom Hickory.</li> </ol>
2.	nìgra L. Y North America pl. 251, 252, fig. 1260, 1435 The black wooded Walnut Tree. The black-Walnut, the black Hickory Nut, N. America. Noyer nair, Fr.	Variety Ť 1449 2 glàbra Ť f. 1272. b, and 1274. b. Jùglans porchaβficifórmis Michx. Arb. Jùglans glàbra Mühl.
3.	cinèrea L. ‡ N. Am. p. 253. f. 1262.  1439 The grey-branched Walnut Tree, or Butter-nut. J. cathártica N. Amer. Sylv. J. oblónga Mill. Oil-nut, White Walnut, Amer. Noyer cendré, Fr. Graue Walnuss, Ger.	8. myristicæfórmis Nutt. ¾ South Carolina fig. 1275. 1451 The Nutmeg-like-fruited Carya, or Nutmeg Hickory. Jugtuns myristicaffranis Michx.  9. microcárpa Nutt. ¾ N. America 1451 The small-fruited Carya.  10. integrifòlia Spreng. ¾ - 1451 The entire leaf (let) ed Caria, or Hickory. Hickoris integrifòlius Rafinesque.
H.	CA'RYA Nutt. 4 - 1421. 1441 The Carya, or Hickory Tree. Juglans sp. L. Hickory, Amer.	App. i. Other kinds of Carya 1451 C. ambigua. North America. Jinglans ambigua Michx. C. pubkens Lk. C. firida.
1.	olivæfórmis Nutt. ¥ North America fig. 1263. 1441 The olive-shaped Carya, or Pacane-nut Hickory. Juglans ribra Gærtn. Juglans eylindrica Lam. Juglans angustifolia Ait. Juglans angustifolia Ait. Juglans alivæformis Michx.	Juglans rigida Lodd. Cat.  III. PTEROCA'RYA Kunth, ‡ The Pterocarya. 1421. 1451 Juglans sp. L.  1. caucásica Kunth, ‡ Caucasus pl. 255. fig. 1276. 1452
2.	Juglans angustifolia Ait. Juglans alwafornis Michx. Pecan-nut, Illinois Nut, Amer. Pécanier, Pacanus, Noyer Pécanier, Fr. amàra Nutt. T. N. Amer. f. 1264. 1443 The bitter-nut Carya. Juglans amàra Michx. Bitter-nut, White Hickory, Swamp Hickory, Amer.	The Caucasian Pterocarya.  Jiglans pterocárpa Michx. Rhizs obscárvam Bieb. Júglans frazinifolia Lamond MS. Frázinus lævigáta Hort. Par.
3.	aquática Nutt. F North America fig. 1265, 1266, 1444 The aquatic Carya, or Water Bitter-nut Hickory. Juglans aquática Michx.	Salicàceæ. 🕆 🛎 🛎 💥 1453 I. SA`LIX L. 🕆 🕸 🕸 💥 1453 THE WILLOW.

Page ! Harab, Hebrew. Hea, Gr. Hea, Gr.
Sallir, Lat.
Salle, Fr.
Weide, Felber, Ger.
Salcio, Ital.
Sauze, Span.
Wide, Swed. Witge, Flem. Withig, Anglo-Sax. Willow, Withy, Sallow, Osier, Eng. Saugh, Scotch.

Group i. Purpureæ Koch, Borrer. & T 1400

Osier Willows, with one Stamen in a Flower.

I. purpurea L 😩 Britain fig. 1294., and fig. 1. in p. 1603. The purple Willow. - 1490 S. purparea a Koch Comm.

> Varieties 2 -14901 3 S. purpurea Smith, Willd.

2 % S. Lumbertiana Smith, Willd.

S. Helix Willd, En.

4 monadelphica Koch. \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$
5 sericea Koch. \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$
S. monandra sericea Ser. Sal. Helv. 6 bractea rubra Koch. 🕮

2. Helix L. & T Britain fig. 2. in p. 1603. - 1491 The Helix, or Rose, Willow. S. purpurea var. Koch Comm. ? S. oppositifolia Host Sal. Austr.

3. Lambertiana Sin. England fig. 3. in p. 1603. Lambert's, or the Boyton, Willow. S. purpurea & Koch Comm.

4. Woollgariana Borr. 2 England fig. 4. in p. 1603.

Woollgar's Willow. S. monándra Sal. Wob. S. monándra var. Hoffm. Hist. Sal.

5. Forbyana Sm. 2 England fig. 5. in p. 1603.

Forby's Willow, or the fine Basket Osier.
S. fissa Lin. Soc. Trans., not of Hoffm.
S. rùbra β Koch Comm.

6. rùbra Huds. 2 4 Britain fig. 6. in p. 1604.

p. 1604.
The red, or green-leaved, Willow, or Osier.
S. rikbra, in part, Koch Comm.
S. fissa Hoffm. Sal
S. concolor Host Sal.
S. viréscens Vill. Dauph.
S. linearis Walker's Essays.

App. i. Purpurea of which Plants have been introduced, but not described.

S. ellíptica Lodd. Cat.

App. ii. Purpureæ described by Authors, but not yet introduced, or of doubtful Identity with Species already in the Country. 1493

S. concolor, mas. et fem., Hest Sal. S. cóncolor, mas. et fem., Hast Sal.

S. nduina feiglid pôtic longistaimie; Śc., Ray.

S. rubra Engl. Fl.

S. telvir, mas et fem., Host Sal.

S. oppositifolia, mas et fem., Dest Sal.

S. Hitte L.

S. purpates, mas et fem., Hest Sal.

S. mutablist, mas et fem., Hist Sal.

S. exmidities, mas et fem., Hist Sal.

S. exmidities, mas et fem., Hist Sal.

S. mitablist, mas, Hest Sal.

Group ii. Acutifòliæ Borrer. & Y 1494 Prulndsa Koch.

Willows with dark Bark, covered with a fine Bloom.

7. acutifòlia Willd. E T Podolia fig. 25. in p. 1607. - 1494 The pointed-leaved Willow.
S. violitica Andr. Bot. Rep., not of Willd.
nor S. cáspica Hort.

8. daphnöides Villars. T Switzerland fig. 1295., and fig.26. in p. 1608. 1494

The Daphne-like Willow.
S. præcox Hoppe.
S. bigémmis Hoffin.
S. cinèrea Host Sal.

9. pomeránica Willd. F Pomerania 1496 The Pomeranian Willow. S. daphnőides var. Villars.

Triándræ Borrer. 2 7 1496 Group iii. Amygdálinæ Koch.

Osier Willows, with three Stamens in a Flower.

10. undulàta Koch, Hook. 🖫 🛎 England fig. 1296., and fig. 13, 14. in p. 1605.

The wavy-leaved Willow.

S. undulata Ehrh. Beytr.

? S. No. 38., Trev. Obs. Bot. S. lanccolùta Sm.

Varieties T & - 1497

2 undulata Forbes. 7 2 3 lanceolàta Smith. T 3

4 Having the catkins androgy-nous T &

11. hippophäefolia Thuillier. Silesia,&c.

The Sea-Buckthorn-leaved Willow, or Osicr. S. undulata Trev. Obs. Bot. ? S. undulata var. Borr. in a letter.

12. triándra L. 2 T Britain fig. 1297., and fig. 15. in p. 1605. - - 1498 The three stamened-flowered Willow, or Osier. S. amygdálina, part of, Koch Comm.

Varieties. & ? 2 The French willow # 1 1499

S. triándra Curt. Fl. Lond. ? S. Hoppeana Willd. ? 3 Hoppeana È Ť - -- 1500

S. andrögyna Hoppe.
S. Hoppeana Wild. Sp. Pl.
S. triúndra andrógyna Seringe.
S. amygdálina, part of, Koch Comm.

? 4 壁 至

S. triandra undulata Mertens.

13. Hoffmanniana Sm. 2 Britain fig. 16. - 1500 in p. 1606. Hoffmann's Willow, or Osier. S. triándra Hoffm.

14. amygdálina L. T Britain fig. 1298... and fig. 18. in p. 1606.

The Almond-leaved Willow, ar Osier.
S. amygdalina, part of, Koch Comm.

15. Villarsiàna Fliigge et Willd, 🖫 Dauphiné fig. 17. in p. 1606. - 1502 Villar's Willow, or Osicr. S. triándra Villars Delph.

S. amygdálina var. Koch Comm.

Page

Triundra of which there are Plants in the Country not described.

S. tenuifòlia Lodd. Cat. and G. not of Sm.

App. ii. Triándræ described, but not yet introduced, or of doubtful Identity with Species in the Country. - 1509

S. spectábilis, mas et fem., Host Sal.
S. semperllörens, mas et fem., Host Sal.
S. tennilfbra, mas et fem., Host Sal.
S. tennilfbra, mas et fem., Host Sal.
S. venista, mas et fem., Host Sal.
S. väria, mas et fem., Host Sal.
S. amygdálina, mas et fem., Host Sal.
S. ligistrina, mas et fem., Host Sal.
S. speciosa, mas et fem., Host Sal.

Group iv. Pentándræ Borrer. T 1503 Trees, having Flowers with 3-5 Stamens.

16. pentándra L. T Britain fig. 1299.a, and fig. 34. in p. 1610. The five-stamened-flowered Willow

S. pentándra, part of, Koch Comm. The sweet Willow, B.y-leaved Willow. Variety \(^2\) - 1503

2 hermaphrodítica T S. hermaphroditica L.

17. Meyeriàna Willd. ¥ Pomerania f. 1300., and f. 33. in p.1610. 1504 Meyer's Willow.

S. cuspidata Schultz.

S. tinctòria Sm. in Rees's Cycl.

S. pentándra & L. S. hezándra Ehrh.

S. Ehrhartiàna Sm. in Recs's Cycl.

S. tetrándra Willd.

 lùcida Mühlenb. T North America f. 1301., and f. 32. in p. 1610. 1504 The shining-leaved Willow. S. Forbèsii Swt. Hort. Brit.

Group v. Frágiles Borrer. 2 1507

Trees, with their Twigs mostly brittle at the Joints.

 babylónica L. T Asia pl. 256, fig. 22. in p. 1607. 1507

The Babylonian, or Weeping, Willow.
S. propéndeus Sering, Sal. Helv.
S. orientalis, &c., Tourn.
S. arébiea, &c., C. Bauh.
Saule pleureur, Parasol du grand Scigneur,

Fr.

Traner Weide, Thranen Weide, Ger.

Varieties \Y - 1513

1 vulgàris fem. Hort. Y

2 Napoleona Hort. T 3 crispa Hort. T pl. 257. fig. 21. in p. 1606.

30. decipiens Hoffm. \mathbf{T} Britain pl. 258. f. 1309., and f. 29. in p. 1609. 1515 The deceptive, White Welch, or varnished, Wil-

S. americana Walker's Essays. S. frágilis, part of, Koch Comm.

21. montàna Forbes 🏌 Switzerland - 1515 fig. 19. in p. 1606. The Mountain Willow.

l'age 22. frágilis L. # Britain fig. 1310., and fig. 27. in p. 1606. -The brittle-twigged, or Crack, Willow. S. frágilis, in part, Koch Comm.

23. monspeliénsis Forbes. T w Montpelier fig. 30. in p. 1609. The Montpelier Willow ? S. frágilis var. Borr. in a letter.

24. Russelliàna Sm. T Britain fig. 1311., and fig. 28. in p. 1608.

The Russell, or Duke of Bedford's, Willow.
? S. frágilis Woodv.
The Dishley or Leicestershire, Willow; the
Huntingdon Willow.

S. péndula Ser. Sal. Helv. S. víridis Fries Nov.

S. rubens Schrank Baier. Fl. - 1521 Varieties

25. Purshiàna Borrer. T. N. Amer. 1522 Pursh's Willow. S. ambigua Pursh, Sm., Forbes, Hook.

App. i. Frágiles introduced, but not yet described, or of doubtful Identity. 1522

S. adscéndens Donald's Nursery. S. bigémmis Lodd, Cat. S. decípiens, fem., Lodd, Cat. S. frágilis Lodd, Cat. S. murina Lodd, Cat. S. rubra G. Lodd.

App. ii. Frágiles described, but not yet introduced, or of doubtful Identity with introduced Species.

S. frágilis, mas et fem., Host Sal.
S. fragilior, mas et fem., Host Sal.
S. fragilisma, mas et fem., Host Sal.
S., fragilis Host Syn.
S. palistris, mas et fem., Host Sal.
S. capensis Thunb. Fl. Cup.
S. subscritat Willd. Sp. Pl.
S. Safsaf ba'lledi Forsk. Cat. Pl. Ægypt.

Group vi. A'lbæ Borrer. T

Trees of the largest Size, with the Aspect of the Foliage whitish.

26. álba L. ¥ Europe pl. 259, 260. f. 1314. 1315., and f. 136. in p. 1629. 1522 The whitish-leaved, or common white, Wille S. álba, part of, Koch Comm.
The Huntingdon, or Swallow-tailed, Wil-

low.

Varieties \t - 1523 2 cærûlea ¥ fig. 137. in p. 1629.

Blue Willow.

S. álba var. Sm. Fl. Br. S. cærùlea Sm. Eng. Bot. S. álbu β Sm. Eng. Fl. The upland, or red-twigged, Wit

tow, Pontey. The Leicester Willow, Davy's Agr. Chem.

? 3 críspa 🏝 - 1525 4 ròsea Lodd. Cut. Y

27. vitellina L. # Britain pl. 261. fig. 20. in p. 1606. The yolk-of-egg-coloured, or yellow, Willow, or Golden Osier.

S. álba Koch Comm.

Variety Y -1528With reddish branchlets, Sn. Y

App. i. A'lba described, but which, probably, have not been introduced into Britain, 1528 S. excelsior Hust Sal.

Group vii. Nigræ. 2 7 - 1529

Extra-European Kinds allied to the Kinds of one or all of the three preceding Groups.

28. nìgra Mühlenb. Y N. America fig. 152. in p. 1630. The black, or dark-branched American, Willow. S. cardininna Michx. S. pentdadara Walt. S. valgaris Clayt. Fl. Virg.

- 29. Humboldtiana Willd. 2 Peru fig. 8. in p.1604. - 1529 Humboldt's Willow.
- 30. Bonplandiàna Humb. et Bonpl. 2 ? T Mexico fig. 9. in p. 1604. Bonpland's Willow.
- App. i. Nigræ described, but not yet introduced. - 1530

S. ligastrina Mich.c. North America. S. occidentalis Bosc. Isle of Cuba. S. octandra Sieb. Egypt.

Group viii. Prinöides Borrer. # 1 1530 Shrubs, mostly Natives of North America, and used in Basket-making.

- 31. rígida Mühlenb. 2 North America fig. 141. in p. 1630. - 1530 The stiff-leaved Willow. S. cordata Michx. S. cordifotia Herbs. Banks. MSS.
- 32. prinöides Pursh. 2 Y North America f. 1317., and f. 40. in p. 1612. 1530 The Prinos-like Willow.
- 33. discolor Mühlenb. 2 North America fig. 147. in p. 1630. - 1530 The two-coloured Willow.
- 34. angustàta Pursh. & N. America 1531 The narrowed, or tapered-leaved, Willow.
- 35. confórmis Forbes. 2 North America - 1531 fig. 24. in p. 1607. The uniform-leaved Willow.

Group ix. Grisea Borrer. T 2 1 1 1531 Chiefly Shrubs, Natives of North America.

- 36. viréscens Forbes. 😩 Switzerland f. 1318., and f. 7. in p. 1604. 1531 The greenish-leaved Willow, or verdant Osier. S. hippophaefolla Lodd.
- 37. refléxa Forbes. 🛎 North America fig. 94. in p. 1619. - 1532 The reflexed-cutkined Willow.
- North America 38. virgàta Forbes. 4 fig. 12. in p. 1605. - 1532 The twiggy Willow.

39. Lyonii? Sehl. # Switzerland fig. 10. in p. 1604. Lyon's Willow.

- 40. Houstoniàna Pursh. 😩 Virginia and Carolina fig. 11. in p. 1604. 1532 Houston's Willow S. tristis Lodd. Cat.
- 41. falcata Pursh. 4 N. America fig. 148. in p. 1630. - 1533 The Sickle-leaved Willow.
- 42. grisea Willd, 2 Pennsylvania - 1533 The grey Willow.
  S. scricea Muhlenb.
  S. pennsylvánica Forbes.

Variety &

2 glabra 🕮

- 1533

43. petiolàris Sm. 2 Scotland fig. 1319., and fig. 23, in p. 1607. The long-petiolated Willow. S. grisca Willd.

S. grisca var. 3 subglabrata Koch Comm.

44. pennsylvánica Forbes. 2 ? N. America fig. 95. in p. 1620. The Pennsylvanian Willow.

? S. petiolaris Sm. ? S. grisca Willd.

- ? S. pedicellàris Spreng. Syst., Pursh.
- 45. Mühlenbergiana Willd. \* Pennsylvania fig 145. in p. 1630. Muhlenberg's, or the brown American, Willow. S. dpina Walt. S. inchua Michx. S. flava Schoepf. S. tritia Muhlenb.

- 46. tristis Ait. \*\* North America fig. 150. in p. 1630. - 1534 The sad, or narrow-leaved American, Willow.
- 47. cordàta Mühlenb. & North America fig. 142. in p. 1630. - 1534 The heart-leaved Willow.

Group x. Rosmarinifòliæ Borrer. 1535 St er ak

Low Shrubs, with narrow Leaves.

- 48. rosmarinifòlia L. 4 North America f. 1320., and f. 87. in p. 1618. 1535 The Rosemary-leaved Willow. S. rosmarinifolia, part of, Koch Comm.
- 49. angustifòlia Borrer, Hook., ? Wulf. 🛥 🖈 Scotland fig. 1321., and fig. 86. in p. 1618. - 1535 The narrow-leaved Willow.

S. arbúscula Sm. S. rosmarinifolia α Koch Comm. S. incubàcea L.

- 50. decámbens Forbes. \* ? Switzerland fig. SS. in p. 1618. The decambent Willow. ~ 1536
- 51. fuscata Pursh. & North America 1536 The dark-brown-branched Willow.

Page Group xi. Fúscæ Borrer. & \* 1536

Mostly procumbent Shrubs. 52. fűsca L. \* fig. 83. in p. 1618. 1536

The brown Willow.

S. rèpens Hook. S. repens Koch, part of, Koch Comm.

Varieties \* \* - 1537 I vulgàris & Britain fig. 83. in p. 1618. var. a Hook.

S. fusca Sm.

S. rèpeus Koch & Koch Comm. 2 rèpens \* Britain fig. 84. in p. 1618.

var. β Hook. S. rèpens L. S. rèpens Koch & Koch Comm. 3 prostrata & Britain fig. 82. in p. 1618.

> var. y Hook. S. prostràta Sm.

4 fœ'tida 🖈 var. 8 Hook. S. fæ'tida Sm.

? Subvaricties 🖈

S. adscéndens Sm. Eng. Bot. ★ Britain. fig 80. in p. 1618. S. fa'tida, exclusive of \$\mathscr{E}\$, Sm. Eng. Fl. S. rèpens Koch var. Koch Comm.

S. parvifolia Sm. Eng. Bot. A Britain-fig. 81, mp. 1618. S. forlidaß Sm. Eng. Pl. S. répens Koch var. Koch Comm. 5 incubacea & England fig. 79. in p. 1618.

S. incubàcea L.

6 argéntea & England fig. 78. in p. 1618.

S. argéntea Sm. S. rèpens Koch γ Koch Comm.

53. Doniàna Sm. 🛎 Britain fig. 1322., and fig. 85. in p. 1618. 1540 Don's, or the rusty-branched, Willow.

Group xii. Ambiguæ Borrer. \* 2 x x 1540 Shrubs.

54. ambígua Ehrh. Borrer. № ± Engl. 1540 The ambiguous Willow.

S. ambigua Koch, part of, Koch Comm.

Varieties 1 xx x var. a, Borrer in Eng. Bot. Suppl. 2 måjor & l vulgaris 🕸 🎿

2 major See
β mujor Borrer.
S. ambigua β Hook.
S. versijvita Sering.
Saule de la Suisse.
3 spathulå: 1 See

var. y spathulāta Borrer. S. ambīgua y Hook. S. spathulāta Wilid. 4 undulāta &

var. 8 andulita Borr. S. spathulata Wilki., var. undulata oi Pro-fessor Mertens.

55. finmárchica Willd. ? \* Finmark 1541 The Finmark Willow.

56. versícolor Forbes. ? \* ? \* Switzerland fig. 77. in p. 1618. -1541The various-coloured Willow.

57. alaternőides Forbes, & Switzerland fig. 76. in p. 1618. The Alaternus-like Willow. - 1542

58. proteæfôlia Schl. № ? Y Switzerland fig. 75, in p. 1617. - 1542 The Protea-leaved Willow.

Group xiii. Reticulàtæ Borrer. 3 1542

59. reticulàta L. \* England fig. 1323., and fig. 67. in p. 1616. - 1542 The netted, or wrinkled, leaved Willow.

App. i. Reticulàtæ described, but not yet in-- 1543 troduced.

S. vestlta Pursh. Labrador.

Group xiv. Glaúcæ Borrer. Y 2 xx xx 1543 Small, upright, with soft silky Leaves.

60. elæagnöides Schleicher. 🕸 Europe fig. 69. in p. 1616. - 1544 The Elæagnus-like Willow. S. elæagnifòlia Forbes. S. glaúca var. Koch.

61. glaúca L. - Scotland fig. 1324., and fig. 68. in p. 1616. -- 1544 The glaucous Mountain Willow. S. appendiculata Fl. Dan.

62. serícea Villars. \* Switzerland fig.74. in p. 1617. - 1544 The silky Willow. S. glańca Koch Comm. S. Lappònum Sm.

63. Lappònum L. 4 Lapland fig. 1325., and fig. 73. in p. 1617.
The Laplanders' Willow.
S. arenaria Fl. Dan. - 1545

64. obtusifòlia Willd. & T Lapland 1545 The blunt-leaved Willow.

65. arenària L. 🛎 Scotland fig. 70. in p. 1617. - 1545 The sand Willow. S. limosa Wahlenb.

> Variety & - 1546 ? leucophýlla & S. leucophýlla Schl.

66. obovàta Pursh. 

Labrador fig. 144. in p. 1630. - 1546 The obovate-leaved, or Labrador, Willow.

67. canéscens Willd. ? \* ? \* ? Germany 1546 The greyish Willow. S. limisa Wahlenb, var. Koch Comm.

68. Stuartiàna Sm. & Scotland fig. 72. in p. 1617. - 1546 Stuart's, or the small-leaved shaggy, Willow.

S. arenària masculina Sm.

S. Lappònum Walker. S. limòsa Wahlenb. var. fòliis augustu-ribus tanccolátis Koch Comm.

Variety - 1547

69.	pyrenàica Gouan. *	Pyrenees		1547
	The Pyrencan Willow.	-	_	1547
	2 cililita Dec. ⊀ S. pyreniica β c	iliala Dec.		

70. Waldsteiniana Willd. 2 Alps - 1547 Waldstein's Willow.

Group xv. Viminales Borrer. & T 1547

Willows and Osiers.—Mostly Trees, or large Shrubs, with long pliant Branches, used for Basket-mak-

- 71. subalpina Forbes. 🕸 Switzerland fig. 93. in p. 1619 The subalpine Willow. - 1547
- 72. cándida Willd. 4 North America f. 1326., and f. 91. in p. 1619. 1548 The whitish Willow.

- 1548 Varieties

73. incana Schranck. 2 ? 4 Pyrenees, &c. f. 1327., and f. 90. in p. 1619. 1548

The hoary-leaved Willow, ? or Osier.
S. riparia Willd., &c.
S. lawandulas folia Lapeyr., &c.
S. angustifolia Poir., &c.
S. rosmarinifolia Gouan, &c.
S. viminalis Vill.

- 74. linearis Forbes. 4 Switzerland f. 1328., and f. 89. in p. 1619. 1549 The lin ar-leaved Willow. ? S. incana var. linearis Borrer.
- 75. viminalis L. & F England fig. 1329., and fig. 133. in p. 1629. - 1549 The twiggy Willow, or common Osier. S. longifolia Lam.

- 1550 Varieties Bark of the branchlets brownish yellow. Bark of the branchlets dark brown.

Velvet Osier. 76. stipularis Sm. & Y England fig. 132.

- in p. 1628. 1550 The stipuled, or auricled-leaved, Osier, or Willow.
- 77. Smithiàna Willd. T England fig. 134. - 1550 in p. 1629. - - - Smith's Willow, or the silky-leaved Osier. S. mollissima Sm.

S. acuminuta, with narrower leaves, Koch Comm.

S. acumindta & Lindl. Synops.

- 78. mollissima Ehrh. T Germany The softest-surfaced Willow, or Osier. S. pubera Koch.
- 79. holosericea Hook.,? Willd. & T Ger 1551 many The velvety, or "soft-shaggy-flowered," Willow, or Osier.

Oster.

S. Smithiana rugdsa Forbes.

S. Samithiana rugdsa Forbes.

S. S. acuminata, the var, mentioned by Sm, in Eng. Fl.

S. acuminata var, rugdsa Sm, MSS, 2 S, rūbra Walker's Essays.

80. Micheliana Forbes, & ? T fig. 135. in p. 1629. - 1552 Michel's Willow.

S. holosericea Willd. ? S. holoscricea var. Borrer.

- Scotland 81. ferruginea Anderson. T - 1552 fig. 128. in p. 1627. - 1. The ferruginous-leaved Sallow, or Willow.
- 82. acuminàta Sm. T England fig. 1330., and fig. 131. in p. 1628. The acuminated-leaved, or large-leaved, Sallow, or Willow. S. lanccolata Seringe.

App. i. Viminales in the Country, but not described. - 1553 S. trichocárpa.

Group xvi. Cinèrea Borrer. 4 7 1553 Sallows.—Trees and Shruhs, with roundish shaggy Leaves, and thick Catkins.

- 83. pállida Forbes. Switzerland fig. 96. in p. 1620. The pale Willow. - 1555
- 84. Willdenoviàna Forbes. 4 fig. 41. in - 1555 p. 1613. Willdenow's Willow.
- 85. Pontederàna Willd. & Switzerland f. 1331., and f. 43. in p. 1613. 1555 Pontedera's Willow.

S. phmila alpina nigricans, fólio olcúgino-serrido Ponted. Comp. S. Pontedèræ Bellardi.

- 86. macrostipulàcea Forbes. 4 Switzer-- 1557 land fig. 130, in p. 1627 The large-stipuled Sallow.
- Switzerland 87. incanéscens ? Schl. & T - 1557 fig. 120. in p. 1625. The whitish-leaved Sallow.
- 88. pannòsa Forbes. 2 T Switzerland - 1557 fig. 123. in p. 1626. The cloth-leaved Sallow. ? Variety - 1558

Leaf, catkin, ovary, and bractea larger.

- 89. mutábilis Forbes. Switzerland 1558 The changeable Willow, or Sallow.
- 90. einèrea L. Y England fig. 1332., and - 1558 fig. 125. in p. 1626. The grey Sallow, or Ash-coloured Willow. S. cinèrea var. Koch Comm.

Varieties \* - 1559 1 With variegated leaves Y

S. cinèrea Sm., according to Koch. 3 4 S. aquática Sm. according to Koch.

S. olcyblia Sm., according to Koch.

- 91. aquática Sm. ‡ England fig. 127. in p. 1627. - 1559
  The Water Sallow, or Willow.
  S. cinèrea var. Koch Comm.
- 92. olcifòlia Sm. \* England fig. 126, in p. 1626. - 1559
  The Olive-leaved Willow, or Sallow.
  S. cinèrea var. Koch Comm.
- 93. geminàta Forbes, ‡? Britain fig.129. in p. 1627. - 1560 The twin-catkin Sallow, or Willow.
- 94. crispa Forbes. 

  fig. 42. in. p. 16131560

  The crisp-leaved Willow.
- 95. aurita L. 
  England fig. 124. in p. 1626. - 1560
  The round-exced, or trailing Sallow, or Willow. S. uligimbsa Willd.
  The trailing Sallow, Norfolk.

Varieties № - - 1560 S. cladostémma Hayne, according to Koch. №

microphýlla Lodd. 4

- S. caprea pumila, folio subrotundo, subtus incano, Dill., according to Smith.
- 96. latifòlia Forbes. ⊈ fig.118. in p. 1625. 1561 The broad-leaved Willow, or Sallow.
- càprea L. T Britain fig. 1333, 1334, 1335., and fig. 122. in p. 1626. 1561 The Goat-Willow; or the great round-leaved Sallow.
- sphacelàta Sm. 

  Britain fig. 121. in
  p. 1625.
   1563
  The withered pointed-leaved Willow, or Sallow.

- 99. austràlis Forbes. Switzerland fig. 103. in p. 1621. 1565
   The southern Sallow, or Willow.
- 100. vaudénsis Forbes. Switzerland fig. 117. in p. 1624. - 1565 The Vandois Sallow, or Willow.
- 101. grisophýlla Forbes. Switzerland fig. 119. in p. 1625. 1565

  The grey-leaved Willow, or Sallow.
- 102. lacústris Forbes. Switzerland fig. 116. in p. 1624. 1566
  The Lake Willow, or Sallow.
- 103. erassifòlia Forbes. 

  p. 1624. - 1566
  The thick-leavedWillow, or Sallow.

- 104. cotinifòlia Sm. Britain fig. 1336., and fig. 114. in p. 1624. 1566
  The Cotinus, or Quince, leaved Sallow, or Willow.
  S. spadicea Vill.
  S. phylicifòlia var. Koch Comm.
- 105. hírta Sm. & T Britain fig. 113. in p. 1623. 1567

  The hairy-branched Sallow, or Willow.
  S. pieta Schl. is the fem. of S. hirta Forbes.

106. rivulàris Forbes. Switzerland fig. 102. in p. 1621. The River Willow, or Sallow.

- 107. atropurpùrea Forbes, ‡ Switzerland
  1567
  The dark-purple-branched Willow, or Sallow.
- 108. eoriàcea Forbes. Switzerland fig. 112. in p. 1623. 1568
   The coriaceous-leaved, or leathery, Willow, or Sattow.
- 109. nígricans Sm. Britain, fig. 37. in
   p. 1611.

   The dark broad-leaved Willow.
   S. phyticifotta β L.
- 110. Andersoniàua Sm. & Scotland
  fig. 109, in p. 1623.

  Anderson's Willow, or the green Mountain
  So. physiciolia var. Koch.

Varieties - - - 1569

- 111. damascèna Forbes. 2 1569
  The Damson-leaved Willow, or Salton.
  S. damascenifòlia Anderson MSS.
  S. phylicifolia L., a state of, Lindl. Syn.
- 112. Ansoniàna Forbes. Switzerland fig. 107. in p. 1622. Anson's Sallow, or Willow.
- 113. helvética Fordes. Switzerland 1570 The Swiss Willow, or Sallow.
- 114. firma Forbes. 2 fig. 106. in p. 1622.

  The firm-leaved Sallow, or Willow.
- 115. carpinifòlia Schl. 

  Germany 1570
  The Hornbeam-leaved Sallow, or Willow.
- 116. rotundàta Forbes. \* Y Switzerland fig. 1337. in p. 1572., and fig. 104. in p. 1621. 1571
  The round-leaved Willow, or Sallow. ? S. rotundifolia Host.
- 117. dùra Forbes. ¥ fig. 105. in p. 1622 1571 The hardy Sallow, or Willow.
- 118. Forsteriàna Sm. & T Britain fig. 110. in p. 1623. - - 1571 The glaucous Mountain Sallow, or Forster's Willow. S. phylicifelia var. Koch.

- 119. rupéstris Donn. \* Scotland fig. 111. - 1573 in p. 1623. The silky Rock Willow, or Sallow.
- 120, tennifolia L. # England fig. 50, in p. 1614. The thin-leaved Willow. S. arbüscula Wahlenb. var. Koch. S. t. of Eng. Bot. is S. bicolor of Hook. - 1573 ? Variety
  - With silky hairs on the upper half of the ovary, and towards the base of its stalk.
- 121. propinqua Borr. 2 T Britain 1574 The nearly related, or flat-leaved, upright, Mountain Willow.
- 122. petræ'a Anders. Britain fig. 97. in p. 1620. - 1574 The Rock-Sallow, or Willow. S, arbuscula Wahlenb.
- 123. Ammanniana Willd, T Alps 1575 Ammann's Willow.
- 124. atrovirens Forbes. & Switzerland fig. 108, in p. 1622. The dark-green Sallow, or Willow. - 1575
- 125. strépida Forbes. 🛎 Switzerland fig. 100. in p. 1621. - 1575 The creaking Willow, or Sallow.
- Switzerland 126. sórdida Forbes. 4 fig. 101, in p. 1621. - 1576 The sordid Sallow, or Willow.
- Switzer-127. Schleicheriana Forbes. & land fig. 98. in p. 1620.
  Schleicher's Willow, or Sallow. - 1576
- 128. grisonénsis Forbes. & Grisons fig. 99. - 1576 in p. 1620. The Grisons Sallow, or Willow.
- Group xviii. Bicolòres Borrer. T 2 1 2 1577 Bushy Shrubs, with Leaves dark green above, und glaucous beneath.
- 129. tenuior Borrer. 2 Scotland -1577The narrower-leaved intermediate Willow. S. laterina Sm., according to Sm. S. blcolor Sm. Eng. Bot., according to Sm.
- 130. laxiflòra Borrer, & Britain 1578 The loose-catkined Willow.
- 131. laurina Sm. T Britain fig. 1338., - 1578 and fig. 38. in p. 1612. Laurel-leaved, or shining dark green, Willow. S. bicolor Sm.

S. arbuscula Comm. Wahlenb. var. Koch

132. pàteus Forbes. 2 fig. 39. in p. 1612. 1578 133. radicans Sm. ≠ Britain fig. 46. in p. 1614. 1579 The rooting-branched Willow.

S. phylicifolia Lln. Fl. Lap. S. arbi scuta Wahlenh Wahlenb. var. Koch arbi.scula

- 134. Borreriàna Sm. 

  Scotland fig. 1339. Borrer's, or the dark upright, Willow.
- 135. Davalliàna Sm. 2 Scotland fig. 47. in p. 1614.

  Davall's Willow.
  S. tetrapla Walker.
  S. phylicifolia Willd. - 1580

S. thymelæö:des Schl.

- 1580 Variety 32 S. Davalliana Sm., the Swiss kind.

- 136. tétrapla Sm. 🕸 Scotland fig. 49. in p. 1614. The four-ranked Willow.
- 137. ramifúsca Forbes. 4 Britain fig. 53. in p. 1615. The brown-branched Willow. ? S. tétrapla mas Borrer.
- 138. Forbesiàna 🕸 f. 51. in p. 1615. 1581 Forbes's Willow. S. Weigeliana Forbes.
- 139. Weigeliana Borr. & Scotland f. 1340., and f. 48. in p. 1614. - 1582 Weigel's Willow. S. Wulfeniana Sm.

Variety Leaves more conspicuously toothed, rather silky when young; the shoots more downy, and the ovary pube scent towards the point only. (Borr.)

- 140. nitens Anders. & Britain fig. 1341., and fig. 44. in p. 1613. The glittering-leaved Willow.
- 141. Croweana Sm. 2 Scotland fig. 52. in p. 1615. - 1583 Crowe's Willow. arbüseula Wahlenb. var. Koch

S. hàmilis Schl., fem. of S. Croweana

Sm.

? S. heterophýlla Host.

142. bícolor Ehrh. 2 Britain fig. 54, in p. 1615. - 1583 The two-coloured Willow.

S. tenuifolia Sm. S. tloribûnda Forbes. S. tlvida Wahlenb.

- 143. phillyreifòlia Borr. 2 Scotland 1584 The Phillyrea-leaved Willow.
- 144. Dicksoniana Sm. & Scotland fig. 55. in p. 1615. Dickson's Willow S. n.yrtillo des Sin., not of L.

The spreading-brunched Willow.

Page

Group xix. Vacciniifòliæ Borr. 2 2 1585 Small, and generally procumbent, Shrubs.

145. vacciniifòlia Walker. \* f. 1342., and f. 57. in p. 1615. 1585 The Vaccinium-leaved Willow. S. prunifolia, part of, Koch Comm.

146. carinàta Sm. & Scotland fig. 59. in p. 1615. 1585 The keeled, or folded-leaved, Willow. S. prunifolia, part of, Koch Comm.

147. prunifòlia Sm. ze Scotland fig. 1615. 1585

The Plum-leaved Willow.
S. Myrsinites Lightf., not of L.
S. prunifòlia, part of, Koch Comm. Variety 34 - 1586 stỳlo longiòre Koch. xx

S. prunifòlia Ser. S. formosa Willd. S. fæ'tida Schl. S. alpina Sut.

148. venulòsa Sm. & Scotland fig. 56. in p. 1615. The veiny-lenved Willow.
S. prunifolia, part of, Koch Comm. - 1586

149. cæ'sia Villars. 

Dauphiné fig. 66. in p. 1616. - 1586 The grey-leaved Willow. S. myrtillöides Willd. S. prostràta Ehrh.

Group xx. Myrtillöides Borrer. 4 1587 Small Bilberry-like Shrubs, not Natives of Britain.

150. myrtillöides L. 4 Poland, &c. f. 1343. The Myrtillus-like, or Bilberry-leaved Willow. S. élegans Besser.

151. pedicellàris Pursh. \* Catskill Mountains - 1587 The long-stalked-capsuled Willow.

152. planifòlia Pursh. 🛥 Labrador 1587 The flat-leaved Labrador Willow,

Group xxi. Myrsinites Borrer. \* 1587 Small bushy Shrubs.

153. Myrsinites L. & Scotland fig. 1344. 1588

The Whortleberry-leaved Willow. S. Myrsinites & Sm. S. arbutifolia Wilid. ? S. Macnabiàna Macgillivray. S. Myrsinites Koch, part of, Koch S. Myrs. S. dùbia Suter.

154. betulifòlia Forster, 4 Britain f. 1345. and f. 60. in p. 1615. - 1588 The dwarf Birch-leaved Willow.

S. Myrsin ics Sm. Koch, part of, Koch Comm.

155. procumbens Forbes. \* Scotland fig. 61. in p. 1615. The procumbent Willow. 1588 S. læ'vis Hook S. retusa Wither.

Page 156. retùsa L. अ Alps fig. 1346., and fig. 139. in p. 1630. - 158
The retuse-keaved Willow.
S. retusa Koch, part of, Koch Comm.
S. serpyllifolia Jacq. - 1589

? Varieties - 1589

? S. Kitaibeliana Scop.

? S. Uva-úrsi Seop. ? S. serpyllifòlia Scop.

157. Kitaibeliàna Willd. & Carpathian Mountains f. 64. in p. 1616. 1589

Kitaibel's Willow. S. retùsa Koch, β màjor Koch Comm. ? S. Uva-úrsi Pursh.

? S. retusa var. L.

158. Uva-úrsi Pursh. a Labrador fig. 151. in p. 1630. - 1590

The Bearberry-leaved Willow.
? S. Kitaibeliana Willd.
? S. retùsa var. L.

159. serpyllifòlia Scop. 🗷 France, &c. fig. 1347, 1348., and fig. 65. in p. 1616. - 1590 The Wild-Thyme-leaved Willow.

S. retusa Koch, y Koch Comm. S. retusa var. L.

160. cordifòlia Pursh. ∡ Labrador fig. 143. in p. 1630. - 1590 The heart-leaved Labrador Willow,

Group xxii. Herbûceæ Borrer. # 1590 Very low Shrubs, searcely rising an Inch above the Ground.

161. herbàcea L. - Britain fig. 1349., and fig. 62. in p. 1615. - 1590 The herbaceous-looking Willow. ? Vurieties - 1591

162. polàris Wahlenb. . Lapland f. 1350, 1351., and f. 63. in p. 1615. 1591 The Polar Willow.

Group xxiii. Hastatæ Borrer. 🕸 🗷 🖈 1592

Low Shrubs, with very broad Leaves, and exceed-ingly shaggy and silky Catkins.

163. hastàta L. 🕸 Lapland fig. 1352., and fig. 35. in p. 1611. - 1592 The halberd-leaved Willow. S. hastata Koch, part of.

> Varieties 12 - 1592 2 serrulàta 😃

S. hastata Willd.

3 malifolia 4

S. malifolia Sm. S. hastata, part of, Koch. S. hastata Hook., Borr.

4 arbúscula &? ar fig. 1353., and fig. 138. in p. 1630. S. arbúscula Wahl. S. arbúscula & Lin. Fl. Suec.

S. arbúscula y Lin. Sp. Pl.

178. canéscens Lodd, ? 2

	Page	100	Page verasifòlia Schl. * - 1597
164.	lanàta L. & Lapland fig. 1354., and fig. 71. No. 2. in p. 1617 - 1593	179. 0	perasifòlia Schl. * 1597 The Cherry-leaved Willow.
	The woodly-leaved Willow. S. landta, the kind No. 2., Forbes. S. landta, at least part of, Koch Comm.	180. 0	chrysánthos Œd. \$\Pinmark 1597 The golden-flowered Norway Willow.  S. landa var.
	? S. càprea Fl. Dan., t. 245 ? S. chrysánthos Fl. Dan., t. 1057.	181. 4	rinnamomea Schl. & Switzerland 1597
	Varieties, according to Koch  ** * - 1594  2 glabréseens **	182.	elethræfòlia Schl. Switzerland 1597 The Clethra-leaved Willow.
	S. chrysinthos Vahl Fl. Dan. S glandulosa Wahlenb. Fl. Lapp. \$\preceq\$ 4 depolita Koch. ? \$\preceq\$	183.	conífera Wangenh. & N. Amer. 1597 The cone-bearing Willow. S. longiróstris Michx.
	S. depréssa Lin. Fl. Suec.	184.	eorúseans Wil'd S Styria - 1597 The glittering Willow. S. arbitacula Jacq., ? Wahlenb.
	p xxiv. Miscellàneæ Λ. Ť 🕸 🚁 🕸 1594		
Kinds	of Solix described in Sal. Wob., and not in- cluded in any of the preceding Groups.	185.	cydoniæfòlia Schl. & Switzerland 1597 The Quince-leaved Willow.
165.	ægyptìaca L. T Egypt fig. 146. in p. 1630 1594		dhia Hort. 12 1597 The doubtful Willow.
	The Egyptian Willow. Culaf and Ban, Alpin. Ægypt.		eriántha Schl. & Switzerland 1597 The woolly-flowered Willow.
166.	alpìna ? Forbes. ? # ? # ? # fig. 149. in p. 1630 1595	188.	fagifòlia W. ct K. a Croatian Alps 1597 The Beech-leaved Willow.
167	The alpine Willow.  berberifòlia Pall. & Dauria fig. 1355.,	189.	finmarchica Lodd. Cat. # Sweden 1598 The Finmark Willow.
107.	and fig. 140. in p. 1630 1595 The Berherry-leaved Willow.	190.	foliolòsa Afzel. 24 Lapland - 1598 The many-leaved Willow.
168.	tetraspérma <i>Roxb.</i> ‡ India fig. 31. in p. 1609 1595		The many-leaved Willow, S. foliosa Loud, Hort, Brit, S. dpinsa Doud, Hort, Brit, S. dpinsa myriffolia Rudb, S. arbiacula $\beta$ L.
169.	The four-seeded Willow.  "Imifôlia Forbes. Y Switzerland 1595 The Elm-leaved Willow, or Sallow.	191.	formôsa Willd. Swiss Alps 1598 The elegant Willow. S. platten Willd. P. S. alphan Scop.
170.	villòsa Forbes. 24 Switzerland fig. 92.	192.	fuseata Pursh. & New York - 1598 The brown-stemmed Willow.
	in p. 1619 1595 The villous-leaved Willow.	193.	glabrata Schl. 2 Switzerland - 1598 The glabrous Willow.
L'ind	ip xxv. Miscellanea B. T 2 * * 1596 s of Silix introduced, and of many of which	194.	heterophýlla Deb. & Europe 1598 The various-leaved Willow.
the we	re are Plants at Messrs. Loddiges's, but which have not been able to refer to any of the pre- ing Groups.		hùmilis Dec. 22 - 1598 The humble Willow.
171.	albéseens Schl. Switzerland 1596 The whitish-leared Willow. S. stylissa x Dec.	196.	Jacquinii Host. & Alps - 1598 Jacquin's Willow. S. fissen Jacq.
172.	alnifòlia Host. 4 1596 The Alder-leaved Willow.		S. firen Jacq. S. alpina Scop. S. Jacquiniana Willd.  Livida Wahlenb. \$\simes - 1598
173	Ammanniàna Willa. ¾ Salzburg 1596 Ammann's Willow. S. Myesiaries Haffm. S. hastia Hopp., not of L.		Wida Wahlenb, \$\preceq - 1598
17:1	. angustata Pursh. Y New York 1590 The tapered-leaved American Willow.		S. APRICA LIGOR.
175	. angustifòlia Willd.   Near the Caspian Sea  The narrow-leaved Caspian Willow.	3	longifòlia Mùhlenb. 🛪 Banks of the Susquehanna 1599 The long-leaved Willow.
176	. betùlina Host. ? 4 1590 The Birch-like Willow.	199	mespilifòlia Schl. ⊈ Switzerland 1599 The Mespilus-leaved Willow.
177	. candidula Host. ? 2 1590 The whitish Willow.	3 200	. murina Sch <sup>1</sup> . Switzerland - 1599 The Mouse Willow.

- 1596 201. myrico'ides Mühleub. & N. Am. 1599 The Myrica-like Willow.

	Page	Page
202.	nervòsa Schl.   Switzerland - 159! The nerved-teared Willow.	S. rostrata Rich. № S. cineráscens Link MSS, № Portugal. The ash-colorred Fortaguese Willow. S. grandifólia Ser. S. grandifólia Ser.
203.	obtùsa Link. 4 Switzerland - 1599 The blunt-leaved Willow.	S. grandifolia Ser. Sal. Helv. & S. stipulàris Ser. Sal. exsice.
204.	obtusifòlia Willd. Lapland 1599 The obtuse-leaved Lapland Willow. S. Jölis obblogis, Kc., Lin. Fl. Lapp. S. caprea β Lin. Sp. Pl. S. O'ke sylectris, &c., Rudd.	? S. cineviscens Link. S. divaricata Pall. & Dauria. S. hirsuta Thunb. & Cape of Good Hope. S. pedicellata Derf. ? ? P. Barhary. The stalked Barbary Sallow. S. integra Thunb. & Japan. ?The entire-teaved Japan Willow. S. japonica Thunb. ? Japan. Rju, vulga Aujaki, Kaempfer. S. mucronata Thunb. & Cape of Good, Hope. S. rhamiffolia Pall. & Siberia.
205.	obtùsi-serràtis Schl. № Switzerland 1599 The obtusely-serrated-leaved Willow.	S. japonica Thunb. † Japan. Rju, vulgo Aujaki, Kaempfer.
206.	palléscens Schl. Switzerland 1599.	S. mucronata Thunb. Se Cape of Good, Hope.  S. rhamnifòlia Pall. A. Siberia.  S. pumila, foliis orallibus, &c., Gmel.
207.	paludòsa Link. 👺 1600 The Marsh Willow.	Seringeand Gaudin in Ser. Sal. Helv. 32 Switzerland. S. lanceddid Ser. Sal. essice., No. 70. S. Kunderlâna Ser. Sal. essice., No. 42. S. longfidlio Schl. Cat.
208.	persieæfòlia Hort. ⊈ 1600 The Peach-tree-leaved Willow.	S. mucronata Thunh, S. Cape of Good, Hope. S. rhamifolia Pall. & Siberia. S. pinnila, Jolitis ovilibus, &c., Gmel. S. ringiona Gandin in Ser. Sal. Helv. S. Switzerland. S. Inucedia Ser. Sal. exsice., No. 70. S. Inucedia Ser. Sal. exsice., No. 70. S. Inuglifia Sehl. Cat. S. chaglifia Sehl. Cat. S. serotina Pall. S. Wolga. S. cipren y Lin. St. Pl. S. agyptime Willd. S. Gmeliniana Willd. Sp. Pl.
209.	pyrenàica Gouan. & Pyrences 1600 The Pyrenean Willow.	App. ii. Kinds of Salix figured or described
210.	pyrifòlia Schl. & Switzerland 1600 The Pear-tree-leaved Willow.	in the Salietum Woburnense 1631
	reeurvata Pursh. & N. America. 1600 The recurved-calkined Willow.	of Saile entityenous to Europe; including,
212.	salviæfòlia Lk, & Portugal - 1600 The Sage-leaved Willow. S. pátida Seringe Sal, Helv. S. oleifòlia Ser. Sal. exsicc. S. oleofolia Vill.	species is described 1633
213.	S. Fluggeåna Willd.  Schraderidna Willd. xx 1600 Schrader's Willow. S. discolar Schrad.	App. iv. Kinds of Salix described in Host's Flora Austriaca, and figured in Host's Salix 1635
214.	septentrionalis Host. * 1600 The northern Willow.	THE POPLAR.
215.	silesìaea <i>Willd.</i> Sweden, &c. 160 The Silesian Willow.	Pioppo, Ital.
216.	Starkeàna Willd. Silesia - 160 Starke's Sallow, or the Marsh Silesian Willow.	
217.	tetrándra $Host.  ext{ }  ext$	The white Poplar, or Abele Tree
218.	thymelæöldes Host. ** 160 The Wild-Olive-like Willow.	P màior Mill
219.	Treviràna Lk. 4 - 160. Treviranus's Willow.	Lcukē Dioscorides.
220.	velutina Willd. 4 160. The velvet Willow.	Peuplier blanc, Ypréau blanc de Hollande,
221.	versifòlia Spreng. 42 160. The twining-leaved Willow.	Franc Picard, Fr.; Aubo, or Aoub. ro, in some Provinces.
222.	raceinioides Host. 44 160	77 1
223.	Waldsteiniàna Willd. & Croatian Alp Waldstein's Willow. S. alpéstris Host.	2. (a.) canéscens Sm. ‡ Britain
224.	Wulfeniàna Willd. & Carinthia 160. Wulfen's Willow. S. hastila var. Koch Comm. ? S. phylicafolia Wulf.	The grey, or common white, Poplar.' P. dtba Mill. P. dtba fills minóribus Ray. P. dtba folto minóre Bauh. P. No. 1634 & Hall, Hist. Penntier avrientille.
	i. Kinds of Salix described or recorded Botanical Works, but not introduced into	t cupitor greature, 11.
Br Br	ritain, or not known by these Names in Fitish Gardens 1609	2 hýbrida Bieb. Fl. Tour.
s árcti s, deser	ica R. Br. 👺 North America. rtörum Rich. 👺	P. a. crassifita Mertens. P. grisca Lodd. Cat.

Page 1	rage
3 accrifòlia <sup>4</sup> P. accrifòlia Lodd. Cat.	The old English Poplar, Suffolk. The Willow Poplar, Cambridgeshire. Water Poplar.
P amercifolia Hore.	Cotton Tree, fem. of P. nigra so called at
P. palmita Hort.	Cotton Tree, fem. of P. nigra so called at Bury St. Edmunds. Penplier noir, Peuplier liard, Osier blanc,
4 arembérgica 1 P. arembérgica Lodd. Cat.	Fr.
5 bélgica T	Schwarze Pappel, Ger. Varieties \( \foats = -1652 \)
P. bélgica Lodd. Cat.	7 (17) 101 100 12.
6 cándicans ¥ P. cándicans Lodd. Cat.	2 víridis <i>Lindl</i> . ¥ P. <i>víridis</i> Lodd. Cat.
7 nívea ¥	3 salicifòlia Y
P. nlvca Lodd. Cat.	P. salicifòlia Lodd. Cat.
8 ægyptiaca <i>Hort.</i> ¥ P. a. púllida Hort.	8. (n.) canadénsis Michr. I N. America
Other Parieties	fig. 1515. 1655
9 péndula. Ť P. a. var. grácilis ràmis pendentihus Mer-	The Canadian Poplar. P. lævigåta Willd., not of Hort. Kew.
tens.	P. monififera Hort. Par. Cotton Wood, Michx. Peuplier de Canada, Fr.
/ 1 T % Turono	Peuplier de Canada, Fr.
3. trémula <i>L</i> , ‡ Europe pl. 264, fig. 1509, 1645	9. (n.) betulifòlia Pursh. & Banks of the
The trembling-leaved Poptar, or Aspen. P. No. 1633. Hall. Hist. P. Hbyca Ray. P. habrida Dod.	Hudson - fig. 1516, 1656
P. No. 1633. Hall. Hist.	The Direct Leaved Poplar.
P. libyca Ray.	P. nigra Michx. FL.
P. nigra Trag.	P. nlgra Michx, Fl. P. hudsonica Michx, Arb. P. hudsoniana Bose.
P. péndula Do Ros. Le Tremble, Ft.	American Black Poplar, Amer. Peuplier de la Baic d'Hudson, Fr.
P. Mojed Ray. P. Mojerida Dod. P. nigra Trag. P. péndula Do Roi. Le Tremble, Fr. La Tremola, Alberalla, Alberetto, Ital. Zitter Pappel, Espe, Gev.	116 Capala
Varieties # 1509	10. monilífera Ait. T. ? Canada
1 monticola T	pl. 270, 271, 272, fig. 1517. 1657 The Necklace-bearing, or bluck Italian, Poplar.
P. monticola Mertens.	
P. monticola Mertens. P. trémula L.	P. glandulsa Meench Meth. P. carolinensis Meench Weissenst. P. nigra itálica Lodd. Cat.
2 parvifòlia Mertens. ¥ 3 grandifòlia Mertens. ¥	P. nigra itàlica Lodd. Cat.
4 rotundifòlia màjor Mertens. "I	P. mgra americana Bodd. Cat.
5 minor Mertens. T	P. actadesca Limb.  ? P. marylimdica Bosc.  Virginian Poplar, Swiss Poplar, Canadiau, or Berry-bearing, Poplar, Mill.  Peuplier Swisse, Peuplier triphilon, Peuplier de Virginie, Dumout.
6 oxyodónia 🏗	dian, or Berry-bearing, Poplar, Mill.
P. oxyodónta Mertens.	Peuplier Suisse, Peuplier triphilon, Peu-
7 stricta T P. stricta Mertens.	Varieties \(\frac{\pi}{2}\) 1657
8 péndula 😤 pl. 265.	2 Lindleyana Booth. T
P. péndula Lodd. Cat.	The new waved-leaved Poplar,
9 supina Y S. supina Lodd. Cat.	Hort. 3 fòliis variegàtis <i>Hort.</i> T
10 kevigàta X	
P. lævigàta Ait.	11. fastigiùta 🖺 Italy
4. (t.) trépida Willd. T North America	pl. 273. fig. 1519, 1520. 1660 The fastigiate, or Lombardy, Poplar.
$\eta \sigma_{c} = 1010$ , $1020$	P. dilatata Ait. P. nìgra tidica Du Roi. P. itdica Mench Weissenst. P. itdica Mench Willd
The North American trembling-leaved Poplar,	P. nigra tintica Du Roi. P. itálica Mænch Weissenst.
or American Aspen.  V. tremulöides Michx.	P. manca anatata vina.
	P. pyramiddia Hort. P. punnohica Jacq. P. itálica var. carolinénsis Burgsdorf. Cypress Poplar, Turin Poplar, Po Poplar Peoplier a Halic, Peoplier pyramidai
5. (t.) grandidentàta Michx. * Canada 1651	P. itálica var. caralinénsis Burgsdort.
The large-toothed-leaved Poplar, or North Ame-	Peuplier d'Italie, Peuplier pyramidat
rican large Aspen.	Fr. Lombardische Pappel, Italianische Pappe
Variety \( \frac{\pi}{2} \) - 1651	Cor
2 péndula Michx. 🖫	Pioppo Cypresso, Ital.
6. græca Ait. T Greece	12. angulata Ait. T North America
nt. 266, ng. 1312, 1031	pl. 274, 275. fig. 1533. 1670 The angled-branched, or Caralina, Poplar.
The Greeian, or Athenian, Poplar.	P. angulosa Michx.
7. nigra L. \(\frac{\pi}{2}\) Europe pl. 267, 268, 269.	The angled-branched, or Caraina, Popul. P. angulisa Michx. P. heterophylla Du Roi. P. macrophylla Lodd. Cat. P. balsamifera Mill. Mississippi Cotton Tree, Amer
6a 1 13 1514, 1052	P. balsamifera Mill.
The black-barked, ar common black, Poplar. P. No. 1632, Hall, Hist. P. diba Tray. Harding Du Ham.	Mississippi Cotton Tree, Amer
P. alba Tray.	Varieties ¥ 167 2 nova Audibert ¥
	3 Medùsæ Booth. Y
Aigeiros, Greek. Kabaki, Modern Greek.	

Page	Page
13. heterophýlla L. Ť N. Am. f. 1534. 1672 The various-shaped-leaved Poplar Tree. P. mágna, foliis amplis, aliis cordiformibus,	1687
aliis subrotundis, primoribus tomentosis, Gron. P. cordifolia Burgsdorf.	The oblong-leaved Alder.  A'Inus fol. oblong., &c., Banh.  A. fol. ovdot-lanceol., &c., Mill.  Langliche Else, Ger.
P. argéntea Michx. Cotton Tree, Michx. N. A. S.  14. balsamífera L. # North America	Variety 坐 学 1687 2 fòliis ellípticis Ait. 墾 学 A. pùmila Lodd. Cat.
pl. 276. fig. 1535, 1536. 1673 The balsam-bearing, Poplar, or Tacamahae Trec. P. Tacamahae Mill. The Tacamahae, Amer. Le Baumier, Fr. Peuplier liard, Tacamahae, in Canada. Balsam Pappel, Ger.	3. incàna Willd, † N. Ann. f. 1543. 1687 The hoary-leaved Alder. Betula A'Inus var. incàna L. Sp. Pl. Betula incàna L. Supp. A. folio incàno. &c., Bauh. Betula viriais Vill.
Varieties 🕇 1673	Bétula víridis Vill.  Weisse Erle, Graue Else, Weisse Eller Ger.
2 viminàlis ‡ Altai. P. viminàlis Lodd. Cat. P. salicifòlia llort. P. longifòlia Fischer.	Varieties ♀ - 1688 2 laciniàta Lodd, Cat. ♀ 3 glaúca ♀
3 latifolia <i>Hort</i> . ¥ 4 intermèdia <i>Hort</i> . ¥ Dahuria 5 suavèolens ¥ P. suavèolens Fischer, and Lodd.	A. glaúca Michx. Bétula incàna var. glaúca Ait. Black Alder, Amer. 4 angulàta Ait. ¾
Cat. 6 fòliis variegàtis Mill. *\frac{\pi}{2}	Other Varieties. ? 1. A. umericàna Lodd. Cat.
15. cándicans Ait. T North America pl. 277. fig. 1557, 1676 The whitish-leaved balsam-bearing, or Ontario,	A. americana Bottle Cat.  2
Poplar. P. macrophúlla Lindl. P. latifòlia Mœnch Meth. P. ontariénsis Desf.	4. serrulàta Willd.   North America fig. 1544. 1688
P. cordàta Lodd. Cat. P. canadénsis Mœneh Weissenst., not of Michx. Balm of Gilead Tree, Boston. Peuplier liard, Canada. Peuplier à Feuilles vernissées, Fr.	The saw-leaved Alder.  Bétula serrulàta Ait.  Bétula rugòsa Ehrh.  ? A. americàna Lodd. Cat.  ? A. canadénsis Lodd. Cat.  Common Alder, Amer.  Hazel-leaved Alder.
Betulàceæ. ‡ ♣ - 1677  I. A'LNUS Tourn. ‡ ♣ 1677	5. undulàta Willd, ≗ Canada - 1689 The waved-leaved Alder. Bétula erispa Aller. Bétula A'hus var. erispa Michx.
THE ALDER. Bétulæ Species L.	6. cordifòlia Lodd. ‡ Calabria
Aunc, Fr Erle, Ger. Ontano, Ital. Aliso, Span.	pl. 281. fig. 1545. 1689 The heart-leaved Alder. A. cordàta Tenore.
I. glutinòsa Gærtn. T Europe pl. 278. fig. 1538. 1678 The glutinous, or common, Alder. Bétulus A'luus L. Bétula cnarginàta Ehrh. A'luus Ray. Aune, Fr.	<ol> <li>víridis Dee.</li> <li>Hungary f. 1546. 168</li> <li>The green-keaved Alder.</li> <li>A. ováta Lodd. Bot. Cab.</li> <li>A. frutícósa Schmidt.</li> <li>Bétula ováta Schrank.</li> <li>Bétula elho-Bétula Ehrh.</li> <li>Bétula víridis Hort.</li> </ol>
Gemeine Else, Elser, Schwartz Erle, Ger. Eisenboom, Dutch. Alno, Ontano, Ital. Aliso, Alamo vigro, Span.	App. i. Other Species of Λ'lnus, 1696 A. obtusifolia Royle. Banks of the Jumna. A. elongata Royle. Cashmere. A. nepalensk Royle. Nepal.
Varieties ‡ - 1678 2 emarginàta Willd, ‡ 3 laciniàta Willd, ‡ A. g. incisa Hort. fig. 1538.	II. BE'TULA Tourn. & T The Birch. Bouleau, Fr.
A. g. incisa Hort, fig. 1538. 4 quercifòlia Willd. ¥ 5 oxyacanthæfòlia ¥ fig. 1539. A. oxyacanthæfòlia Lodd. Cat.	Betula, Ital. Abedul, Span. Betulla, Port. Biyke, Ger. Beyk, Dutch. Biyke, Danish and Scotch. Biörk, Danish sud Scotch.
6 macrocárpa ¥ A. macrochrpa Lodd. Cat. 7 fòlis variegatis Hort. ¥ Other Varieties.	Brzoza, Polish.
	0.2

Leaves small. Natives chiefly of Europe. álba L. Y Europe f. 1547, 1550, 1691 The white, or common, Birch. B. pubéscens Ehrh. Bélula Ray.

B. wtućusis Rafin. Boulean commun, Fr. Gemeine Birke, Gr.

- 1691 Varieties \* 2 péndula Sm. 🕇 pl. 282. The weeping Birch. B. pendula Roth

B. verrucòsa Ehrh. B. péndulis virgulis Loes. 3 pubéscens Y fig. 1548. B. pubescens Ehrh.

1 póntica Y fig. 1549. B. pontica Lodd. Cat. 5 urticifòlia ¥ B. urticifòlia Lodd. Cat.

6 dalecárlica I., Supp. 🌂 🦠 7 macrocárpa Willd. 🏋 8 foliis variegatis Dumont. To Other Varieties.

2. dänrica Pall. \* T Dauria f. 1556. 1704 The Daurian Birch.
B. excelsa canadénsis Wang.

Bouleau de Sibéric, Fr. Variety & Y

- 1705 2 parvifòlia & Y 3. fruticòsa Pall. & Eastern Siberia, &c.

fig. 1557. 1705 The shrubby Birch. B. hiemilis Schrank. B. quebeccénsis Schrift, der Ges. Naturf.

The hairy dwarf Birch. B. nàna Kalm.

nàna L. & Lapland, &c. f. 1559. 1705 The dwarf Birch.

B. nàna Succorum Bromel. B. No. 259. Amm. Ruth. B. palústris pùmila, &c., Cels.

- 1706 Variety 2 2 stricta Lodd. Cat. 4

6. glandulòsa Michx. & Canada - 1707 The glandular-branched Birch.

Leaves large. Natives of North America.

7. (a.) populifòlia Ait. Y North America pl. 283, fig. 1560, 1707 The Poplar-Jeaved Birch.

B. acuminata Ehrh. B. lénta Du Roi. White Birch and Oldfield Birch, Amer.

Varieties Y - 1707 2 laciniata T

B. laciniùta Lodd. Cat. 3 pendula Y B. péndula Lodd. Cat.

8. papyracea Ait. T North America pl. 284. fig. 1561, 1708

The Paper Birch. B. papyrtfera Michx.
B. lanccolàta Hort.

B. rubra Lodd. Cat.

B. canadensis Lodd. Cat. B. nigra of the Paris Nurseries Canoc Birch, White Birch Amer.

Varieties Y 2 fusea Y Carolina.
B. fusca Bose.
3 trichoclada Hort. Y 4 platyphýlla Hort. Y

9. nìgra L. Y North America pl. 285, 286. fig. 1562, 1563. 1710

Page 1708

The black Birch.
B. lannlosa Michx. Fl.
B. rubra Michx. Arb.
B. angulāta Lodd. Cat. Red Birch, Amer.

10. excélsa H. Kew. \* North America fig. 1564, 1565, 1711

The tall Birch. B. luten Michx.
B. n gra Du Roi.
Yellow Birch, Amer.

11. lénta L. T 1 The pliant Birch. N. Amer. f. 1566, 1713

B. carpinifolia Ehrh.
B. nigra Du Roi.

Black Birch, Cherry Birch, Canada Birch, Sweet Birch, Mountain Mahogany, Amer. Bouleau Mérisier, Ft,

App. i. Species of Birch not yet introduced.

R. Bhoʻjpittra Wall. Kamaon. R. acummata Wall. Nepal. B. nytida. Kamaon. B. cylindrostachya. Kamaon. B. resinifera. Kunawar.

# Corylàcea, or Cupulifera. 1715 Ť 9 & m 1

I. QUE'RCUS L. T 1 & = 3 1715. 1717 THE OAK.

IYex Tourn. Suber Tourn. Derw, Celtic. Anack, Ac, Saxon. Al, Aton, Allun, Hebrew. Drus, Greek. Chêne, Fr. Eiche, Ger. Eik, Dutch. Quercia, Ital. Encina, Span.

A. I.caves deciduous.

§ i. Robur. British Oaks. Y 1730, 1731

1. pedunculàta Willd. ¥ Britain

pl. 287, 288, 289, fig. 1567, 1581, 1731. 1740

The common, or peduncled, British Oak,
Q. Röbur L.
Q. R. pedunculàtum Mart.
Q. fa'mina Roth.

Q. rncemòsa N. Du Ham. Q. cum longo pendunculo Bauh. Q. Hémeris Dalech.

Quércus Fuchs. Q. navàlis Burnet.

Chêne blane, Secondat. Chêne à Grappes, Chêne femelle, Gravelin.

Fr. Stiel Eiche, fruh Eiche, That Eiche, Lohe Eiche. Wald Euche. Ger.

	n.
Varieties I - 1731 2 pubéscens Lodd Cat. I	3 With small acorns, on long racemes, N. Du Ham.
3 fastigiàta ¾ pl. 290. Q. fastigiàta Lam. Dict.	<ul><li>Q. Taŭzin lacini\(\text{lacini}\) ta Desvaux.</li><li>Q. Taŭzin digit\(\text{lacini}\) ta Desvaux.</li></ul>
Q. pyramidàtis Hort. Chêne Cyprès, Chêne des Pyrénées, Fr. 4 péndula *É fig. 1568.	4. apennina Lam. T Lyons fig. 1698. 1844 The Apennine Oak. O. conglomerata Pers. Chine hierenal, Fr.
The weeping Oak. Q. pendula Lodd. Cat.	5. E'sculus L. T South of Europe
5 heterophýlla Y fig. 1560- 1570- Q. salieifália Hort. Q. tacinièta Lodd. Cat. Q. tilieifália Hort.	pl. 294. fig. 1699, 1670. 184- The Esculus, or Halian, Oak. Phàgus E'sculus mas ct fæm. Dalech. Chène gree, Fr.
Q. Fennéssi Hort. 6 fòliis variegàtis Lodd. Cat. *I	Varieties 184.
7 purpùrea ¥ Q. <i>purpùrea</i> Lodd. Cat. 8 Hodginsii Lodd. Cat. ¥	§ ii. Cérris. Mossy-cupped, or Turkey, Oaks ‡ ¶ 1730. 1840
9 dúlcis. ¥	6. Cérris L. T France
9 dúlcis. ¥ Chêne a Feuilles cadaques, presque sessiles, Drakt. Other Varieties.	pl. 295, 296, 297. fig. 1702. 184. The bitter, or mossy-cupped, Oak. Q. crinita α and β Lam. Dict. Q. Haliphiα os Juss.
2. sessiliflora Sal. * Britain pl. 291, 292, 293, fig. 1572, 1585, 1586 - 1736	Q. Cérris Plínii, &c., Lob. Cérrus Dalech.
The sessile-flowered Oak. Q. Robur Willd.	Oak.
Q. Robur Willd. Q. R. var. séssile Mart. Q. séssilis Ehrh.	Chêne Cerris, Chêne de Bourgogne, Fr. Burgundische Eiche, Cerr-eiche, Ger.
Q. platyphjilos, mas et fæm., Dalech. Q. latifolia mas, &c., Bauh. Q. regùlis Burnet.	Varieties 🕇 184
Chêne male, Secondat.	* Foliage deciduous.
Chêne roure or rouvre, Durclin, Fr. Steine Eiche, Gemeine Eiche, Spät Eiche,	a. Leaves pinnatifid or sinuated. Cup of the Acorns mossy.
Chêne roure or rouwre, Durelin, Fr. Steine Eiche, Gemeine Eiche, Spät Eiche, Winter Eiche, Durr Eiche, Roth Eiche, Berg Eiche, Ger. Quercia wera, Ital.	1 vulgàris ¾ fig. 1702. Q. C. frondôsa Mill.
Roble, Span.	Subvarieties *† See fig.1703, 1704, 1705, an
Varieties ¥ 1736 2 pubéscens ¥ fig. 1573. Q. s. var. β Sm.	1706. in p. 1846, 1847. 2 péndula <i>Neill.</i> 😤 fig. 1707. The pendulous, or weeping, <i>Turko</i>
Q. pubéscens Willd. Q. R. lanugindsum Lam. Dict. The Durmast, Mart. Fl. Rust.	3 variegàta Lodd. Cat. 🖫
Other Varieties 1737 1 Le Chêne à Trochets, or Chêne	b. Leaves dentate. Cups of the Acord bristly.
à petits Glands, <i>Bosc.</i> 2 Le Chêne à Feuilles découpées,	4 austriaca T fig. 1708. pl. 298. Q. austriaca Willd.
Bosc.	Q. Cérris Host, α and β No. 28. Q. crinita γ Cérris L. Q. cátyce hispido, §c., Bauh. Cérrus Clus.
3 Le Chêue laineux, or Chêne des Collines, Bosc.	Cérri minòris rámulus cum fibr
4 Le Chêne noirâtre, Bosc.	Ger. Cérris Plínii minore glánde Lob
Mr. Bree's Varieties 1738	E'gilops minòre glánde Dod. Haliphla`os Cérris fac'mina De lech.
3. pyrenàica <i>Willd</i> , <b>4</b> Pyrenees fig. 1696, 1842	5 eàna màjor T fig. 1709. Q. cana màjor Lodd. Cat.
The Pyrenean Oak.	6 câna mînor 🗓
Q. Taúzin <i>Pers.</i> Q. <i>nìgra</i> Thore. Q. Tòsa <i>Bosc.</i>	Q. càna minor Lodd. Cat. 7 Rágnal Ť
Q. stotonifera Lapeyr. Chêne noir, Secondat.	The Ragnal Oak. Q. Rúgnal Lodd. Cat.
Varieties - 1844	** Foliage subevergreen. Leaves dentat
1 With large acorns, on pedun- cles, axillary and terminal,	Acorns with bristly Cups. 8 fulhaménsis ‡ pl. 299, 300
N. Du Ham.	301, fig. 1710, 1711.
2 With axillary acorns of a middle size, N. Du Ham.	The Fulham Oak. Q. C. dentata Wats. Q. C. hýbrida var, dentata Swt

Page

pl. 320. fig. 1719, 4881

The ambiguous, or grey, Oak, Q. boreahs Michx.

11. obtusíloba Micler. 4 North America 9 Lucombeána T pl. 300, 303, pl. 311. fig. 1732, 1722, c. 1870 304, 305. fig. 1712, 1713, The blunt-lobed-leaved, or Post, Oak. 1714. Q. stellàta Willd. Iron Oak, Box white Oak, American Tur-key Oak, Upland white Oak, Amer. The Lucombe Oak. Q. Lucombeàna Swt. Q. exoniénsis Lodd. Cat. The Evergreen Turkey Oak, the Devonshire Oak, the Exeter Oak. 12. lyrata Walt. T North America fig. 1733, 1734. 1871 \*\*\* Foliage evergreen, or very nearly so. Leaves varying from dentate to sinuate. Cups of the Acorns bristly. The lyrate, or over-cup, Oak. Swamp Post Oak, Water white Oak, Amer. 10 L. crispa 1 pl. 306. fig. 1715. § iv. Prinus. Chestnut Oaks. \$\frac{1}{4}\) 1730. 1872 1717. e, 1718. 13. Prinus L. T North America The new Lucombe Oak. Q. I.ucombeana crispa Hort. The Prinus, or Chestnut-leaved, Oak. 11 L. suberòsa 🕈 fig. 1717a. Varieties. Y Q. L. subcrosa flort. 12 L. inclsa I fig. 1717. b. 1 palústris Michx. Fl. T pl. 312. fig. 1735. 1872 Q. L. inclsa Hort. Ng. 1753.
Q. P. palástris Michx. Syl.
Q. Prinos I.,
Q. costaneæföliis, §c., Pluk.
The Sveamp Chestnut Oak, the
Chestnut white Oak. 13 L. dentàta 1 fig. 1716. Q. L. dentàta Hort. 14 heterophýlla 1 fig. 1719. Q. L. heterophýlla Hort. 2 montícola Michx. Fl. T pl.313. Other Varieties. - 1873 fig. 1736. Q. C. bullàta. Q. P. monticola Michx. fil. Q. montàna Willd. The blistered, or rough-leaved, Turkey Q. Prinus Sm. The Rock Chestnut Oak. Q. C. dentàta péndula. 7. Ægilops L. T Greece, &c. 3 acuminata Michx. Fl. 4 f. 1737. pl. 307, 308, fig. 1721, 1861
The Ægliops, or Valonia, Oak.
Q. orientalis, &c., Tourn.
Elgilops sive Cerrus más C. Bauh.
Velàm Tourn.
Gláns Cerri Dalech.
The Great Prickly-cupped Oak.
Chene Velani, Fr.
Chêne Velanide, Bosc.
Knopper Eiche, Ger. Q. P. acuminàta Michx. fil. Q. Castànea Willd. The yellow Oak. 4 pùmila Michx. Fl. T fig. 1738. 1722. e. Q. P. Chiaquapin Michx, fil. Q. Chiaquapin Pursh. Q. prinöides Willd. The Chiaquapin, or Dwarf Chest-- 1862 Varieties T nut, Oak. 5 tomentòsa Michx. Fl. T pl. 314. 2 péndula Y fig. 1722. d, 1739. Q. P. discolor Michx. fil. Q. bicolor Willd. Q. Michauxi Nutt. 1876 3 latifòlia Hort. T \$ iii. A'lba. White American Oaks. \*Y 1730. 1863 The Swamp white Oak. 8. álba L. T North America pl. 309. fig. 1722. a, 1723. 1726, 1727. 1864 & v. Rùbræ. Red American Oaks. T The American white Oak. 1730, 1877. Q. álba virginiàna Park. Q. a. pinnattita Walt. Q. palústris Marsh. Chène blanc de l'Amérique, Fr. 14. rûbra L. T. North America pl. 315. 316, 317. fig. 1740. to 1744. Weisse Eiche, Ger. The red, or Champion, Oak. Q. E'sculi divisura, &c., Pluk. Varieties T 1 pinnatífida Michx, T f. 1723. a. Varieties \\ - 1877 Q. álba Ban. Q. rùbra latifòlia 😤 Q. virginiàna Catesh. Q. rùbra L. The Champion Oak. Q. a. palüstris Marsh. 2 repánda Michx. Y fig. 1723. b, Q. rubra montana T 1724.The mountain red Oak. 9. olivæfórmis Micha. Y Banks of the 15. coccinea Willd. \\ \\ South America fig. 1730, 1869 Hudson pl. 318, 319. fig. 1746, 1747, 1748. The olive-shaped-fruited American Oak. The mossy-cupped Oak, Amer. The scarlet Oak. 10. macrocárpa Willd, ¥ United States Q. rubra & Ait. pl. 310. fig. 1722. b, 1731. 1869 16. ambigua Willd, Y North America The large-fruited American Oak, The over-cup white Oak, Bur Oak, Amer-Chène a gros Glands, Chine Jeisé, Fr.

Gross-fruchtige Eiche, Ger.

Page 17. falcàta Michr. Y North America 24. heterophýlla Michx. T N. Amer. 1894 fig. 1750, 1751. 1882 The various-leaved, or Eurtram's, Oak. The sickle-shaped, or Spanish, Oak. 25. agrifòlia Willd. & North America 1894 Q. discolor Ait. Q. elongata Willd. The prickly-leaved American Oak. Q. lyràta Lodd. Cat. Q. cuneata Wang. Q. triloba Willd. \$ vii. Phéllos. Willow Oaks. 1730. 1894 The downy-leaved Oak. 华 业 w 18. tinctòria Willd. Y North America 26. Phellos L. T North America The Willow Oak. pl. 323, fig. 1771, 1894 pl. 321. fig. 1753, 1754. 1884 The Quercaron, or Dyer's Oak. Q. virginiana, &c., Pluk. Q. virginiana, &c., Pluk. Q. discolor Willd. The black Oak, Amer. Chêne des Teinturiers, Fr. Q. virginiàna, &c., Pluk. Q. l'lex marylandica Ray. Varieties \* \* - 1895 1 sylváticus Michx. T fig. 1774. Varieties \\ - 1885 2 latifòlius Lodd. Cat. T pl. 324. 1 angulòsa Michx. T f. 1753, 1754 3 hūmilis Pursh, & 4 serfeens & 9. P. Holios Sm. Q. P. pumilus Michx. Q. P. pumilus Michx. Q. humilur adicis foliis brèviov. The Highland Willow Oak. Q. pumilu Michx. The running Oak. 5 cinèreus. \$\fomale \text{fig. 1773.} \text{Q. P. y. f.} \text{C. P. y. f.} \text{discrete Ait.} \text{Q. himilis Walt.} \text{Q. himilis Walt.} \text{Q. inerva Willd.} \text{The Upland Willow Oak.} \text{6 maritimus Michx.} \text{Q. maritimus Michx.} \text{Q. maritimus Willd.} 3 hùmilis Pursh. & Q. nigra Pursh. Q. americàna Pluk Q. velutina Lam. Dict. Q. tinctòria Bart. 2 sinuòsa Michx. Y fig. 1755, 1756, 1757. Q. nìgra Wang. 19. palústris Willd, F North America pl. 322. fig. 1758, 1759. 1887 The Marsh, or Pin, Oak. Q. montana Lodd. Cat. Q. Eanisteri Lodd, Cat. 27. (P.) laurifòlia Willd, \(\frac{\pi}{2}\) N. America 20. Cateshæi Willd. T North America fig. 1776. 1897 fig. 1762, 1763, 1889 The barren Scrub Oak. The Laurel-leaved Oak. The Laurel Oak, Swamp Willow Oak. Q. rhbra 3 Abb. and Sm. Q. E'sculi divisura, Sc., Cat. Variety \* - 1897 2 hýhrida *Michx*. ¥ fig. 1775. Q. 1. 2. oblúsa Ait. § vi. Nigræ. Black American Oaks. Y & 28. imbricata Willd. \* North America 1730, 1890 fig. 1777. 1898 21. nìgra L. T North America The Shingle Oak. Smingle Car. Q. latifalia Hort. Laurel Oak, Field-Cup Oak, Jack Oak, Black Jack Oak, Amer. fig. 1764, 1765. 1890 The black Jack Oak. Q. marylándica, &c., Ray. Chêne à Lattes, Fr. Q. ferruginea Michx Q. aquática Lodd, Cat. Barrens Oak, Amer. B. Leaves evergreen. § viii. I'lex. Holm, or Holly, Oaks. 2 # 1899 22. aquática Soland. \* North America fig. 1767, 1892 a. Natives of Europe. The Water Oak. Q. faliis cuneiformibus, &c., Gron. 29. I'lex L. ? South of Europe Q. fòlio non serràto, &c., Cat. Q. nìgra Willd. pl. 325. fig. 1781. 1899 Q. uligindsa Wangh. The common evergreen, or Holm, Oak.

Flex arborea Bauh.

L'Yeuse, or Chêne vert, Fr.

Steine Eiche, Ger. Varieties Y - 1892 2 nàna ¾ fig. 1767. The dwarf jagged Oak.
Q. aquática Sm.
Q. a. elongáta Ait.
Q. dentáta Bart.
Q. nána Willd. Elice, Ital. Encina, Span. Varieties 2 - 1899 1 integrifòlia 1 Smilax, Dutch. Suber secundus Matth. 3 marítima Michx. 性 Q. hemisphæ'rica Willd. 2 serratifòlia Lodd. Cut. 1 f.1778. Other Varieties. I'lex Matth. See fig. 1767, 1768. 3 fagifòlia Lodd. Cat. 1 # f. 1779. 23. ilicifòlia Wangh. 2 Phéllodrys Matth. Plex, No. 3. Du Ham. North America fig. 1770. 1893 4 erispa Lodd. Cat. T The Holly-leaved, or Bear, Oak.
Q. Banisteri Michx.
P. Q. aquidica Abb. et Sm...
Black Scrub Oak, Dwarf red Oak, Amer. 5 latifòlia Lodd. Cat. 1 pl. 396. fig. 1780.

Q. I. oblinga Hort.

Page

c. Natives of Nepal.

6 longifòlia Lodd. Cut. pl. 327. Q. I. salicifòlia Hort. 7 variegàta *Hort.* 🕈 🛎

Other Varieties - 1900 30. Ballota Desf. # Barbary

fig. 1783, 1784. 1905 The sweet Acorn Oak. ? Plex major Clus Chêne à Glands doux, Chêne Ballote, Fr.

31. gramuntia L. 1 . Spain, &c. pl. 328. fig. 1787, 1788. 1906 The Holly-leaved Grammont Oak. ? Plex föliis rotundiöribus, &c., Magn.

Chêne de Grammont, Fr. Wallenblättrige Eiche, Ger. Encina dulce, Gouetta, Span.

32. coccifera L. . South of Europe

fig. 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1908
The Kermes, or Berry-bearing, Oak,
Thex coccifera Cam.
When acuteful cocciglandifera Garid. Plex coccigera, Ger. Chêne aux Kermes, Fr. Kermes Eiche, Ger.

33. pseudo-eoccifera Desf. 1 # Algiers fig. 1794. 1911 The false berry-bearing, or Kermes, Oak.

Chine a faux Kermes, Fr.

Stechernde Eiche, Ger.

31. Suber L. 2 South of Europe pl. 329, 330. fig. 1797, 1798, 1800. 1911

The Cork Tree. Suber Cam. Suber Prinns Matth. Suber latifolium, &c., Du Ham. Chêne Liège, Fr. Kork Eiche, Ger. Alcornoque, Span.

Varieties 1 - 1911 2 latifòlium 1

Sùber latifolium, &c., Bauh. 3 angustifòlium 1 fig. 1798. Suber angustifolium Bauh. 4 dentâtum 2 pl. 331. fig. 1797. Q. Pscàdo-Saber of Muswell Hill.

35. Pseudo-Suber Desf. 1 Tuscany, &c. fig. 1801. 1917

The False-Cork Oak.

Chêne faux Liège, Chêne de Gibraltar, Fr.

Unächte Kork Eiche, Ger.

b. Natives of North America.

§ ix. Viréntes. Live Oaks. 1 1730. 1918

36. virens Ail. 2 North America pl. 332. fig. 1802, 1803. 1918

The green, or Live, Oak.
Q. Phéttos β L.
Q. sempervirens Banister.

37. myrtifòlia Willd, 👤 Carolina - 1920 The Myrtle-leaved Oak.

Woolly, or downy, leaved § x. Landte. Oaks. 1 1730, 1920

38. lanàta Sm. 1 Upper Nepal fig. 1804. 1920

The woolly-leaved Nepat Oak, Q. lanuginosa D. Don, Q. Banja Ham, MSS, ? Q. oblongàta D. Don. ? Q. incana Royle.

39. annulata Sm. 2 Upper Nepal fig. 1805, 1921

The ring-cupped Oak.
Q. Phullata Ham. MSS.
Q. Kamroópii D. Don.
Q. glatica Lodd, Cat.
Q. glatica Thunb.
Q. glatica Thunb. ? Q. acuminata Hort.

App. i. Oaks in British Gardens, not referable, with certainty, to any of the above Sections. T 1 - 1922

40. Túrneri Willd. # Thibet f. 1806. 1922 Turner's Oak.

Q. hýbrida Hort. Chêne de Turner, Fr. Turnersche Eiche, Ger.

41. hýbrida nàna T Hybrid

fig. 1810, 1811. 1924

The dwarf hybrid Oak. Q. hýbrida Lodd. Cat.
A hybrid between Q. pedunculàta and Q. Viex. Hort. Soc.Gard. Q. hùmilis Hort. Q. nàna Hort.

42. Fontanèsii Guss. T Calabria fig. 1813. 1925 Desfontaine's Oak.

Q. pscudo-coccifera of Catros, &c.

43. ? austràlis Link. 1 Gibraltar fig. 1814. 1925 The southern Oak.

Gibraltar fig. 1815. 1926 44. Coókii 1 Captain Cook's Oak.

45. falkenbergénsis Booth. \(\frac{\pi}{2}\) Falkenberg The Falkenberg Oak.

App. ii. European kinds of Oaks, not yet introduced. - 1926

Q. Jaginea Lam. Spain. fig. 1816
Q. wgilopifdia Lam. Bict.
Phellodrya diba anguntifolia, &c., Dalech.
Q. wgilopifolia Pers. Spain
Q. hisplanica B Lam. Dict.
Unite a Femilies of Egilopi, Bosc.
Q. Brissa Bosc. Between Terugueux and Bordeaux.
Chine Bosse, at Nantes.
Chine Bosse, at Nantes.
Chine Smid. Chine Osier, Chéne de Baie, Fr.
Q. Assura Bus.

Chine Smile, Chine Other, Creme mentane, Fr. Q. Aspera Bose, Pr. Le Chine deper, Fr. Chine Levernien, Bose. Chine Castillan, Bose. Spain. Q. Iusitanica Lamb. Portugal. fig. 1817. Q. radentina Cav. Bober 5., Clus. Galla, sive Robur 5., Clus. Galla, sive Robur 5., Clus. Galla, aive Robur papins, Ger., and Galla minur Ger. The Portugates Gall took. Chine du Portugal, Fr.

Q. prásina Pers. Portugal. fig. 1818.
Q. glatica Bosc.
Q. calycina Poir. France
Q. expánsa Poir.
Q. rotundifolia Lam. Spain.
The round-leaved Spanish Oak.
Chéne à Peuilles rondes.
Q. hùmilis Lam. Portugal.
The dwarf Portuguese Oak.
Q. pedem vix superans Bauh.
Robur 7., sive Q. pumila Ctus.
Chéne pygmée, Fr.

App. iii. African Oaks which have not yet been introduced.

Q. obtécta Poir.

App. iv. Oaks of Asia Minor and Persia not yet introduced. 1998

Q. infectoria Oliv. fig. 1819, 1820.
Q. cardensis Willd.
Chéne à Galles, Fr.
Fürber Eiche, Ger.
Q. Libàmi Oliv. Mount Lebanon. fig. 1826.
q. rigida Willd. Caramania.
q. Nex aculeata, éve., Tourn.
q. iberica Stev. Georgia,
Q. castaneafolia C. A. Meyer. Mazanderan.
Q. mongólica Fisch. Tartary.

App. v. Himalayan Oaks not yet introduced.

Q. spicâta Sm. Nepal. fig. 1828.
Q. squamata Box.
Q. opuamata Box.
Q. ob. Afrenia Ham. MSS.
Q. obtusifolia D. Don. Nepal.
Q. grandifolia D. Don. Nepal. fig. 1829.
The Magnotia-teaved Oak.
Q. velutina Lindi. Tavo, fig. 1850.
Q. lamellosa Sm. Nepal. fig. 1851.
Q. indricala Ham. MSS.
Q. semicarpitolia Sm. Nepal. fig. 1852.
Cassima Ham. MSS.

App. vi. Oaks of Japan, Cochin-China, and China, which have not yet been introduced.

Q. glabra Thunh. Japan.
Q. concéntrica Lour. Cochin-China
Q. acuta Thunh. Japan.
Q. serràta Thunh. Japan.
Q. serràta Thunh. Japan.
Kas no Ki Kuempf.
Q. cuspidata Thunh. Japan.
Q. cuspidata Thunh. Japan.
Pagun folio Frázini Kæmpf.
Q. chentata Thunh. Japan.
Koku Kæmpf.
Q. chinénsis Bunge. China.
Q. obovhta Bunge. Near Pekin.

App. vii. Oaks of Java, Sumatra, and the Molucca Isles, not yet introduced. - 1936

Monucca Isles, not yet introd

9. sundaica Blume. Java. fig, 1835, 1834.
The Sunda Oak.

9. primosa Blume. fig, 1855.
The frosty Oak.

9. angustata Blume. Gedé. fig, 1835.
The pale Oak.

9. pallida Blume. Gedé. fig, 1837, 1838.
The pale Oak.

9. pallida Blume. Gedé. fig, 1837, 1838.
The pale Oak.

10. pallida Blume. Gedé. fig, 1810.
The placenta-cupped Oak.

9. placenta Blume. Gedé. fig, 1810.
The placenta-cupped Oak.

4. costata Blume. fig, 1811. 1843.
The roundata Blume. fig, 1811. 1843.
The roundata Blume. Bantam. fig, 1846.

9. platycarpa Blume. Bantam. fig, 1846.

9. daphnidies Blume. Bantam. fig, 1845.
The Daphne-like Oak.

9. racemosa Hook. Sumatra.

9. gemelliflora Blume. Salak, &c. fig, 1847.
The twin-flowered Oak.

9. tracemosa Hook. Sumatra.

9. gemelliflora Blume. Gedé. fig, 1848.

10. tree clobr-upped Oak.

11. tre vin-flowered Oak.

12. fig. 1848.

13. de color-upped Oak.

14. de color-upped Oak.

l'age

Q. psehdo-motácca Blume. Java. fig. 1849. The false Motacca Oak.
The false Motacca Oak.
The Motoca Oak.
The Motoca Oak.
Q. turbināta Blume. Salak. fig. 1850.
The top-shaped-cupped Oak.
Q. lineta Blume. Java. fig. 1851.
The parallel-veined Oak.

App. viii. Mexican Oaks not yet introduced.

App. viii. Mexican Oaks not yet introduction of the property o

II. FA'GUS L. # 1 1715. 1949 Тне Веесн.

Fagus of the Romans. Oxua of the Greeks. Castànea Tourn. Hêtre, Fr. Buche, Ger.
Beuke, Dutch.
Bog, Dan.
Bok, Swed.
Buk, Russ. and Pol Faggio, Ital. Haya, Span. Faya, Port.

A. Capsule muricate, capsuliform. Ovaries included. Young leaves plicate.

Natives of Europe, and of North and South America.

a. Species in Cultivation in British Gardens.

l. sylvática L. T Europe 1950

The Wood, or common, Beech. Castànea Fàgus, Scop.

Fàgus Bauh. F. sylvéstris Michx. O'xya, Greek. Fàgus, Latin. Hêtre commun, Fr. Gemeine Buche, Ger. Rood-beuke, Dutch.

Varieties \mathbf{T} - 1950

2 purpùrea Ait. 🕇

The purple Beech.
F. s. 2. àtro-rùbens Du Roi.
Hêtre noir, Fr.

3 cuprea Lodd. Cat. Y The copper-coloured Beech.

Page - 1984

4 fòliis variegàtis Lodd. Cat. T 5 heterophýlla Y fig. 1875, 1876.

The various, or cut, leaved Beech.
F. s. lacinitat Lodd. Cat.
F. s. saplentfolia Lodd. Cat.
F. s. inclsa Hort.
F. s. saticifolia Hort.
Here à Feuilles de Saule, Fr.
6 cristata Lodd. Cat. pl. 334. fig. 1877.

The crested, or curled-leaved, Beech. F. s. crispa Hort. Ilètre Crète de Coq. Fr. 7 péndula Lodd. Cat. ‡ pl. 335,

The weeping Beech.

Hêtre Parasol, Fr.

Other British Varieties or Variations. 8 americana Y

F. sylvéstris Michx. White Beech, Amer.

2. ferruginea Ait. T. N. Am. f. 1917. 1980 The American ferruginous-wooded Beech. F. americanu latifolia Du Roi. Red Beech, Amer.

> Varieties. T 2 caroliniàna T fig. 1915. F. caroliniàna Lodd. Cat. 3 latifòlia ¥ fig. 1916. F. latifòlia Lec.

b. Species not yet introduced.

- 3. obliqua Mirb. 4 Chili fig. 1919. 1982 The oblique-leaved Heech.
- B. Cupule involucriform; Segments narrow, laciniate. Ovaries laterally inserted. Young leaves not plicate.

a. Species introduced into Britain.

4. betulöides Mirb. 1 Terra del Fuego fig. 1920. 1982 The Birch-like, ur evergreen, Beech. Bétula antárctica Forst.

- 5. antárctica Forst. Terra del Fuego 1982 The antarctic Beech.
- b. Species not yet introduced into British Gardens.
- Dombèyi Mirb. T Chili fig. 1921. 1982 Dombey's, or the Myrtle-Iraved, Beech
- 7. dùbia Mirb. ? Straits of Magellan fig. 1932, 1933

The dubious Beech.

III. CASTA'NEA Tourn. 7 1716

1983 THE CHESTNUT. Fogus L. and others.

Chataignier, Fr. Kastanie, Ger. Castagno, Ital. Castano, Span. Castanheiro, Port. Castanictræ, Swed. and Dan. Keschton, Russ.

1. vésca Gartu. Y Asia Minor pl. 337, 338, 1983

The eatable, sweet, or Spanish, Chestnut. Fugus Castànea L. Castànea sattra Mill Castanea vulgaris Lam.

Varieties \* A. Botanical Varieties.

2 asplenifòlia Lodd. Cat. Y

C. heterophýlla Hort. C. lacinicta Hort. salicifolia Hort 3 cochleàta Lodd. Cat. T

4 glàbra Lodd. Cat. Y C. v. fôliis lucidis Hort.

5 glaúca Ť C. glauca Hort.

6 variegàta T C. v. foliis aurcis Lodd. Cat.

7 americana Y C. visca Michx.

B. Fruit-bearing Varieties. (See p. 1984.)

2. pùmila Willd. 筆 臺 North America fig. 1927, 1928. 2002

The Dwarf Chestnut, or Chincapin. Swan Chestide, or Children. Fègus pièmila L. Castànea pùmila virginiàna, &c., Pluk. Chátaignier Chincapin, Fr. Zwerch Kastanie, or Castanje, Ger.

App. i. Species of Castanca not yet introduced into European Gardens.

C. Indica Rur. Nepal.
C. Roxhárghii Lindi. Chitagong.
Querou castunicărpa Roxh.
C. sphærocárpa Liudi. Sühet.
C. sphærocárpa Liudi. Sühet.
C. ribuloides Liudi. Upper Nepal.
Querous tribuloides Sm.
Querous Tribuloides Sm.
Querous Tribuloides Sm.
Querous Tribuloides Sm.
C. mariabanica Wull. Martaban. fig. 1929.
C. argéntea Blume. Java. fig. 1851.
C. Jungeron Blume. Bantam. fig. 1930.
C. Javanica Mull.
C. J. montaina Blume.
C. J. montaina Blume.
C. infernis Liudi. Singapore.
C. infernis Liudi. Singapore.
C. chinénsis Spreng. China.

IV. CA'RPINUS L. T 2 1716, 2004 THE HORNBEAM.

Charme, Fr. Haynbuche, or Hainbuche, Ger.

1. Bétulus L.  $\mathfrak{T}$  Britain

pl. 338, 339. 2004 The Birch, or common, Hornbeam. Cárpinus Matth.

O'strya Bauh. Pin. O'rnus Trag. Fàgus Bauh. Hist. Bétulus Lob.

Varieties Y - 2005 2 incisa Lodd. Cat. Y

C. v. quereifòlia Desf. C. v. heterophýlla Hort. 3 variegàta Lodd. Cat. Y

2. (B.) americana Micha. Y N. America fig. 1936. 2013 The American Hornbeam. C. virginiàna Michx.

3. (B.) orientàlis Lam. \* Asia Minor fig. 1937. 2014

The Oriental Hornbeam. C. duménsis Scop.

	CAAAI
Page	Page
App. i. Species or Varieties of Cárpinus not yet introduced into European Gardens. 2014	
C. (B.) Carpinizza Hort. Transylvania, viminea Lindl. Nepal. fig. 1938. Jaginea Lindl.	Noisetier a Grappes. Fr.
. faginea Lindl.	
V. O'STRYA Willd. # - 1716. 2015	C. A. grándis Lodd. Cat. The Cob Nut.
THE HOP HORNBEAM.  Cárpinus L. and others.  Hopfenbuche, Ger.	C. sativa grandis Bauh. C. A. grandis Lodd. Cat. The Cob Nut. The Barcelona Nut. Downton large Nut, &c., Hort.Soc. Cat.
. vulgàris Willd. ¥ Italy	11 Lambérti. & C. Lambérti Lodd. Cat.
pl. 340, 341. fig. 1939. 2015 The Hop Hornbeam. Carpinus O'strya Hort. Cliff. O'strya carpinifòlia Scop.	C. Lambérti Lodd. Cat. The Spanish Nut. Large Bond Nut, Lambert's Nut. Lambert's large Nut, Toker Nut, &e., Hort. Soc. Cat.
O'strya Bauh. O'strya italica, &c., Michx.	Other Varieties.
	The great Cob Nut, Hort. Soc. Cat.
(v.) virginica <i>Willd</i> , \(\pm\) North America pl. 342. 1940. 2015	The Downton large square Nut,  Hort. Soc. Cat.
The Virginian Han Hownbeam	The Northampton Nut, Hort.
Cárpinus virginiàna Abb. Cárpinus O'strya virginiàna Michx. Fl.	Soc. Cat.
Cárpinus o'irginiána Abb. Cárpinus o'irginiána Abb. Cárpinus O'strya wirginiána Michx. Fl. Cárpinus O'strya Michx. Syl. Iron Wood, Lever Wood, Amer. Bois dur, Illinois.	The Northamptonshire Prolific, Hort. Soc. Cat.
	2. Colúrna L. Turkey
I. CO'RYLUS L. T № 1716. 2016 THE HAZEL.	pl. 343, 344. fig. 1948. 2029 The Constantinople Hazel.
Coudrier, Fr. Haselnuss, Ger.	C. byzantina Herm. Avellana peregrina humilis Bauh. A. pumila byzantina Clus.
Avellàna L. & Europe fig. 1941. 2017	C. arbarca Hort.
The common Hazel Nut.  Coudrier Noisetier, Fr.	Le Noisettier de Bizance, Fr. Byzantinische Haselnuss, Ger.
Coudrier Noisetier, Fr. Haselstrauch, Nussbaum, Ger. Avellano, Nocciolo, Ital.	Varieties 🖫 2029
Avellano, Nocciolo, Ital. Avellano, Span.	2 intermèdia Ž
Varieties ⊈ 2017	C. intermèdia Lodd. Cat. 3 arboréscens Fisch. ‡
A. Botanical Varieties.	3. rostràta Ait. W North America 2030
1 sylvéstris Ait.  fig. 1941 C. Avellàna Svensk. C. sylvéstris Bauh.	The beaked, American, or Cuckold, Hazel. C sylvéstris, &c., Gron. C. cornùta Hort.
2 půmilus 🕸	
C. <i>pùmilus</i> Lodd. Cat. 3 heterophýlla ⊈	4. americana Michx. N. America 2030 The American Hazel.
The various, or Nettle, leaved Hazel, C. heterophylla Lodd, Cat. C. lacinital Hort. C. urticifolia Hort.	C. americana hùmilis Wang. Dwarf Cuckold Nut, wild Filbert, Amer.
C. urtieifòlia Hort.	App. i. Species of Córylus not yet introduced.
4 purpùrea ⅓ C. <i>purpùrea</i> Lodd. Cat. C. <i>àtro-purpùrea</i> Hort.	C. fèrox Wall. Nepal. fig. 2250.
B. Varieties cultivated for their Fruit.	-
5 tubulòsa fig. 1942. 😩	
C. tubulòsa Willd. C. máxima Mill.	Garryàceæ 2031
C. sativa Bauh.	I. GA'RRYA Doug. * - 2031
C. s. rùbra Ait. Red Filbert. Langbartnuss, or Lambertnuss,	1. ellíptica Doug. • North Carolina
Ger. <i>Noisetier franc à Fruit rougc</i> , Fr. 6 tubulòsa álba ¾	fig. 1951. 2032 The elliptic-leaved Garrya.
C. sativa álba Ait. C. A. álba Lodd, Cat.	
While Filbert.	Platanàceæ. 🕆 🛎 - 2032
Weisse Langbartnuss, Ger. 7 crispa E. of Pl. & fig. 1943. The frizzled Filbert.	I. PLA'TANUS L. 🖫 - 2033
8 ténuis Lodd. Cat. 🕸	THE PLANE TREE.  Platane, Fr.
The thin-shelled, or Cosford, Nut.	Platanus, Ger.

I. MYRI'CA L. 4 #

THE CANDLEBERRY MYRTLE.

Gaté, Fr.

Wachs Strauss, Ger.

1. Gale L. & Europe f.1996, 1967. 2056 1. orientàlis L. Y Levant The Sweet Gale, Sweet Willow, Candleberry Myrtle, or Dutch Myrtle. Gale Ray. pl. 345, 346. fig. 1954, 1955. 2033 The Oriental Plane. P. orientalis vèrus Park. Platane de l'Orient, Fr. Morgenlandischer Platanus, Ger. Doolb, Arabic. Gale Ray.
Eleágnus Card.
Mýrtus brabántica, Ger.
Rhús myrtifölia bélgica Bauh.
Rhús sylvéstris fáltera Dalech.
Rhús sylvéstris faltera Dalech.
Rhús sylvéstris Park.
Myrica palástris Lam.
Galé, Pimenta Royal, Fr.
Genetine Wachs Strauch, Ger. Chinar, Persian. - 2034 Varieties \X 2 accrifòlia Ait. Y pl. 347, 348. The Maple-leaved Plane Tree.
P. o. Acèris folio Tourn.
P. acerifolia Willd.
P. intermèdia Hort. 2. cerifera L. 🗷 North America 2057 The common Wax-bearing, or American, Can-dleberry Myrtle.

M. cerifera angustifolia Ait.
Mýrtus brabántica, &c. Pluk.
Cérier de la Louisiane, Fr. 3 hispánica Ť The Spanish Maple.
P. hispánica Lodd. Cat.
P. macrophýlla Cree. Varieties 4 1 - 20.57 2 latifòlia Ait. 4 fig. 1668. 4 cuneata Y pl. 349. P. o. undulata Ait. The broad-leaved American Candleberry Myrtle. P. cuncata Willd. Other Varieties. M. c. mèdia Michx. M. curolinénsis Willd. M. carotinensis Willia.
M. pennsyluvinica Lam.
M. c. sempervivens Hort.
Mýrtus brabintica Cat.
Cérier de Pennsylvanie, Fr.
Carolinischer Wachstrauch, Ger. 2. occidentàlis L. T & North America pl. 350. fig. 1959. 2043 The Western Plane. Restern Haber P. occidentalis scu virginiénsis Park. Button-wood, Water Beech, Sycamore, Cotton Tree, Amer Platane de Virginie, Fr. 3 pùmila Michx. # App. i. Half-hardy Species of Myrica cultivated in British Gardens. - 2058 M. Fàya Aii. Madeira. fig. 1959.
The Azores Candelerry Myrlle.
M. servita Lam. C. G. II.
M. arhipita II.
M. confera Burn.
M. querifolia L. G. G. H.
Lairus ofricana, vc., Com.
M. q. hiratus M. G. H.
M. conflict Burn.
M. conflict M. G. H.
M. conflict M. G. G. H.
M. conflict Solid Sol Variety T - 2043 2 tortudsa \* Platane tortillard, Fr. Balsamàceæ. ¥ 2048 I. LIQUIDA'MBAR L. Y - 2049 THE LIQUIDAMBAR. Altingia Noronha. Liquidambar, Fr. Ambarbaum, Ger. App. ii. Half-hardy Species of Myrica not yet introduced. 2059 1. Styracíflua L. Y North America M. spathulàta. Madagascar. fig. 1970. pl. 351, 352. fig. 1961. 2049 The Sweet Gum Liquidambar. Liquidambar drbor Pluk. Styrax N'ceris folio Ray. Liquidambar résineux, Copalme de l'A-mérique, Liquidambar Copal, Fr. Fliesender Ambarbaum, Ger. II. COMPTO'NIA Banks. - 2059 THE COMPTONIA Liquidámbar L. Sp. Myrlca L. Hort. Cliff. Gàle Petiv. Comptone, Fr. Comptonie, Ger. 2. imbérbe Willd. \(\frac{1}{2}\) Levant f.1963. 2053 1. asplenifòlia Banks. # North America The beardless, or Oriental, Liquidambar.

L. orientalis Mill.

? Platanus orientalis Pocock. fig. 1971. 2059 The Asplenium leaved Comptonia.
Liquidámbar asplenifolium L. Sp.
Liquidámbar peregrinum L. Syst.
Myrlea L. Hort. Cliff.
Gâle mariona Pet.
Mýrtus brabánticæ affinis Pluk.
The sweet Fern Bush, Amer. L. imbérbis Sm. App. i. Species of Liquidámbar not yet in-- 2054 troduced. L. Altingia Blume. Java. fig. 1965. Alting's Liquidambar. Allingia excelsa Noronha. Lignum papuanum Rumph. Casuaràceæ. 2060 Casuarina equisetifòlia East Indies fig. 1972. 2060 C. littòrea Rumph. Myricaceæ. \* . Swamp Oak, Austral. Filao d Fenilles de Prêle, Fr. 2055

- 2055

C. nodifibra Fort. New Caledonia. C. distyla Fent. New Holland. C. stricta Ail. New Holland. C. torulòsa Ail. Holland. The Cork-barked Casuarine. Page

Gnetaceæ. # " 2062

I. E'PHEDRA L. # 12 2062 THE EPHEDRA.

1. distàchya L. a Spain fig. 1973, 1974. 2063

The two-spiked Ephedra.

Great skrubby Horsetail, or Sea Grape.

E'phedra vulgaris Rich.

Polygonum marinum Tabern.

Polygonum quártum Plinii Clus.

Polygonum lamfolium, &c., Bault.

E. martitina major Tourn.

Trhags Cam.

Raisin de Mer, Ephèdre multiflore, Fr. Zweyahriger Ross Schwanz, Ger.

Tràgos Cam.

2. monostáchya L. z. Siberia fig. 1975, 1976. 2063 The one-spiked Ephedra, or Small shrubby

Horsetail. E. petiolis sæ'pe pluribus, &c., Gmel. E. minima, &c., Amm. E. polygonöides Pall. Ephèdre mineure, Ephèdre de Sibérie, Fr.

3. altíssima Desf. 

Barbary fig. 1977, 1978, 1979. 2064

The loftiest Ephedra. est Epneura. E. sive Auábasis Béllònii, &c., Toura. Polýgonum marílimum scándens Bauh.

4. frágilis Desf. . Spain - 2065 The fragile Ephedra.

E. crética Tourn.

Equisètum montànum créticum Alp. 1

5. americana Willd. # Quito f. 1980. 2065 The American Ephedra.

> Taxàceæ. ¥ ? \* \* 2065

I. TA'XUS L. 1 = 1. 2065, 2066 THE YEW.

 baccàta L. <sup>2</sup> Enr. pl. 353, 354. 2066 The berried, or common, Yew. Táxus No. 1663, Hall. Hist.

Ifenbaum, Ihenbaum, or Eihenbaum, Ger. Taxo, Ital. Texo, Span.

Varieties 🕈 坐 🕶 -- 2066 2 fastigiàta 1 pl. 355. fig. 1981,

1982.

T. fastigiâta Lindl. T. hibérnica, Hook. The upright, or Florence Court, Yew; the Irish Yew.

3 procumbens # 12 T. procumbens Lodd. Cat.

4 erécta 🛎 The upright Yew. T. b. fastigiàta.

5 fòliis variegàtis Lodd, Cat. a

6 frúctu lùteo 🛎 Other Varieties.

2. (b.) canadénsis Willd. N. Amer. 2093 The Canada, or North American, Yew. T. b. minor Michx.

Page II. SALISBU'RIA Sm. T 2065, 2094 The Salisburia. Gickgo Kæmpf., L., and others.

1. adiantifòlia Sm. 🖫 Japan pl. 356, 357. fig. 1992, 1993. 2094 The Maiden-hair-leaved Salisburia, or Ginkgo Tree

c. Ginkgo, Gin-an, Itsjo, Kæmpf. Ginkgo biloba L. Noyer du Japon, Arbre aux quarante E'eus.

App. i. Half-hardy Genera belonging to the Order Taxàceæ.

Podocárpus L'Héril.

P. macrophyllus Swł. Japan.
The long-leaved Japan Yew.
The long-leaved Japan Yew.
Tarus macrophylida Thunb.
P. lantfolius Wall. Pundona. fig. 1995.
P. spinulosus Speeng. Port Jackson
P. excelsus Lodd. Cat.
Turus spinulosus Smith.
P. nicities succiped Kempl.
P. elongatus L'Héril. C. G. H. fig. 1997.
Tarus enografe Kempl.
P. elongatus L'Héril. C. G. H. fig. 1997.
Tarus elongatus Ali.
P. chilimus Rich. Chili. fig. 1996.
P. donicieus Rich. Island of Montserrat. fig. 1998.
P. taxifolius Kunth. Peru. fig. 1999, 2000.
P. montâmus Lodd. Cat.
P. excelsus Kunth. Peru. fig. 1999, 2000.
P. montâmus Lodd. Cat.
P. axifolium Sol.
D. cupréssimum Sol. New Zealand.
Thalmia cupréssina Spreng.
D. taxifolium Sol.
D. excelsum Don. New Zealand.
The Kahikatea, or Smanp Pinc.
D. plumosum D. Don. New Zealand.
The Lantiblum Sol.
D. excelsum Don. New Zealand.
D. excelsum Don.
D. Podocárpus Don. New Zealand.
D. elumn Wall. Pulo-Penang.
Juniperus elata Rong.
Juniperus elata Rong.
Prodocárpus sp. Lahill.
P. rhomboidális Rich.
Cape Van Diemen.
Fig. 2002, 2003.
Prodocárpus aplenipolius Labiil.
P. richomandoles R. Dr. New Zealand.
The Tanakan of the New Zealanders.

Coníferæ, or Pinàceæ. 2103

Sect. I. ABIE'TINE Richard, 2104, 2106

I. PINUS L. I I I I I I I 2104, 2152

THE PINE. L. Pin, Fr. Fr. Fichte, Pynbaum, or Kiefer, Ger. Fichte, Pynboom, Dutch. Pino, Ital. and Span. Pinu, Anglo-Saxon. Pinua, Welsh. Peigne, Erse.

Sect. i. Bina. - Leaves generally 2 in a Sheath.

§ i. Sylvéstres. 2 🕸

A. Cones having the Seales without Prickles.

1. sylvéstris L. ? Europe fig. 2043, 2044, 2045. 2153 The wood, or Scotch, Pine, or Scotch Fir.
P. foliis binis, &c., Hall.
P. ribra Mill. Dict.

P. sylvéstris communis Ait.

P. uncinita Dec., Lodd. Cat.
Pin Mugho, Torchepin, Pin suffis,
Pin erin, Pin du Briançonnais,
Pin de Mantagne, Fr. P. No. 29. Gmel. P. No. 29. Gmel.
Pin Sauwage, Pin d'Ecosse, Vr.
Gemeine Föhre, gemeine Fichte, Kiefer,
Taune, and 55 other names given in
Hayne's Abbildung, Ger.
Pynhowm, Dutch.
Pino sylvatio, Ital.
Pino sylvistre, Span.
Fyrre, Dan. and Swed.
Sosna, Pol., Boh., and Russ. Bergfichte, Ger.
5 M. nana 2 1 fig. 2062. The Knee Pinc of the Styrian Alps. Other Varieties. 3. Banksiana Lamb. 1 North America fig. 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067. 2191 - 2153 Varieties 2 Banks's, or the Labrador, Pine. P. sylvéstris divaricata Ait. P. rupéstris Michx. a. Timber Trees. 2154 1 vulgàris 1 fig. 2046. P. hudsónica Lam. Serub Pine, Grey Pine, Hudson's Boy The common wild Pine. 2 horizontàlis ? Pine, Ypres, Canada. P. horizontàlis Don of Forfar. P. s. var. montina Sang. ? P. rubra Mill. Dict. and N. Du B. Cones large, having the Scales furnished with Prickles. Ham. The Speyside Pine, Hort. Soc. The Highland Pine, Grigor. The horizontal-branched 4. inops Ait. 2 North America fig. 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071. 2192 The Jersey, or poor, Pine.
P. virginiana Du Roi., Mill. Dict., Wangh.
Beit. Pine, Laws. The red-wooded Scotch Pine, Sang. 3 uneinata Don of Forfar 1 Pin chétif, Fr. fig. 2047. The hooked-coned wild Pine. 5. mitis Micha. 2 North America Mar Forest wild Pine, Hort. Soc. f. 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076. 2195 Gard. The soit-leaved, or yellow, Pine.
P. variabilis Pursh; H. B., 23592.
P. echimata Mil. Dict.
New York Pine, Spruce Pine, Short-leaved 4 haguenénsis 🙎 Pin de Haguenan, Fr. 5 rigénsis P Pin de Riga Desî. Pin de Russie, Pin de Mâture, Fr. Other Timber Tree Varieties. Pine, Amer. 6. púngens Michx. 2 North Carolina fig. 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080. 2197 b. Varieties curious or ornomental. 2158 The prickly-coned, or Table Mountain, Pinc. 6 genevénsis 2 The Geneva wild Pine. § ii. Lariciònes. 1 7 monophýlla Hodgins. 2 7. Larício Poir. 1 Corsica 8 scariòsa 1 fig. 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084. 2200 The Corsican, or Larch, Pine. P. sylvéstris a marltima Ait. Hort. Kew., P. scaridsa Lodd. Cat. 9 intermèdia 2 10 altàica Ledebour 2 ed. 1. 11 tortuòsa Don of Forfar 1 P. maritima Ait. Hort. Kew., ed. 2. Other Varieties, of curious or bo-Varieties 2 - 2201 tanical interest. 1 corsicàna 2 Laricio de l'Ile de Corse, Dela-2. (s.) pumílio Hænke. 2 1 Europe marre. 2 subvíridis N. Du Ham. 1 fig. 2057, 2058, 2063. 2186 The dwarf, or Mountain, Pine.

P. sylvéstris montena y Ait. Hort. Kew.
P. s. himilis y Neal.
P. cònis créctis Tourn., &c.
P. himilis, &c. Tourn.
P. suedéticus seu carpáticus Ungarisch 3 caramánica 1 P. earamánica Bosc. P. caramaniensis Bon Jard. ? P. romana, Lon. Hort. Soc. Gard. Laricio de Caramonie, ou de P. sa. l'Asic Mineure, Delamarre. 4 calábrica 2 P. master conis créctis Bauh. P. tatárica Mill. in Herb. Banks. P. p. montànus Park. P. quártus anstriacus Clus. Laricio de Mont Sila en Calabre, Delamarre. 5 austriaca 2 Laricio d' Autriche, on de la Hon-Pin nain, Fr. Krumholz, Ger. gric, Delamarre. 6 pyrenáica 2 Varieties & 2 - 2186 P. hispánica Cook. 2 rubræflóra & 1 ? P. pyrendica Lap. 7 taúrica Lodd. 3 Fischeri Booth. & ? Other Varieties. 4 Mùghus 🗯 fig. 2059, 2060, 2061. - 2187 S. (L.) austriaca Höss. 1 Austria The Mugho wild Pine. fig. 2005. 2205 P. s. Mugho Matt. Camer. P. montona Baum. The Austrian, or black, Pinc. P. nigricans Hort. P. nigréscens Hort.

Schwartz Fohre, Ger.

P. Mugho Jacq. Poir., and N. Du

Ham. P. echincita Hort.

Page Page 9. (L.) Pallasiàna Lamb. 2 Siberia 13. Pinea L. 2 South of Europe fig. 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089. 2206 fig. 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2224 Pallas's, or the Tartarian, Pine. P. taurica Hort. The Stone Pine P. sativa Bauh., Blackw., Du Ham. P. doméstica Matth. P. tatárica, in the Hammersmith Nursery in 1797. Pin Pignon, Pin bon, Pin cultivé, Pin P. maritima Pall.
P. Pinea Habl. Taur.
P. hatepénsis Bieb. (exclusive of the Syno-Pinier, Fr. Geneissbere Fichte, Ger. Varieties 2 nymes, except those of Pall. and Habl.). P. Laricio Bieb. (Ditto.) Tzaam, in the Tartar language. - 2225 ? 2 frágilis N. Du Ham. I 3 crética Hort. 2 10. (L.) pyrenàica Lap. 2 S. of Spain 4 americana Hort. 9 fig. 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093. 2209 The Pyrenean Pine.
P. hisphinica Cook's Sketches in Spain.
Pindster hisphinica Roxas di San Clemente.
P. penicellus Lap. Hist. des Plantes des
Pyrénées. § iv. Halepénses. 9 14. halepénsis Ait. 2 Syria fig. 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113. 2231 The Aleppo Pine.
P. hierosolymitàna Du Ilam.
P. maritima prima Mathiolus.
Pin de Jérusaléme, Fr. halepénsis major Annales d'Hort. de Paris. Pin Nazaron, Pin pinceau, Fr. 11. resinòsa Ait. 1 Upper Canada Varieties 9 - 2231 fig. 2091, 2095, 2096, 2097. 2210 The resinous, or rcd. Pine. P. canadénsis bifòlia cònis mèdiis ovatis Du Ham. 2 minor 1 3 marítima 1 P. marltima Lamb. P. rùbra Michx.
Norway Pine, in Canada.
Yellow Pine, in Nova Scotia. 4 genuénsis P P. genuénsis Cook. Le Pin rouge de Canada, Fr. 15. brûtia Ten. 1 . . . . fig. 2114, 2115, 2116. 2234 App. i. Doubtful Species, apparently belong-The Calabrian Pine. P. conglomerata Græfer Pl. Exsice. ing to § ii. Lariciònes. P. canadénsis bifòlia, fòl. brevióribus et tenuióribus, Du Ham. App. i. Species of Pine having 2 Leaves fig. 2098, 2099. 2213 in a Sheath, which we cannot with certainty Le Petit Pin rouge de Canada, Fr. refer to any of the preceding Sections. P. Massoniana Lamb., N. Du Ham., Willd., Laws., China 2236 ? P. nepalénsis Cels. P. sp. from Nepal. fig. 2117. § iii. Pinástri. 2 12. Pináster Ait. 2 South of Europe fig. 2100, 2101. 2105. 2213 Sect. ii. Ternata. - Leaves 3 in a The Pinaster, or Cluster, Pinc.
P. sylvéstris y Lin. Syst.
P. maritima áltera Du Ilam., Du Roi.
P. maritima N. Du Ham.
P. sýrtica Thore Prom. sur les Côtes de Sheath. 2236 A. Cones hardly so long as the Leaves; the Scales with Prickles. Gascogne.
Pin de Bordeaux, Pin des Landes, Fr. § v. Tædæ. 1 - 2214 Varieties 16. Tæ'da L. 1 North America 2 escarènus 1 Nice. f. 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122. 2237 P. escarèna Risso. 1.2116, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2231
The Frankincense, or Lobolity, Pine.
P. foldis termis Gron, Virg.
P. riviginiana tenuifalia tripilis Pluk.
White Pine, at Petersburg and Richmond,
in Virginia; Oldfield Pine, Amer.
Pin de l'Enceus, Fr. 3 Lemoniànus 2 fig. 2102, 2103. P. Lemoniana Benth. 4 minor ? France f. 2104. P. marítima minor N. Du Ham. Pin Pinsot, Pin de Mans, Pin à Trochet, Fr. Variety 1 - 2237 5 fòliis variegàtis 1 2 alopecuröidea Ait. 1 6 marítimus 1 The Fox-tail Frankincense Pine. 7 chinénsis ? 8 nepalénsis 🕈 17. rígida Mill. 1 North America 9 novus hollándicus ? fig. 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126. 2239 P. Novæ Hollándiæ Lodd. Cat., 1836. The rigid, or Pitch, Pine ngui, or Faci, 1 ne. P. Tæ'da rigida ß Ait. Hort. Kew., &c. P. canadénsis trifòlia Du Ham. ? P. Tæ'da Æ Poir. ? Thrce-leaved Virginian Pinc, Sap Pinc,

Black Pinc. Pin hérissé, Pin rude, Fr.

P. nòva zeabindica, in the Kew

Arboretum. 10 st. helénieus 2 11 Massonianus 1

P. Massoniàna Lamb.

Pacu - 9239 Variety ? P. Tie'da var. 2 alopecuroidea Ait. is by Mr. Lambert considered as a var. of P. rígida.

18. (r.) serótina Mich.r. 2 N. America fig. 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130. 2242 The late, or Pond, Pine. ? Ta'da alopecuroidea Ait.

. 2213 P. variábilis Lamb. fig. 2131.

# S vi. Ponderòsa. I I 🔟

- 19. ponderòsa Doug. 1 North America fig. 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137. showing Arceuthòbium Oxýcedri Bieb., Viscum Oxýcedri Dec., attached The heavy-wooded Pine.
  - B. Cones having the Scales hooked.

#### § vii. Sabinianæ.

- 20. Sabiniana Doug. 2 North America f, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2142, 2143, 2246 Sabine's, or the great prickly-coned, Pine.
- 21. Coulteri D. Don. 2 Santa Lucia fig. 2141, 2145, 2146, 2147. 2250 Coulter's, or the great hooked, Pine. P. Sabiniana var. Hort. P. macrocárpa Lindl. MS.
- 22. longifòlia Roxb. 1 🗀 Nepal fig. 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152. 2252 The long-leaved Indian Pine.

# S viii. Gerardiana. 9 山

23. Gerardiàna Wall. 9 Last Indies fig. 2153, 2154, 2155. 2254 Gerard's, or the short-leaved Nepal, Pine. P. Neòsa Govan. Eatable-seeded Pine of the East Indies. ? Chilghòza Elphinstone.

C. Concs long, stightly tubercled.

### & ix. Australis. 9

24. austràlis Michr. 2 United States f.2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160. 2255 The southern Pine

Southern 1710e. P. palústris Willd., Mill., Ait., Ph., Lamb. P. americaina palústris, §c., Hort. P. scrótina Hort.

Long-leaved Pine, Yellow Pine, Pitch

Pine, Amer.
Broom Pine, Southern States.
Southern Pine and Red Pine, Northern

States. Yellow Pine, Pitch Pine, Middle States. Georgia Pitch Pine of the Timber Mer-chants in England and the West Indies.

2 excélsa ? North America.

l'. palústris excelsa Booth.

§ x. Canariénsis. 1 L

25. canariénsis C. Smith. 1 Canaries f. 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2261 The Canary Pine.

26. sinénsis Lamb. 1 L China fig. 2167, 2168, 2169. 2264 The Chinese Pine.

27. insígnis Dong. 1 California fig. 2170, 2171, 2172. 2265 The remarkable Pine.

28. Teocote Schiede et Deppe 1 - Mount Orizaba - fig. 2173, 2174, 2266 The Teocote, or twisted-leaved, Pine.

29. pátula Schiede et Deppe MSS. 2 L fig. 2175, 2176. 2267 Mexico -The spreading-leaved Pine.

## S xi. Llaveana. 2

30. Llaveàna Otto. 2 Mexico fig. 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180. 2267 La Llave's Pine.

App. i. Species of 3-leaved Pines which cannot with certainty be referred to any of the preceding Sections, but of which there are living Plants in England. - 2268

31. californiana Lois. 2 - California 2268

> The Californian Pine. P. montercyénsis Godefroy. P. adúnca Bose. P. montheragénsis Hort. Soc. Gard. Pin de Montercy Bon Jard.

Fràseri Lodd. Cat. - 2269 timoriénsis Hort. Timor -- 2269

App. ii. Pines supposed to have 3 Leaves, but of which the Cones only have been seen in Britain. The Cones are hooked or tubereled.

32. muricata D. Don. 1 - California fig. 2180. 2269 The smaller prickly-coned Pine. Obispo, Span.

33. tuberculàta D. Don. 1 - California fig. 2181. 2270 The tuberculated Pine.

34. radiàta D. Don. 1 - California fig. 2182. 2270 The radiated-scaled Pine.

Sect. iii. Quina. - Leaves 5 in a Sheath.

# & xii. Occidentàles. 1 7 1 L

35. occidentàlis Swartz. 1 - West Indies fig. 2183. 2271

The West-Indian Pine.
P. foliis quinis, &c., Plum. Cat., &c.
Ldrix americana Tourn.

Page

36. Montezumæ Lamb. 1 L Mexico fig. 2184, 2185. 2272 Montezuma's, or the rough-branched Mexican, Pine. P. occidentàlis Kunth, Deppe in Schl. Lin.

# § xiii. Leiophýlla. 1 📖

37. leiophýlla Schiede et Deppe MSS. 

The smooth-leaved Pine.

### § xiv. Cémbræ. 2

38. Cémbra L. 1 Switzerland f. 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2274 The Cembran Pine. P. fòlits quìnis, &c., Gmel., &c. P. satīva Amm. Ruth. P. sylvéstris, &c., Bauh. P. sylvéstris Cémbro Cam. Epit. P. syvestris Cemoro Cam. Lpu. Ldrix sempervivens, &c., Breyn. Pináster Aleùo, &c., Bell. Conit. Tæ'da árbor, Cembro Italòrum, Dale. Aphernousit Pine, Five-leaved Pine, the Siberian Stone Pine, the Swiss Stone

Sibertan Stone Pine.
Aroles, in Savoy.
Aroles, in Switzerland.
Cembra, in Dauphiné.
Ceimbrot, Eouve, Tinier, Fr.
Zürbelkiefer, Ger.
Kedr, Russ. (See Pall. Fl. Ross.)

- 2275 Varietics 🙎 I sibírica 🕈 The Siberian Stone Pine, or Siberian

Cedar. P. Cémbra Lodd. Cat. Kedr, Pall. 2 pygmæ'a 📍

P. C. pùmila Pall. Ross. Slanez, Russ. 3 helvética Lodd. Cat. & The Swiss Cembran, or Stone, Pine.

#### S xv. Stròbi. 1

39. Stròbus L. 1 North America

fig. 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196. 2280 The Strobus, or Weymouth, Pine. 2 P. fòliis quinis, §c., Gron. P. canadénsis quinquefòlia Du Ham. P. virginiana Pluk. Lairx canadasis Tourn. New England Pine, White Pine, Pumpkin Pine, Apple Pine, Sapling Pine, Amer. Pin du Lord, Pin du Lord Weymouth, Fr.

Varieties 1 - 2280

2 álba Hort. 1

3 brevifòlia Hort. 2 4 compréssa Booth.

Floctbeck Weymouth Pine. P. S. nòva Lodd. Cat., ed. 1836.

40. P. (S.) excélsa Wallich 1 Nepal fig. 2197, 2198, 2199, 2285

The lofty, or Bhotan, Pine. P. Dicksonii Hort. Chilla, or Chylla, Himalayas. Kucl, Sirmone and Gurhwal. Lemshing, Bhotea. Raesula, or King of the Firs, Hindostan. 41. (S.) Lambertiana Dougl. 1 N. Amer. fig. 2203, 2207, 2288 The gigantic, or Lambert's Pine.

42. (S.) montícola Dougl. 1 Columbia fig. 2208, 2209. 2291 The Mountain, or short-leaved Weymouth, Pine.

App. i. Species of Pine which are not yet introduced, and of which little is known. 2292

P. contórta Dougt. N. W. Amer. figs. 2210, 2211. The twisted-branched Fine.
P. squamosa Bass. Lower Alps.
P. sylvestris var.
P. turbinata Bosc. N. Amer.

II. A'BIES D. Don. 1 \* ± 2105, 2293 THE SPRUCE FIR.

Pinus of L. and others, in part. Picea Lk. Picea of the ancients. Sapin épicea, Fr. Fichtenbaum, Ger. Abiete, Ital. Abieto, Span.

§ i. Leaves tetragonal, awl-shaped, scattered D. Don. in insertion.

 excélsa Dec. 1 Norway f. 2212. 2293 The lofty, or Norway, Spruce Fir. A. communis Hort.

A. Picea Mill., Michx.
A. fòliis solitàriis, &c., Hort. Cliff., &c., Hall.

P. A'bies L. Sp. Pl., &c. P. Picea Du Roi. P. excélsa Lam.

Common Spruce, Prussian Fir.
Faux Sapin, E'picca, Sapin-Pesse, Sercnle,
Sapin gentil, Pinesse, Fr.
Lafie, in the Vosges.
Gemeine rothe Tanne, Ger.

Varieties 🕈 🛎 😐 -- 2294

I communis 🕈 The common Spruce, or White Fir of

Norway. 2 nìgra I fig. 2213.

The black-leaved Spruce, or Red Fir of Norway.

3 carpática 2

The Carpathian Spruce Fir.
A. carpática Hort., and Hort. Brit.

4 péndula 1

The pendulous-branched, or weeping,

Norway Spruce Fir.

A. communis péndula Booth.
Pinus A'bics péndula Lodd. Cat. 5 fòliis variegàtis 1

Blotched-leaved Spruce Fir.
Pinus A'bies fòliis variegâtis Lodd. Cat.

6 Clanbrasiliàna #

Lord Clanbrasil's Spruce Fir. P. Clanbrasiliàna Lodd. Cal.

7 Clanbrasiliàna stricta #

Upright-growing Lord Clanbrasil's Spruce Fir.

8 pygmæ'a ni The pygmy Spruce Fir.

A. nàna Lond. Hort. Soc. Gard.

A. élegans Sm. of Ayr.

9 tenuifòlia # The slender-leaved Spruce Fir. A. tenuifòlia Sm. of Ayr.

2. álb Th

3. nìg Th

4. (n Ti

5. St Sī

§ ii.

7. I

8. 1

10 gigantèa 1
The gigantle Spruce Fir.
A. gigantèa Sm. of Ayr.
11 monstrosa

Page

Page

9. canadénsis L. 1 N. America - 2322
The Canada Pine, or Hemlock Spruce Fir.
Pinus canadénsis L.
Plnus americana Du Roi, Ait., Lamb.,
Sm

The monstrous Spruce Fir.	Sm. Plnus A'bics americana Marsh.
A. monstrosa Hort. Other Varieties 2295	Perusse, by the French in Canada.
	Sapin du Canada, Fr. Schierlings Fichte, Ger.
a Michx. 1 N. Amer. f. 2224. 2310	
	10. dumòsa Lamb. 1 Nepal
Phus láxa Ehrh.	fig. 2233, 2234. 2325
Phus canadénsis Du Roi. A'bics Picca fòliis, &c., Hort. Angl., Duh.	Pinus dumbsa Lamb.
A. curvifòlia Hort.	The bushy alpine Spruce Fir. Pinus dumbas Lumb. A. Brunonilana Lindt. in Penny Cyc. Pinus deciduu Walt. MSS. Pinus Brunonilana Walt. Pl. As. Rar.
Single Spruce, Amer. E'pinette blanche, Fr.	Pinus Brunoniana Wall, Pt. As. Rar.
Sapinette blanche, Fr.	11 - 1 - 1/ 1 - A - Combalanta
Variety 1 2311	11. cephalónica 1 Cephalonia
2 nana Diekson 1	fig. 2235, 2236. 2325 The Cephalonian Silver Spruce Fir.
Other Varieties.	Koukounaria, and also Elatos, in Cepha-
All A Nouth Amorica	lonia. A. t <i>axifòlia</i> Hort.
ra Ait. 1 North America	A. luscombeàna Hort.
fig. 2225, 2226, 2227. 2311	The Mount Enos Fir.
e black Spruce Fir.  Pinus nìgra Ait., W., Lamb., Du Roi.  Pinus mariàna Ehr.	Ann : Cossics of Allies of subjet little more
Pinus mariàna Ehr. Abies mariàna Wangh.	App. i. Species of A'bies of which little more is known than their Names 2329
Double Spruce.	
) rùbra Poir. • Nova Scotia	A. obovata D. Don. MS. Altai Mountains.
.) rùbra <i>Poir</i> . • Nova Scotta fig. 2228. 2316	? A. Smithiàna var. D. Don.
e red Spruce Fir, or Newfoundland red Pine.	A. Mertensiand Bong. N. Amer.  A. sitchénsis Bong. N. Amer.
Pinus americana ruora Wangii.	A. trigona Raf. Oregon country. A. heterophylla Raf. Oregon country.
Pinus rūbra Lamb. Varietu † 2316	A. aromática Raf. Oregon country. A. microphylla Raf. Oregon country.
raracy a	A. obliquata Raf. Oregon country.  A. falcata Raf. Oregon country.
2 cærùlea 1 A. cærùlea Booth.	A. hirtélla Thunb.  A. Kæmpfèrii Thunb.
	A. obovhta D. Don. MS. Altai Mountains.  Pica obovida Led. ? A. Smithihan var. D. Don. A. Mertensina Bong. N. Amer. A. sitchénis Bong. N. Amer. A. trigona Raf. Oregon country. A. heterophija Raf. Oregon country. A. aromática Raf. Oregon country. A. microphija Raf. Oregon country. A. bitfula Raf. Oregon country. A. bitfula Raf. Oregon country. A. bitfula Thunb. A. Littella Thunb. A. Kempferii Thunb. A. Tunubergii Thunb. A. Mirria Sieb. A. Tordno Sleb. A. Tarangi Sieb.
nithiàna Wall. 2 Himalayas	A. Tordno Sieb. A. Araràgi Sieb.
fig. 2229. 2317	"
nith's, or the Himalayan, Spruce Fir. Plnus Smithiana Wolt., Lamb. Plnus Khûtrow Royle. A. Morinda Hort.	III. PI'CEA D. Don. 1 - 2105. 2329
Plans Khûtrow Royle.	THE SILVER FIR.
Raga, or Raggoc, in the Parbutee language.	Plnus L., in part, Abics Link, Nees Von Esenbeck, and Led.
Varieties 2317	A'bies Du Roi, in part. Sapin, Fr.
e ) orientalis ? Trebisonde - 2318	Tannen, Ger.
ne Oriental Spruce Fir. Plnus orientatis Lamb., L., Vitman.	1. pectinàta 1 Europe f. 2237, 2238. 2329
	The comb-like-leaved Silver Fir. A'bics of Pliny. Pluns Picea L., &c. Pluns A'bics Du Roi.
Leaves flat, generally glaucous beneath,	Pinus Picea L., &c.
imperfectly 2-rowed.	Plnus A'bics Du Roi. A'bics álba Mill. Diet., &c.
Donglàsii Lindl. 1 North America	A'bies Túri félio Tourn., &e.
fig. 2230. 2319	A'bics vulgăris Poir. A'bics pectinàta Dec., Duh. A'bics tarțidita Hort. Par. A'bics, Pleca Lindl. in Penny Cyc.
ouglas's, or the trident-bracted, Spruce Fir.	A bies taxifolia Hort. Par.
Pinus taxifòlia Lamb., Pursh. A. califòrnia Hort.	A bies exectsa LK.
Plnus Douglasii Subine MSS., Lamb. Pin.,	Spanish Fir.
iii. 90. The Nootka Fir, Sm. in Rees's Cyc.	Sapin commun, Sapin d Feuilles d'If, Sapin blane, Sapin argenté, Sapin en Peigne, Sapin de Normandie, Fr.
Varieties 1 - 2319	Sapin de Normandie, Fr. Weiss Tanne, Edeltanne, Ger.
2 taxifòlia 🕈	Varieties 1 2330
The Yew-leaved trident-bracted Spruce Fir.	2 tortuòsa I
	The twisted-branched Silver Fir.
Menzièsii Dougl. 2 California	3 fòliis variegàtis 1
fig. 2232. 2321	The variegated-leaved Silver Fir.
Menzies's, or the warted-branched, Spruce Fir. Pinus Menzièsii Lamb.	4 cinèrea 1 The emercons Silver Pine. Pinus Picca cinèrea Baum.

Page

Page 2. (p.) Pichta 1 Altai Mountains 2338 The Pitch Silver Fir. Pinus Pichta Lodd. Cat. Pinus sibirica Hort. A'bies sibirica Led., Lindl, in Penny Cyc. A'bies Pichta Fischer. Pichta, Russ.

3. balsamea L. ? North America fig. 2240, 2241. 2339

The Balm of Gilead, or American, Silver Fir. Pinus balsamea L., &c. A' bies balsamea Marsh. A' bies Táxi fòlio, &c., Hort. Angl., &c. A' bies balsamífera Michx. Balsam Fir. Le Beaume de Giléad, le Sapin Baumier de Giléad, Fr. Balsam Fichte, Balsam Tanne, Ger.

> - 2339 Variety 2 2 longifòlia Booth. 1 The long-leaved Balm of Gilead Silver

4. (b.) Fràseri Ph. 2 Carolina fig. 2243, 2244. 2340 Fraser's, or the double Balsam, Silver Fir.
Pinus Fraseri Ph., Lamb.
A bies Fraseri Lindl. in Penny Cyc.

5. grándis Dougl. 1 N. W. America fig. 2245, 2246. 2341

The great Silver Fir.

Pinus grándis Dongl. MS., Lamb.
A'bics grándis Lindl. in Penny Cyc. The great Californian Fir.

6. amábilis Dougl. ? California fig. 2247, 2248. 2342 The lovely Silver Fir. Pinus amábilis Dougl. MS.

7. nóbilis Dougl. 1 North America fig. 2249, 2250. 2342 The noble, or large-bracted, Silver Fir. Pinus nóbilis Dougl. MS., Lamb. A'bies nobilis Lindl. in Penny Cyc.

8. Webbiàna Wall, 1 Nepal fig. 2251. 2252, 2253. 2344

Webb's purple-coned Silver Fir.
Pinus Webbiàna Wall., Lamb. Pin.
Pinus speciabilis Lamb. Monog,
A bics Webbiàna Lindl. in Penny Cyc.
Chilrow, and the Oonum, or purple-coned Fir, in the Himalayas.

9. Pindrow Royle 1 Kamaon

fig. 2254, 2255. 2346

The Pindrow, or tooth-leaved, Silver Fir.
Pinus Pindrow Royle, Lamb.
Tánus Lambertána Wall. Cat.
Pindrow, and sometimes Morinda, in the Himalayas.

10. bracteàta D. Don. 1 California fig. 2256. 2348

The leafy-bracted Silver Fir.
Pinus bractedta Lin. Trans., Lamb.
Pinus venústa Dougl, in Comp. to Bot. Mag.

11. religiòsa H. et K. 1 Mexico

fig. 2257. 2349 The sacred Mesican Silver Fir.
Pinus religiosa Humb. et Kunth, &c.
A'bies religiosa Lindl. in Penny Cyc.

? P. hirtélla - A'bies hirtélla Lindl. in Penny Cyc. Pinus hirtélla Thunb. et Kunth. - 2349

IV. LA'RIX Tourn. ¥ . 2105. 2350 THE LARCH.

Pinus L. and others. A bies Rich. Melèze, Fr. Lerchenbaum, Ger. Laricio, Ital.

1. europæ'a Dec. \* South of Europe fig. 2258. 2350

The European, or common, Larck. Pinus Larix L., &c Pinus Latriz L., &c.
A bics Lin. Hort. Cliff.
Latriz decldua Mill. Diet.
Latriz Polio declduo, &c., Bauh.
Latriz Bauh. Pin., Dod., Cam.
A bics Latriz Lam.
Melèze commune, Fr.
Lörche, Lorcher-Fichte, Gemeiner Lerchenbaum, Terbentinbaum, Europäische Ceder. Weisser Lerchenhaum Ger. der, Weisser Lerchenbaum, Ger.

> Varieties 🕇 🛎 - 2350

1 communis Laws. \* The common European Larch.

2 láxa Laws. Y The loose-headed European Larch.

3 compácta Laws. T The compact, or crowded-branched, Larch. 4 péndula Laws. 😤

The weeping-branched European Larch. The weeping Larch from the Tyrol, Hort. Trans.

5 rèpens Laws. T The creeping-branched European Larch.

6 flòre rùbro \* The red, or pink, flowered common Larch.

7 flòre álbo \* The white-flowered Larch from the Tyrol.

8 sibírica T The Russian Larch. L. sibírica Fisch.
? L. archangélica Laws.
L. róssica Sab.

Pinus L. sibírica Lodd. Cat. 9 dahùrica # 7

The Dahurian Larch. L. dahurica Laws. 10 intermèdia \*

The intermediate, or Allaian, Larch.
L. intermedia Laws. Pinus intermèdia Lodd, Cat. Other Varietics - 2353

L. Fràseri Comp. to Bot. Mag.

2. americàna Mx. \(\frac{1}{2}\) N. America 2399 The American Larch.

Pinus larícina Du Roi. Pinus microcárpa W. A'bies microcárpa Poir, Hackmatack, Amer. Tamarack, by the Dutch in New Jersey. E'pinette ronge, in Canada.

42

Varieties \

The small red-concd American Larch.

L. microcárpa Laws. Pinus microcárpa Pursh, Lodd.

1 rùbra ¥

2. brasiliàna Rich. 1

The Brazil Araucaria, or Brazil Pine.

Page

Brazils

fig. 2294, 2295, 2296. 2439

Page

- 2400

Cat. 3. excélsa Ait. 1 Norfolk Island fig. 2297, 2301. 2440
The lofty Arauraria, or Norfolk Island Pine.
Eutássa heterophýlla Sal.
Cupréssus columnáris, §c., Forst.
Domběja czečksa Lamb.
Altingia czečka Loud. Hort. Brit.
Pin de Norfolk, Fr. E'pinette rouge, Canada. 2 péndula T The black pendulous-branched Ameri-can Larch. L. péndula Laws. Plnus péndula Ait., &c. Plnus intermèdia Du Roj. Pinus Làrix nìgra Marsh. A' bics péndula Poir. Tamarack, Amer. 4. Cunninghàmii Ait. 1 New Holland 3 prolifera \* The proliferous-branched Larch. L. prolifera Malcolm. fig. 2303. 2305. 2443 Cunningham's Araucaria, or the Moreton Bay Pinc V. CE'DRUS Barrel, 1 = Attingia Cunninghamii G. Don, in Loud. 2105, 2402 Hort. Brit. THE CEDAR. Pinus L., in part. A'bics.Poir., in part. Larix Tourn., in part. VII. CUNNINGHA'MIA R. Br. 1 🗀 Cèdre, Fr. Ceder, Ger. 2105, 2445 THE CUNNINGHAMIA. Pinus Lamb. 1. Libàni Barr. 1 Mount Lebanon Bèlis Salisb. fig. 2267. 2402 The Cedar of Lebanon. Planus Cédrus L. and others.
Planus fedérus L. and others.
Planus folitis fasciculcitis, &c., Du Roi.
Lârix Cèdrus Mill. Dict.
Lârix orientalis Tourn., Duh.
Cèdrus mágna Dod. fig. 2306, 2307. 2445 The Chinese Cunninghamia, or broad-leaved Chinese Fir.

Bèlis jaculifdlia Salisb. C. confèra Bauh., Ray. C. phœuicca Renealm. Cèdrus Bell. A'bics Cèdrus Poir., N. Du Ham., Lindl. Pinus lanceoláta Lamb. A bies möjor sinénsis, &c., Pluk. Cunninghàmia lanccoláta R. Br. Araucaria lanceolata Hort. Varieties 1 # - 2402 2 fòliis argénteis 1 VIII. DA'MMARA Rumph. ♣ ⊔ The silvery-leaved 3 nàna 🗜 🛎 2105. 2447 The dwarf Cedar. THE DAMMAR, or Amboyna, PINE. Pinus Lamb. A'gathis Sal. Other Varieties. 2. Deodàra Roxb. 1 Nepal 1. orientalis Lamb. 1 🗀 Amboyna fig. 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286. 2428 The Deodara, or Indian, Cedar. fig. 2308, 2309. 2447 The Oriental Dammar Fine, or Amboyna Dich Tree.
Pinus Dammar W., Lamb., Ail.
Dammar alba Rumph.
A'gathis lorantifolia Sal. In Lin. Trans.
A. Dammara Rich.
A'rhor javanensis, &c., Ray. Pinus Deodàra Lamb. A bies Deodàra Lindl. Devadara, or Deodara, Hindostance. The sacred Indian Fir. Varieties, or nearly allied Species 2429 Shinlik, Mooreroft. Forests of La-2. austràlis Lamb. 1 🔲 New Zealand fig. 2310, 2311. 2448
The Southern Dammar, or Kouri, Pine.
A'gathis austrolis Lindl.
Courie Tree, New Zadund Pitch Tree, Kowrie Pine. dakh. Christa rooro, Mooreroft. Forests of Ladakh. VI. ARAUCA'RIA R. et P. 1 2105.2432 App. i. A tabular View of the principal Pinctums, or Collections of Abiétinæ, in THE ARAUCARIA.

Eutássa Sal. Colymbèa Sal. Europe. - 2449 Dombèya Lamh. Cupréssus Forst. The southern Pine. Sect. II. CUPRE'SSINÆ. - 2453 1. imbricata Pav. 1 Chili 11414 fig. 2286, 2293, 2432 The imbrleate-leaved Araucaria, or Chili Pinc.
A. Dombèyi Rich., Lindl. in Penny Cic.
Pinus Araucaria Mol.
Dombèya chilénsis Lam.
Pino de Chili, Span.
Peghuca, in the Andes.
Sir Joseph Banks's Pinc. IX. THUJA L. 1 1 1 = 2105, 2454

THE ARBOR VITÆ.

Thuya, or Arhre de Vie, Fr. Lebensbaum, Ger.

fig. 2319. 2462

fig. 2332. 2334. 2479

- - 2480

The weeping Cypress.

very little is known.

C. horizontalis Audibert.
C. expánsa Audibert.
J. C. expánsa Hort. Par.
C. Fothergelli Lee.
C. thurifera Hort. Soc. Gard.
C. Tournefórtif Audibert.
C. baccifórmis Willd.
C. austrális Pers.

App. i. Kinds of Cupréssus of which there

are Plants in British Gardens, but of which

1. quadriválvis Vent. 2 Barbary

The four-valved Callitris.

Thùia articulàta Desf.

Page

§ i. Thùjæ vèræ D. Don.

App. i. Species not sufficiently known to be referred to any of the preceding Sections.

T. dolobràta Lin. Suppl., Thunh., W., Lamb. Japan - 2462
 Quai, vulgo Fi no ki, and Ibuki, Kæmpf.
 Other Species

2105. 2462

X. CA'LLITRIS Vent. 1

THE CALLITRIS.

Thàja L., in part.

Fresnèlia Mirbel.

1. occidentàlis L. ? Canada

3.

	fig. 2312. 2314. 2454 The western, or American, Arbor Vitæ. Thùja Theophrásti Bauh. A'rbor Fitæ Clus. White Cedar, Amer. Odre américain, Cèdre blanc, Arbre de Fic, Fr. Gemeiner Lebensbaum, Ger. Albero de Vita, Ital.	Cupréssus frietu quadrivalui Shaw. Thàja stróbilis tetragònis, §c., Vahl.  C. Fothergilli • 2464 ? Cupréssus Fothergilli. C. triquetra Y. C. G. H. Cupressiformis Vent. • N. Holl 2464 C. augressiformis Vent. • N. Holl 2464 C. macrostàchya Hort. • 2464
	Varieties 1 - 2454  2 variegàta 1  The variegated-leaved Arbor Vitæ. T.o. foliis variegatis Lodd. Cat. 3 odoràta Marsh. 2  The sweet-scented Arbor Vitæ.	App. i. Species of Cállitris Natives of Australia, and not yet introduced into Britain.  C. rhomböjdea R. Br. ¶ N. Holl.  C. oblónga Rich. ¶ Pt. Jackson  C. fruticósa R. Br.
	(o.) plicàta Donn. 1 * N. Amer. 2458 The plicate, or Nec's, Arbor Vitæ. chilénsis Lamb. 1 — Chili - 2458 The Chili Arbor Vitæ. Cupréssus thyöndes Pavon MSS.	XI. CUPRE'SSUS L. 1 2105. 2464  The Cypress. Cyprès, Fr. Cypresse, Ger. Cipresse, Ital. Ciproste, Port. Cypros, Hungarian.  1. sempervirens L. 1 S. Europe
	§ ii. Biòta D. Don.  orientàlis L. 1 China fig. 2215. 2459 The Oriental, or Chinese, Arbor Vitæ.  Varieties 1 2 2459 2 stricta Hort.  The fastigiate Arbor Vitæ. T. pyramidàlis Bauh. Cat. 3 tatárica 2 The Tartarian Arbor Vitæ.	fig. 2320. 2464 The evergreen, or common, Cypress. C. pyramidàlis Hort. Cyprès pyramidal, Cyprès ordinaire, Fr. Gemeine Cypressenbaum, Ger. The Italian Cypress.  Varieties \$\frac{1}{2}\$ - 246.  1 stricta Mill. Dict. Cyprès mâle, Fr. 2 horizontàlis Mill. Dict. C. horizontàlis N. Du Ham. C. cxpânsu Hort. Par.
•	§ iii. Cyparíssa D. Don.  cupressöides L. I — C. G. H.	2. thyöides L. I N. Amer. f. 2327. 247. The Thuja-like Cypress, or White Cedar. C. nàna mariàna, &c., Pluk. Thùja sphæröidàlis, Rich. Cyprès faux Thuja, Fr.  Variety 1 247.
	fig. 2316. 2460 The Cypress-like, or African, Arbor Vitæ. T. aphýlla Burm.  pénsilis Lamb. • China - 2460 The pensile Arbor Vitæ.	2 fòliis variegàtis 1  3. lusitánica Tourn.  Goa f. 2328. 247  The Portuges Cypress, or Cedar of Goa. C. glaúca Brot. C. péndula L'Herit., ? not of Thunb. Cedar of Bussaco.
	fig. 2317, 2318. 2461 The pendulous-branched, or weeping, Arbor Vitæ.	4. torulòsa Lamb. 1 Nepal fig. 2329. 2331. 247 The twisted, or Bhotan, Cypress.

	Vage .
App. ii. Kinds of Cupréssus not yet intro- duced 2480	3 nàna <i>Willd.</i> <b>a</b> fig. 2344. J. commùnis g Fl. Br., &c. J. c. saxtitis Pall. J. No. 1661. Hall.
nootkatėnsis Lamb. japonica Thunb.	J. alpina Ray, &c. J. alpina minor Ger. Emac.
KII. TAXOʻDIUM Rich. # 1 1	J. mhor montàna, &c., Bauh., N Duh. J. nàna Sm. Eng. Fl.
THE TAXODIUM, or Deciduous Cypress.	J. nàna Sm. Eng. Fl. J. sibírica Hort. J. däurica Hort.
Cupréssus L. Schubértia Mirb. Condylocárpus Salisb.	J. c. montana Alt. 4 oblonga 🐞 fig. 2346.  [J. oblonga Hort.
. dístichum Rich. ¥ N. Amer.	5 oblónga péndula 🛎 fig. 2345. 6 canadénsis 🛎 fig. 2347.
f. 2335. 2481 The two-ranked-leaved Taxodium, or Deciduous	J. canadénsis Lodd. Cat. 7 depréssa Pursh.
Cypress. Cupréssus disticha L., &c. Cupréssus americàna Cat. Carol.	J. canadénsis Lodd. Cat. Other Varieties.
Cypress. Cupréssus disticha L., &c. Cupréssus americàna Cat. Carol. Cupréssus virginiana Comm. Hort. Schubértia disticha Mirb. Bald Cupress. Cupress. Amer.	2. Oxýcedrus L. Spain, Portugal and France - fig. 2351, 2352. 2494
Bald Cypress, Cypress, Amer. Cyprès de l'Amérique, Cyprès chauve, Fr. Zweyzeilige Cypresse, Ger.	The Sharp Cedar, or brown-berried, Juniper. J. major Cam. Epit. J. m. monspeliensium Lob. Ic.
Varicties 🕇 2481 1 pàtens Ait. 😤	J. m. monspettensium 1.00. 1c. J. phenicea, &c., J. Bauh. J. mājor, &c., C.Bauh., &c. Cēdrus phenicea Matth. Oxýcedrus Clus.
2 nùtans ¾ fig. 2336—2338.  The long-leaved Deciduous Cy-	Oxycearus pawnieca Dou.
press. T. d. péndulum Lond. Hort. Brit. 3 excélsum Booth. \(\frac{\dagger}{4}\)	The prickly Cedar. Le Cade, Fr. Spanische, Ger.
4 sinénse Ť T. sinénse Noisette.	3. macrocárpa Sm.  Grecce f. 2353. 249
5 sinéuse péndulum 雀 T. sinéuse péndulum Hort.	The large-fruited Juniper.  J. major, bdccd carnled, Tourn.  4. drupàcea Lab.   T. Syria
. sempervirens Lamb. ¶ N.Am. figs. 2339, 2340. 2487 The evergreen Taxodium.	fig. 2354, 2356. 2495 The drupaceous, or large-fruited, Juniper.
Capénse 1 C. G. H 2487  The Cape, or African, Taxodium. Cupréssus juniperöides. L.	5. virginiàna L. 1 North America fig. 2357. 2495
KIII. JUNIPERUS L. 114 * * *	The Virginian Juniper, or Red Cedar. J. màjor americàna Ray. J. máxima, &c., Sloane.
THE JUNIPER. 2106. 2487	Varieties 1 - 2499 2 hùmilis Lodd, Cat. n
Sabina Bauh. Cèdrus Tourn. Genévricr, Fr. Wachholder, Ger.	3 caroliniàna 🐧 J. caroliniàna Du Roi. Other Varieties
i. Oxýcedri.—Leaves spreading in the adult Plants. D. Don.	6. bermudiàna <i>L</i> . † Bermudas fig. 2357. 2498
. communis L. • Europe, America,	The Bermudas Cedar. Cedrus Bermudæ Ray's Letters.
and Asia - fig. 2343, 2344, 2489 The common Juniper.	J. nepalénsis Hort 2499 Cupréssus nepalénsis Hort.
J. No. 1661 å., Hall. J. vulgàris, &c., Ray, &c. J. minor Fuchs, Dalech. J. communis saxátilis Pall.	§ ii. Sabinæ. — Leaves of the adult Plant im bricated. D. Don.
J. atpina Clus. J. minor montána C. Bauh. Genévrier commun, Fr.	7. Sabìna L. Spain, &c. fig. 2359—2363. 2499
Gemeiner Wachholder, Ger.  Varieties  - 2489	The common Savin.
1 vulgàris Park.  J. v. fruticòsa Bauh.	Varieties   249: 1 cupressifòlia Ait.   fig. 2359.
J. c. créctis Pursh. 2 suécica Mart. # fig. 2343.	The Cypress-leaved Savin. J. lusitánica Mill. Dict. Sablna Dod.
The Swedish, or true, Juniper, J. suécica Mill. Dict.	Sabina fòlio Cupréssi Bauh., Duh. Ray. La Sabina mila Er

2 tamariscifòlia Ait. # fig. 2360. The Tamarisk-leaved, or berry-bearing, Savin. Sabina fôlio Tamarisci Dioscóridis Bauh.
J. Sabina Mill. Dict.
La Sabine femelle, Fr.
3 fòliis variegàtis Mart. 4 prostràta \* fig. 2361, 2362. J. prostràta Michx. J. rèpens Nutt. J. hudsónica Lodd. Cat. 5 alpìna ఽ fig. 2363.

8. däùrica Pall. . Daŭria fig. 2364, 2365. 2500 The Daurian Juniper.

J. alpina Lodd. Cat.

S. Europe, &c. 9. phœnícea L. 1 fig. 2366. 2501

The Phœuician Juniper. Priemician Juniper.
J. májor Jioscóridis Clus.
Cèdrus phœnécea mèdia Lob.
Cèdrus lýcia rethsa J. Bauh.
Cèdrus fòlio Cupréssi mòjor, &c., C. Bauh.
Oxýcedrus lýcia Dod.
Genévrier de Phénicie, Fr.
Dichtnadliger Wachholder, Ger.

South of Europe 10. (p.) lýcia *L.* **± 2.** fig. 2367, 2502

The Lycian Juniper.
J. p. β lýcia N. Du Ham.
Cedrus phonicca áltera Plinň ct Theophrásti Lob. C. folio Cupréssi, &c., C. Bauh.

11. thurífera L. 1 Spain fig. 2368. 2503 The incense-bearing, or Spanish, Juniper. J. hispánica Mill. Dict. Cèdrus hispánica, &c., Touru.

12. excélsa Willd. 1 Himalayas fig. 2369. 2503 The tall Juniper.
J. Sabina var. Pall.

Himalaya Ccdar-wood. 13. squamàta D. Don. 
Nepal - 2504

- The scaled Juniper, or creeping Cedar. recúrva Ham. 

  Nepal f. 2370. 2504
- 15. uvífera D. Don. E Cape Horn 2504 The grape-bearing, or large-fruited, Juniper.
- 16. barbadénsis L. 1 West Indies 2504 The Barbadoes Juniper. J. bermudiàna Hort. Jamaica Berry-bearing Cedar.

The recurved Nepal Juniper.

17. chinénsis L. # # China fig. 2371, 2372. 2505 The Chinese Juniper.

J. c. 2 Smíthii? ? - fig. 2373. 2505

App. ii. Kinds of Juniperus mentioned in Books, but of which very little is known. 2505

J. foetidissima Willd. J. capénsis Lam.

Page Empetràceæ. \* \* 2506

I. E'MPETRUM L. w. - 2506 THE CROWBERRY.

1. nìgrum L. 📆 Britain fig. 2374, 2375. 2507

The black Crowberry, or Crakeberry. E. montanum fructu nigro Ray. Erica Matth. Erica baccifera Cam. Epit.

E. coccifera procúmbens Ger. Emac. E. Còris fòlio undécima Clus. Variety \*

- 2507 2 scóticum Hook. n.

South America 2. rûbrum L. m fig. 2376, 2377. 2507 The red-fruited Crowberry.

Cranberry of Staten Island.

II. CORE MA D. Don. # - 2506. 2508 THE COREMA. E'mpctrum L., in part.

1. álba D. Don. = Portugal 2508 The white-berried Corema. E'mpetrum álbum L., &c. E'mpetrum lusita L., &c., Tourn. Erèca eréctis, &c., Bauh. Pin. The white-berried Heath. Portugul Crakeberry.

III. CERATI'OLA Mx. 😦 2506. 2508 THE CERATIOLA.

I. ericoides . South Carolina fig. 2378, 2379. 2509 The Erica-like Ceratiola.

> Smilaceæ. \* 1 1 2509

I. SMI'LAX L. . L - 2510 THE SMILAX.

§ i. Stems prickly and angular.

1. áspera L. & S. France f. 2380. 2510 The rough Smilax. Rough Bindweed. Smitax, Fr. and Ger.

Varieties & - 2510 2 auriculàta Ait. & Leaves ear-shaped at the base. 3 mauritánica

S. mauritánica Poir.

2. excélsa L. L Syria fig. 2381. 2511 The tall Smilax. S. orientalis, &c., Tourn. S. áspera Alp. Ægypt.

3. rûbens Wals. L. N. Amer, f. 2382, 2511 The red-tendriled Smilax.

4. Sarsaparilla L. L. N. and S. America fig. 2383, 2511 The medicinal Smilax, or Sarsaparilla.
S. dspera perunièna Sarsaparilla Bauh.
S. perunièna Park.
S. glauca Michx. The glaucous-leaved Smilax.

5. hastàta Willd, & Carolina - 2512 The spear-shaped-leaved Smilax. S. Bona nox Michx.

S. áspera var. Lam.

Variety & - 2512 2 lanceolàta Ph. & fig. 2383. S. lanecolata Walt. ? S. longifolia Wats.

6. Waltèrii Ph. L. Virginia - 2512 Walter's Smilax. S. China Walt.

§ ii. Stem prickly, round.

7. China L. L China - 2513 The Chinese Smilax. China radix Bauh., &c. C. vulgaris afficinarum Ger. Emac. Smilax aspera minor Plum. Sankira, vulgo Quaquara, Kæmpf.

8. rotundifòlia L. L. N. America 2513 The round-leaved Smilax.

9. laurifòlia L. L. N. America - 2513 The Laurel-leaved Smilax. S. áltera, &c., Plum. Ic. S. lævis, &c., Catesb.

10. tamnöides L. & N. America - 2513 The black Bryony-like Smilax. S. Bryoniæ nigræ, &e., Catesb.

11. cadica L. & S. America - 2514 The deciduous Smilax.

§ iii. Stalks unarmed, 4-angled.

12. Bòna nóx L. L. N. America - 2514
The Bona-nox, or ciliated, Smilax.
S. áspera l'udiæ occidentàtis Bauh.
S. foliis látis, &c., Pluk.
S. variegata Walt.

13. latifòlia R. Br. . N. Holl. - 2514 The broad-leaved Smilax.

14. quadrangulàris Muhl. L N. America fig. 2385. 2514

The four-angled Smilax.

§ iv. Stems unarmed, round.

15. lanceolàta L. L. Virginia, &c. 2515 The lanceolate-leaved Smilax. S. non-spinosa, Se., Cat.

Page 16. virginiàna Mill. L. Virginia - 2515 The Virginian Smilax.

17. pùbera Willd. & North America 2515 The downy Smilax. S. pumita Walt.

App. i. Kinds of Smilax which are either not introduced, or of which we have not seen the

S. ovàta Ph. Georgia
S. álba Ph. Carolina.
S. pandurtha Ph. N. Amer.
S. nagra W. Spain.

? The black-berried var. of S. áspera.
S. catalónica Poir. Spain.
S. hórrida Deff. N. Amer.
S. glaíca Walt. N. Amer.
? S. Sarsaparilla var.
S. alpina W. Greece.

# Liliacea. 1 = 1 12 2515

I. ASPA'RAGUS L. = 1. 2 - 2516 THE ASPARAGUS. Sarmentaceæ, part of, Juss., Nees Von Esenbeck. Asperges, Fr.
Spargel, Ger.
Coralcruyt, Dutch.
Sperage, Old English.

1. scandens Willd. & C. G. H. - 2516 The climbing Asparagus.

2. álbus L. L. Candia - 2516 The white Asparagus. A. spindsus, &c., Park. A. spindsus, &c., Ger. A. sylvéstris, &c., Ger. Corràda tértia Clus. Wild Thong Sperage.

3. aphýllus . S. Europe - 2517 The prickly Asparagus.

Corràda dilera Clus.

A. petra'a, Prickly Roche Asparagus,
Park.

- 2517

Variety -- 2517 2 créticus fruticòsus, &c., Tourn.

4. (a.) acutifòlius L. = Spain The acute-leaved Asparagus. cute-leaved Asparagus.
A. Corrùda Seop., §e.
A. fòliis acùtis Bauh."
A. sylvéstris Cam.
A. petræ`us Ger.
Corrùda 1. Clus.

5. hórridus L. & ? Spain - 2517 The horrid-spined Asparagus.
A. hispánica Tourn.

II. RU'SCUS L. m. E. E. L. 2516, 2517 THE BUTCHER'S BROOM. Fragon, Fr.

Mäusedorn, Ger.

1. aculeàtus L. m. Britain -- 2518 The prickly, or common, Butcher's Broom.
Rúscus No. 1238, Hall., &c. Myrtacántha, Lob.

R. J. Brosses Ger. R. Mary 1986 as accidents Tourn., &c. R. Mary 1986 as accidents Tourn., &c. R. Medis Technique Hours. Buts pinjuant., Stechnoler Minuscher, Ger. Portundifölius Barr. n. 2518 2 rotundifölius Barr. n. 2518 3 faxus Sm. R. haus Lodd, Cat. ? R. R. medistri fölio-amptiore Dill. 3 faxus Sm. R. haus Lodd, Cat. ? R. Reculsus Mill. No. 6. 2. hypophyllum L. n. Italy and Africa Broom. R. hattölins, &c. Tourn. Lairus accandrhan Lob., Banh. L. a. Chamacdiphus Col. L. a. erba Clus., Rus. R. Lattölius, &c. Tourn. Lairus accandrhan Lob., Banh. L. a. Chamacdiphus Col. L. a. erba Clus., Rus. Problidity for Missolorn, Ger. R. trifoliaium n. Zante. R. trifoliaium Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglóssum L. n. Italy, &c. R. trifoliaium Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglóssum L. n. Italy, &c. R. trifoliaium Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglóssum L. n. Italy, &c. R. trifoliaium Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglóssum L. n. Italy, &c. R. trifoliaium Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglóssum L. n. Italy, &c. R. trifoliaium Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglóssum L. n. Italy, &c. R. trifoliaium Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglóssum L. n. Italy, &c. R. trifoliaium Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglóssum L. n. Italy, &c. R. trifoliaium Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglóssum L. n. Italy, &c. R. trifoliaium Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglóssum L. n. Italy, &c. R. trifoliaium Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglóssum L. n. Italy, &c. R. trifoliaium Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglóssum L. n. Italy, &c. R. trifoliaium Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglóssum L. n. Italy, &c. R. trifoliaium Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglóssum L. n. Italy, &c. R. angustifòlis, frictu pediculo insi- lugregiossum hob. Laires decandrha, frictu pediculo insi- lugregiossum Lob.		Daniel	
Hosene Bods.  Bot Holdy, Knee Holly, Widd Myrtle, Prickly Hour Frelow, Petit Hours, Dais piquant, Fr. Stechnaler Münschorn, Ger. Venrelites m. — 2518 2 rotundifölius B. — — 2518 1. R. sunghris fölio-ampidre Dill. 3 läxus Sm.  R. färise Lodd, Cat. Fin, Kernbous Mill. No. 6. 2. hypoph/llum L. m. Haly and Africa Broom. Hall Mines Lodd, Cat. Fine Lodder Freedom Mills No. 6. 2. hypoph/llum L. m. Haly and Africa Broom. Lair Mines decarder and Lob., Banh. L. a. Chamachiphne Col. L. a. genutina Fourn. L. d. Chamachiphne Col. L. a. genutina Fourn. L. Chamachiphne Col. L. a. Genorgia L. E. L. Carlonia L. S. Virginia f. 2396. 2526 The bragon san Foliole, Fr. Lariety m. 2. L. Chamachiphne T. m. L. Greybiditus Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglossum L. m. L. R. Grobiditus Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglossum L. m. L. R. Grobiditus Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglossum L. m. L. R. Grobiditus Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglossum L. m. L. R. Grobiditus Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglossum L. m. L. R. Grobiditus Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglossum L. m. L. R. Grobiditus Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglossum L. m. L. R. Grobiditus Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglossum L. m. L. R. Grobiditus Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglossum L. m. L. R. Grobiditus Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglossum L. m. L. R. Grobiditus Mill. 4. The Laries Mill. 4. The Laries Mill. 5. Stricta Sins. J. — Virginia R. 2398. 2529 The branchy Rusen.  R. Grobiditus Mill. 5. Stricta Sins. J. — Virginia R. 2398. 2529 The branchy Rusen.  R. Grobiditus Mill. 5. Stricta Sins. J. — Virginia R. 2398. 2529 The branchy Rusen.  R. Grobiditus Mill. 6. (h.) angustifolia Ph. & North America R. Grobiditus Ph.		R. f. Brúscus Ger. R. myrtifdius geuleatus Tourn. &c.	A. ameriedna Yúccæ föliis, arboréscens,
**Varieties P 2518 **Stecknother Mürstedorn, Ger.** **Varieties P 2518 **2 rotundifölius Barr. n.  R. varietis P 2518 **2 rotundifölius Barr. n.  R. varietis P 2518 **3 läxus Son.  R. kars Lodd, Cat.  P. R. fleruksus Mill. N. 6. **2. hypoph filtum L. n. Italy and Africa fig. 2387. 2519  The under-leaf Ruscus, or broad-leaved Butcher's R. latifolius, &c., Tourn.  Lairus alexandriva Lob., Bauh.  L. a. chancedophus eva Dioscórdis Park.  L. a. akra Clus., Ray.  L. Chancedophus eva Dioscórdis Park.  L. a. akra Clus., Ray.  L. Chancedophus eva Dioscórdis Park.  L. a. akra Clus., Ray.  L. Chancedophus eva Dioscórdis Park.  L. a. akra Clus., Ray.  L. Chancedophus eva Dioscórdis Park.  L. a. akra Clus., Ray.  L. Chancedophus eva Dioscórdis Park.  L. a. akra Clus., Ray.  L. Chancedophus eva Dioscórdis Park.  L. a. akra Clus., Ray.  L. Chancedophus eva Dioscórdis Park.  L. a. akra Clus., Ray.  L. Chancedophus eva Dioscórdis Park.  L. a. akra Clus., Ray.  L. Chancedophus eva Dioscórdis Park.  L. a. akra Clus., Ray.  L. Chancedophus eva Dioscórdis Park.  L. a. akra Clus., Ray.  L. Chancedophus eva Dioscórdis Park.  L. a. akra Clus., Ray.  L. Chancedophus eva Dioscórdis Park.  L. a. akra Clus., Ray.  L. Chancedophus eva Dioscórdis Park.  L. a. akra Clus., Ray.  L. Chancedophus eva Dioscórdis Park.  L. a. akra Clus., Ray.  L. Chancedophus eva Dioscórdis Park.  L. a. akra Clus., Ray.  The Luder-tongue Ruscus, or double-leaved Battelea's Broom.  Illypoglossum L. n.  Ladirus alexandrina, frietu pediculo insidente, Bath., Ray.  L. Chancedophus Necelle.  L. a. ray and the pediculo insidente, Bath., Ray.  L. a. ray and the pedicula insidente, Bath., Ray.  L. a. deva Clus., Ray.  L. a. ray and the pedicula insidente, Bath		Ruscus Dod.	Y. cauléscens, fòliis lineàri-lancealàtic &c
**Steckneher Müssedorn, Ger. Varieties n 2518 2 rotundifölius Barr. n. R. rutgaris fölio-amplidre Dill. 3 läxus Sm. R. läxus Lodd, Cat. 7 R. flexibusus Mill. No. 6. 2. hypophyllum L. n. Italy and Africa From. Lairis aktendivata Lob., Bain. L. a. Chamediphne Col. L. a. genulna forum. L. d. Chamediphne Col. L. a. genulna forum. L. a. d. Chamediphne Col		Pettiarce	
Varieties n 2518 2 rotundifolius Barr. n. R. nutgaris filio-amptibre Dill. 3 laxus Sm. R. laxus Load, Cat. 7 R. flexus Load, Cat. 1 R. flexus Load, Cat. 2 R. flexus Load, Cat. 1 R. laxus Load of Cat. 1 R. flexus Load Africa 1 flexus R. Laxus Load, Cat. 2 R. laxus Load. 1 R. laxus Load Africa 1 L. a. Chamediphne Col. 1 L. a. chamediphne Col. 2 L. a. abra Clus. Ray 2 L. Chamediphne Col. 3 L. a. abra Clus. Ray 4 L. Chamediphne Col. 4 L. a. abra Clus. Ray 4 L. Chamediphne Col. 5 Recurvified States and Ray 5 L. Chamediphne Col. 5 R. laxus Load Africa 6 Recurvified States 6 Recurvified States Africa 6 Recurvified States Africa 6 Recurvified States Africa 6 Recurvified States Africa 6 Recurvified States 6 Recur		Fragon épincux, Fragon piquant, Fr.  Stechender Müusedorn, Ger.	2 péndula Cat. Hort. Par. ‡ The pendent-lcaved Aloe-leaved Y.
3 láxus Sm.  R. R. Jearus Lodd, Cat.  R. hierus Lodd, Cat.  R. Jerusus Smill. No.6.  2. hypophýllum L. = Italy and Africa fig. 2387, 2519  The under-leaf Ruscus, or broad-leaved butcher's Room.  R. latifolius, &c., Tourn. Lairus alexandrina Lob., Bauh. L. a. Chamedriphen Col. L. a. agentina Tourn.  L. Chamedriphen Col. L. a. agentina Tourn. L. Chamedriphen vera Dioscéridis Park. L. a. altera Matth. Fragon sans Foliole, Fr. Breiblittiriger Mauscorn, Ger.  I Tariety a.  R. trijolitaum m. Zante. R. trijolitaum m. Tanterius daminis palinentose Yueca, or thready Adam's Nect. L. Zangustifolita Ph. ** North America fig. 2399, 2525 The filmentose Yueca, or thready Manis Nect. L. Zangustifolita Ph. ** North America fig. 2399, 2520 The branchy Ruscus, or Adam's Needle. R. angustifolita Ph. ** North America fig. 2398, 2390, 2520 The branchy Ruscus, or Adam's Needle. Y. Jalita Alvoes Bauh. Y. Landen Agnetical Franchists Park. R. angustifolita Ph. ** North America fig. 2400, 2401, 2527 The Jancescent Yueca. Y. Januel Ph. America Angusta Ph. American, Alex. Promium tehax L. N. Zealand 2529 The dwarf Fan Palm, or Palmetto. Pho'mium tehax L. N. Zealand 2520 The dwarf Fan Palm, or Palmetto. Pho'mium tehax L. ** S. Eur		Varieties n 2518 2 rotundifòlius Barr. n.	4. draconis L. # S. Carolina f. 2394. 2525  The Dragon Yucca, or drooping-leaved Adam's
2. hypophýllum L. n. Italy and Africa fig. 2387, 2519 The under-leaf Ruscus, or broad-leaved Butcher's Broom.  R. hatifolius, &c., Tourn.  L. a. Chamediphne Col.  L. a. gearnin Tourn.  L. a. vère Clus., Ray.  L. Chamediphne vera Dioscéridis Park.  L. a. altera Matth.  Progno sans Folioci, Fr.  Breithéidirus que andre vera Dioscéridis Park.  L. a. altera Matth.  Progno sans Folioci, Fr.  Breithéidirus Mill.  3. (h.) Hypoglossum L. n. Italy, &c.  1219 The Under-tongue Ruscus, or double-leaved Butcher's Broom.  R. angustifolius, &c., Tourn.  Hypoglossum Lo., n. Italy, &c.  Butcher's Broom.  R. angustifolius, &c., Tourn.  Hypoglossum Lo., prietu pediculo insidence, Banh, Ray.  Pouliria Brunt.  E. angustifolius, frietu simmis râmulis, &c., Tourn.  Pragon a Grappes, Fr.  Zungen Mil usedorn, Ger.  R. androgymus L. & L. Canary Isles  Pragon a Grappes, Fr.  Trachen Miluscolorn, Ger.  R. androgymus L. & L. Canary Isles  Pragon a Grappes, Fr.  Trachen Miluscolorn, Ger.  R. androgymus L. & L. Canary Isles  Pragon a Grappes, Fr.  Trachen Miluscolorn, Ger.  R. androgymus L. & L. Canary Isles  Pragon a Grappes, Fr.  Trachen Miluscolorn, Ger.  R. androgymus L. & L. Canary Isles  Pragon a Grappes, Fr.  Trachen Miluscolorn, Ger.  R. androgymus L. & L. Canary Isles  Pragon a Grappes, Fr.  Trachen Miluscolorn, Ger.  R. androgymus L. & L. Conary Isles  Pragon a Grappes, Fr.  Trachen Miluscolorn, Ger.  R. androgymus L. & L. Canary Isles  Pragon a Grappes, Fr.  Trachen Miluscolorn, Ger.  R. androgymus L. & L. Canary Isles  Pragon a Grappes, Fr.  Trachen Miluscolorn, Ger.  R. androgymus L. & L. S. America  Pragon a Grappes, Fr.  Trachen Miluscolorn, Ger.  R. androgymus L. & L. Conapy Isles  Pragon a Grappes, Fr.  Trachen Miluscolorn, Ger.  R. androgymus L. & L. Canary Isles  Pragon a Grappes, Fr.  Trachen Miluscolorn, Ger.  R. androgymus L. & L. S. America  Pragon a Grappes, Fr.  Trachen Miluscolorn, Ger.  R. androgymus L. & L. S. America  Pragon a Grappes, Fr.  Trachen Miluscolorn, Ger.  Pragon a Grappes, Fr.  Trachen Miluscolorn, Ge		3 láxus Sm.	Y. draconis folio serrato reflexo Dill.
R. Latifolius, &c., Tourn. Ladirus alexandrina Lob., Bauh. L. a. Chamaediphus Col. L. a. viera Clus., Tay. L. chamaediphus even Dioscóridis Park. L. a. ditera Matth. Fragon sams Folide, Fr. Breithdittriger Mäuscdorn, Ger.  I ariety n. 2 trifoliatum n. Aante. R. trifoliatus Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglóssum L. n. Italy, &c. 2319 The Under-tongue Ruseus, or double-leaved Butcher's Broom. R. angustifolius, &c., Tourn. Hypoglóssum Lob. Lairus alexandrina, frietu pediculo insidente, Bath., Ray. Fragon of Foliole, Fr. Zungen Mäuscdorn, Ger. 4. racemòsus L. n. Portugal fig. 2388, 2389, 2520 The branchy Ruseus, or Alexandrian Laurel. R. angustifolius, frietu simmis ramulis, Fragon a Grappes, Fr. Trauben Mäuscdorn, Ger.  R. andrógynus L. n. 2516. 2521 The YUCCA L. n. n. 2516. 2521 The YUCCA L. n. n. 2516. 2521 The Yuca, or Adam's Needle. Y. Indica, &c., Barr. Rar. Y. Chis Aloss Brust. Y. Indica, &c., Barr. Rar. Y. Charaper Procea Y. recurvitolia Salish. n. Ger. R. andrógynus L. n. 2516. 2521 The Yuca, or Adam's Needle. Y. Indica, &c., Barr. Rar. Y. Charaper Procea Y. recurvitolia Salish. n. Ger. R. andrógynus L. n. 2516. 2521 The Yucca, or Adam's Needle. Y. Indica, &c., Barr. Rar. Y. Indica, &c., Capt. Y. Ray examerican, Aloe. Phórmium tènax L. N. Zealand Y. R. S. Europe Horizotta Wild. Y. Georgia - 2532 Y. Agàve american, Fr. Zuergpalane, Ger. Y. Rodoglor Parce, Am	2.	hypophýllum L. 4 Italy and Africa fig. 2387, 2519	The upright Yucca, or Lyon's narrow-leaved
The filamentose Yuca, by fready Adam's N. Y. Dilis filamentose Yuca, by fready Adam's N. Y. Dilis filamentose Yuca, fig. 2397, 2526  1. Camera Müssedorn, Ger.  Variety = -2519 2 trifoliatum I. Zante. R. trifoliatum Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglossum L. n. Italy, &c. 2519 The Under-tongue Ruscus, or doubte-leaved Butcher's Broom. Ruppoglossum L. n. Italy, &c. 2519 The Under-tongue Ruscus, or doubte-leaved Butcher's Broom. Ruppoglossum Lob. Lairus alexandrina, frictu pediculo insidente, Banh, Ray. Vivilaria Brunt. Fragon of Foliole, Fr. Zungen Mäusedorn, Ger. 4. racemòsus L. n. Portugal fig. 2388, 2389, 2520 The branchy Ruscus, or Atexandrian Lauret. R. angustfolius, fractu simmis râmulis, &c., Tourn. Fragon of Foliole, Fr. Traiben Müssedorn, Ger. R. androgymus L. £ La Canary Isles - 2520 III. YU'CCA L. Tall 2516. 2521 The Yoca, or Adam's Needle. Y. fidis Aloes Bauh. Y. canadèna Ald. Hort. Y. fidica, &c., Barr. Rar. Yueca permian Ger., &c. Y. fidis Aloes Bauh. Y. canadèna Ald. Hort. Y. findica, &c., Barr. Rar. Yueca permian Ger., &c. Y. filis variegàtis Lodd. Cat. Plorinium tenax L. N. Zealand 2529 The dwart Fan Palm. or Palmetto. Phernix hàmilis Cav. Phormium tenax L. Phorm		Broom.	6. recurvitolia Salisb. # Georgia - 2526
The filamentose Yuca, by fready Adam's N. Y. Dilis filamentose Yuca, by fready Adam's N. Y. Dilis filamentose Yuca, fig. 2397, 2526  1. Camera Müssedorn, Ger.  Variety = -2519 2 trifoliatum I. Zante. R. trifoliatum Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglossum L. n. Italy, &c. 2519 The Under-tongue Ruscus, or doubte-leaved Butcher's Broom. Ruppoglossum L. n. Italy, &c. 2519 The Under-tongue Ruscus, or doubte-leaved Butcher's Broom. Ruppoglossum Lob. Lairus alexandrina, frictu pediculo insidente, Banh, Ray. Vivilaria Brunt. Fragon of Foliole, Fr. Zungen Mäusedorn, Ger. 4. racemòsus L. n. Portugal fig. 2388, 2389, 2520 The branchy Ruscus, or Atexandrian Lauret. R. angustfolius, fractu simmis râmulis, &c., Tourn. Fragon of Foliole, Fr. Traiben Müssedorn, Ger. R. androgymus L. £ La Canary Isles - 2520 III. YU'CCA L. Tall 2516. 2521 The Yoca, or Adam's Needle. Y. fidis Aloes Bauh. Y. canadèna Ald. Hort. Y. fidica, &c., Barr. Rar. Yueca permian Ger., &c. Y. fidis Aloes Bauh. Y. canadèna Ald. Hort. Y. findica, &c., Barr. Rar. Yueca permian Ger., &c. Y. filis variegàtis Lodd. Cat. Plorinium tenax L. N. Zealand 2529 The dwart Fan Palm. or Palmetto. Phernix hàmilis Cav. Phormium tenax L. Phorm		L. a. Chamædáphne Col. L. a. genuina Tourn.	
8. (f.) angustifòlia Ph. North America Tariety m. 2 - 2519 2 trifoliàtum m. Zante. R. tryotiàtus Mill. 3. (h.) Hypoglóssum L. n. Italy, &c. 2519 The Under-tongue Ruseus, or double-leaved Butcher's Broom. R. angustifòlius, &c., Tourn. Hypoglóssum Lob. Lairus alexandrina, frúctu pediculo insidente, Banh., Ray. Unularia Brunt. Fragon à Foltole, Fr. Zungen Miausedorn, Ger. 4. racemòsus L. n. Portugal fig. 2388, 2389, 2520 The branchy Ruseus, or Alexandrian Lauret. R. angustifòlius, fréctu siamuis ramulis, &c., Tourn. Fragon à Grappes, Fr. Trauben Miausedorn, Ger. R. andrógynus L. & L. Canary Isles 2520 III. YU'CCA L. T. 2516. 2521 The gloriosa L. & Virginia, &c. f. 2390, 2521 The gloriosa Yucca, or Adam's Needle. Y. canadèna Ald. Hort. Y. tanica, &c., Barr. Rar. Yucca a Fuellise entières, Fr. Prächtiger Yukka, Ger. Lariety & - 2512 1 foliis variegàtis Lodd. Cat. Yucca of Fuellise entières, Fr. Prächtiger Yukka, Ger. Lariety & - 2521 2 foliis variegàtis Lodd. Cat. Yariety & - 2521 3 dioifòlia L. # South America fig. 2392, 2393, 2523. The Aloc-leaved Yucca.  Selorgia fe. 2398, 2527 The naccid-leaved Yucca. Italy, &c. 2519 The laccid-leaved Yucca. Italy, &c. 2519 The laccid-leaved Yucca. Italy, &c. 2519 The laccid-leaved Yucca. In fig. 2398, 2527 The placedeved Yucca. In fig. 2398, 2527 The placedeved Yucca. In fig. 2399, 2527 The lacedeved Yucca. In fig. 2399, 2527 The lacedeved Yucca. In glaucéscens Haw. North America fig. 2399, 2527 The lacedeved Yucca. In glaucéscens Haw. North America fig. 2399, 2527 The lacedeved Yucca. In glaucéscens Haw. North America fig. 2399, 2527 The lacedeved Yucca. In glaucéscens Haw. North America fig. 2399, 2527 The lacedeved Yucca in the British Arboretum 2527 Fourcoy'a longæ'va Karw. Mexico fig. 2400, 2401, 2527 F. gigantèa Vent. S. America 2529 The American, Aloc. Phormium tènax L. N. Zealand 2529 The New Zealand Flax. Chamæ rops hùmilis L. # S. Europe fig. 2403, 2530 The dwarf Fan Palm. or Palmetto Phachat Hull. The Cabbage Tree, Amer. Chydra Palmetto Wall. The Cabbage Tree, A		L. Chamædúphne vèra Dioscóridis Park. L. a. áltera Matth.	The filamentose Yucca, or thready Adam's N. Y. foliis filamentosis Moris. Hist.
The narrow-leaved Yucca. fig. 2397. 2526  2 trifoliatus Mill.  3. (h.) Hypoglóssum L. n. Italy, &c.  2 tr. Complex Ruscus, or double-leaved Butcher's Broom.  R. angustifolius, &c., Tourn. Hypoglóssum Lob. Lairus alexandrina, frúctu pediculo insidente, Banh., Ray. Uvulária Brunf. Fragon a foliole, Fr. Zungen Mäusedorn, Ger.  4. racemòsus L. n. Portugal fig. 2388, 2389, 2520 The branchy Ruscus, or Alexandrian Laurel. R. angustifolius, fréctu sámmis rámulis, Fragon a forappes, Fr. Trauben Müusedorn, Ger.  R. andrógynus L. 2 L. Canary Isles Fragon de Grappes, Fr. Trauben Müusedorn, Ger.  R. andrógynus L. 2 L. Canary Isles  1. gloriòsa L. virginia, &c. f. 2390, 2521 The glorious Yucca, or Adam's Needle. Y. canadèna Ald. Hort. Y. canadèna Ald. Hort. Y. canadèna Mid. Hort. Y. canadèna Ald. Hort. Y. canadèna Mid. Hort. Y. canadèna Mid. Hort. Y. canadèna Ger, &c. Y. nabe a germana L. Y. Canary Isles  1. gloriòsa L. virginia, &c. f. 2390, 2521 The glorious Yucca, or Adam's Needle. Y. golis A l'ose Baub. Y. canadèna Ger. Yucca a Feulitze entières, Fr. Prächtiger Yukka, Ger.  Variety  1. gloriòs a L. virginia, &c. f. 2390, 2521 The dwarf Fan Palm, or Palmetto. Phornix thimitis Cav. Phornix thimitis Cav. Yalim khomitis Baub. Palmétto Willd. The Cabbage Tree, Amer.  Zopha Palmétto Willd. The Cabbage Tree, Amer.  Bambisa nigra Lodd. Cat. India  Zopha Palmétto Wall. The Cabbage Tree, Amer.  Sandbisa nigra Lodd. Cat. India  Zopha Palmétto Wall.  The Cabbage Tree, Amer.  Sandbisa nigra Lodd. Cat. India  Zopha Palmétto Wall.		Breitblättriger Mäusedorn, Ger.	1 - 403
3. (h.) Hypoglóssum L. n. Italy, &c. 2519 The Under-tongue Ruscus, or double-leaved Ruscus, or determining Ruscus, fig. 2388, 2389, 2520 The branchy Ruscus, or determining Ruscus, or determining Ruscus, fig. 2389, 2390, 2521 The branchy Ruscus, or determining Ruscus, or determining Ruscus, fig. 2390, 2491, 2527 Foucroy'a longw'va Karw. Mexico fig. 2400, 2401, 2527 Foucroy'a longw'va Karw. Mexico fig. 2400		Variety v 2519	C. 2000 2000
The Under-tongue Ruscus, or double-leaved Butcher's Broom.  R. angustifolius, &c., Tourn. Mypoglossum Lob. Ladirus alexandrina, frictu pediculo insidente, Bauh, Ray. Fragon a Foliole, Fr. Zungen Mäusedorn, Ger.  R. angustifolius, frictu simmis rimulis, &c., Fourn. Fragon a Foliole, Fr. Zungen Mäusedorn, Ger.  R. angustifolius, frictu simmis rimulis, &c., Fourn. Fragon a Grappes, Fr. Transhen Müusedorn, Ger.  R. androgynus L. 1 Canary Isles - 2520  III. YU'CCA L. 1 2 2516. 2521 The Yucca, or Adam's Needle. Y. foliis A'loes Bauh. Y. canadina Ald. Hort. Y. indica, &c., Barr. Har. Yucca and Four Success. Yucca and Four Success. Yucca and Four Success. Yucca and Rou. 1 And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifòlia L. 1 South America fig. 2392, 2393, 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca, or Adam's Needle. Y. gloris And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifòlia L. 2 South America fig. 2392, 2393, 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. Y. gloris And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifòlia L. 2 South America fig. 2392, 2393, 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. Y. gloris And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifòlia L. 3 South America fig. 2392, 2393, 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. Y. gloris And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifòlia L. 4 South America fig. 2392, 2393, 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. Y. gloris And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifòlia L. 5 South America fig. 2392, 2393, 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. Y. gloris And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifòlia L. 5 South America fig. 2392, 2393, 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. Y. gloris And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifòlia L. 5 South America fig. 2392, 2393, 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. Y. gloris And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifòlia L. 5 South America fig. 2392, 2393, 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. Y. gloris And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifòlia L. 5 South America fig. 2392, 2393, 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. Y. gloris And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifòlia L. 5 South America fig. 2392, 2393, 2523.		R. trifoliatus Mill.	
The Under-tongue Ruscus, or double-leaved Butcher's Broom. R. angustifolius, &c., Tourn. Hypoglossum Lob. Ludras dezandrina, frúctu pediculo insidente, Bath., Ray. I vulária Brunt. Fragon à Foliole, Fr. Zungen Müssedorn, Ger.  4. racemòsus L. ± Portugal fig. 2388, 2389, 2520 The branchy Ruscus, or Alexandrian Lauret. R. angustifolius, fráctu sámmis ridmulis, &c., Tourn. Fragon à Grappes, Fr. Traiben Müssedorn, Ger.  R. andrógynus L. ½ L. Canary Isles Fragon à Grappes, Fr. Traiben Müssedorn, Ger.  R. andrógynus L. ½ L. Canary Isles Fragon à Grappes, Fr. Traiben Müssedorn, Ger.  R. andrógynus L. ½ L. Canary Isles Fragon à Grappes, Fr. Traiben Müssedorn, Ger.  R. andrógynus L. ½ L. Canary Isles Fresquen de Grappes, Fr. Traiben Müssedorn, Ger.  R. andrógynus L. ½ Virginia, &c. f. 2390. 2521 The gloriosa L. ½ Virginia, &c. f. 2390. 2521 The gloriosa L. ½ Virginia, &c. f. 2390. 2521 The gloriosa L. ½ Virginia, &c. f. 2390. 2521 The gloriosa L. ½ Virginia, &c. f. 2390. 2521 The gloriosa L. ½ Virginia, &c. f. 2390. 2521 The gloriosa L. ½ Virginia, &c. f. 2390. 2521 The gloriosa L. ½ Virginia, &c. f. 2390. 2521 The gloriosa L. ½ Virginia, &c. f. 2390. 2521 The gloriosa L. ½ Virginia, &c. f. 2390. 2521 The superb Yucca, or Adam's Needle. Y. foliis A'loes Bauh. Yucca ai Feuilles entières, Fr. Prächtiger Yukka, Ger. Variety ½ - 2591 2 fôliis variegàtis Lodd. Cat.  2. (g.) supérba Haw. ‡ fig. 2391. 2523 The superb Yucca, or Adam's Needle. Y. gloriòsa And. Bot. Rep.  3. alöifòlia L. ‡ South America fig. 2392, 2393, 2523 The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. The Cabbage Tree, Amer.  Bambùsa nìgra Lodd. Cat. ‡ India 2532 The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. The Cabbage Tree, Amer.  Bambùsa nìgra Lodd. Cat. ‡ India 2532 The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. The Cabbage Tree, Amer.  Bambùsa nìgra Lodd. Cat. ‡ India 2532 The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. The Cabbage Tree, Amer.  Bambùsa nìgra Lodd. Cat. ‡ India 2532	3.		
R. angustifolius, &c., Tourn. Hypoglossum Lob. Lairus alexandrina, frúctu pediculo insidente, Bauh., Ray. Unitaria Brunf. Fragon a Foliole, Fr. Zungen Mäusedorn, Ger.  4. racemòsus L. Portugal fig. 2388, 2389. 2520 The branchy Ruscus, or Alexandrian Lauret. R. angustifolius, fráctu súmmis rámulis, &c., Tourn. Fragon à Grappes, Fr. Tranben Mäusedorn, Ger.  R. andrógymus L. L. Canary Isles - 2520 III. YU'CCA L. Fall 2516. 2521 The Yucca, or Adam's Needle. 1. gloriòsa L. Virginia, &c. f. 2390. 2521 The glorious Yucca, or Adam's Needle. Y. fallis A'Does Bauh. Y. canadêna Ald. Hort. Y. fullis A'Does Bauh. Y. canadêna Ald. Hort. Y. fullica, &c., Barr. Rar. Yucca pernana Ger., &c. Y. nêra gloriòsa, &c., Lob. Cordyline, &c., Itay. The superb Yucca. Yucca of Fulles entières, Fr. Prüchtiger Yukka, Ger.  Variety 2521 2 föllis variegàtis Lodd. Cat. 2. (g.) supérba Haw. ff. fig. 2391. 2523 The superb Yucca, or Adam's Needle. Y. gloriòsa And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifòlia L. South America fig. 2392, 2393. 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle.  Rabiesa mìgra Lodd. Cat. India 2532 B. ? arundinàcea India 2532  Repoble de verving a place in the British Arboretum 2527 Half-hardy Monocotyledonous Plants, deserving a place in the British Arboretum 2527  Half-hardy Monocotyledonous Plants, deserving a place in the British Arboretum 2527  Foucroya longæ'va Karw. Mexico fig. 2400, 2401. 2527 F. gigantèa Vent. S. America 2529 Littæ a gemmiflòra Brig. Peru Agàve gemmiflòra Brig. Peru Agàve americàna L. S. America 2529 The New Zealand Flax. Chamæ'rops hùmilis L. S. Europe Phormium tènax L. N. Zealand 2529 The dwarf Fan Palm, or Palmetto. Phormium tènax L. S. Europe Phormium tènax L. N. Zealand 2529 The dwarf Fan Palm, or Palmetto. Phormium tènax L. S. America 2520 Chyliste Agam's Needle. Chyliste Aga		The Under-tongue Ruscus, or double-leaved	2
Half-hardy Monocotyledonous Plants, dente, Bauh., Ray. Uvulāria Brunf. Fragon a Foliole, Fr. Zungen Mäusedorn, Ger.  4. racemõsus L. Portugal fig. 2388, 2389. 2520 The branchy Ruscus, or Alexandrian Lauret. R. angustifolius, fráctu súmmis rámulis, §c., Tourn. Fragon a Grappes, Fr. Trauben Mäusedorn, Ger.  R. andrógynus L. L. Canary Isles - 2520 HI. YU'CCA L. L. Canary Isles - 2520 The gloriosa L. Virginia, &c. f. 2390. 2521 The gloriosa L. Virginia, &c. f. 2390. 2521 The glorious Yucca, or Adam's Needle. Y. folitis A'does Bauh. Y. canadêna Ald. Hort. Y. canadêna Ald. Hort. Y. tanica, &c., Barr. Rar. Yúcea pernaña Ger., &c. Y. nobra gloriosa, &c., Lob. Cordyline, &c., Ray. The superb Yucca. Yucca a fewildes entières, Fr. Prächtiger Yukka, Ger.  Variety 2 - 2521 Z föliis variegătis Lodd. Cat. 2. (g.) supérba Haw. £ fig. 2391. 2523 The superb Yucca, or Adam's Needle. Y. gloridsa And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifölia L. £ South America fig. 2400, 2401. 2527 Foucroya longw'va Karw. Mexico fig. 2400, 2401. 2527 Foucroya longw'va Karw. Mexico fig. 2400, 2401. 2527 F. gigantèa Vent. S. America 2527 Littæ'a gemmiflòra Brig. Peru Agàve americàna L. S. America 2529 The American, Aloe. Phórmium tènax L. N. Zealand 2529 The dwarf Fan Palm, or Palmetto. Phornium tènax L. Palmiste Eventail, Fr. Zwergapame, Ger. C. serrulàta Willd. £ Georgia 2532 C. hýstrix Ph. £ Georgia 2532 C. palmétto Willd. Carolina 2532 C. palmétto Willd. Carolina 2532 The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. Y. gloridsa And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifölia L. £ South America fig. 2392, 2393, 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. Y. gloridsa And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifölia L. £ South America fig. 2400, 2401. 2527 Foucroya longw'va Karw. Mexico fig. 2400, 2401. 2527 Littæ'a gemmiflòra Brig. F. gigantèa Vent. S. America 2527 Littæ'a gemmiflòra Brig. Chamerican, Aloe. Phórmium tènax L. V. Zealand 2529 The dwarf Fan Palm, or Palmetto. Phornium tènax L. Ye condition of the Pritish Arboritas. Palmiste Eventail, Fr. Zwergapame, Ger. C. serrulàta Willd. £ Georgia 2532 C. palmétt		Butcher's Broom. R. angustifolius, &c., Tourn.	
dente, Banh., Ray. Uvulària Brunt. Fragon à Fotiole, Fr. Zungen Mäusedorn, Ger.  4. racemòsus L. \( \mu\) Portugal fig. 2388, 2389. 2520 The branchy Ruscus, or Alexandrian Lauret. R. angustifolius, fractu súmmis rámulis, fregon à Grappes, Fr. Fragon à Grappes, Fr. Fragon à Grappes, Fr. Trauben Mäusedorn, Ger.  R. andrógynus L. \( \mu\) Canary Isles  - 2520  HI. YU'CCA L. \( \mu\) and and societ. Y. foliis Alvoes Bauh. Y. canadèna Ald. Hort. Y. canadèna Ald. Hort. Y. foliis Alvoes Bauh. Y. canadèna Ald. Hort. Y. foliis Alvoes Bauh. Y. canadènia Bon. Jard. Yucca a Feulles entières, Fr. Prüchtiger Yukka, Ger.  Variety \( \mu\) - 2521 2 foliis variegàtis Lodd. Cat.  2. (g.) supérba Haw. \( \mu\) fig. 2391. 2523 The superb Yucca, or Adam's Needle. Y. gloriòsa And. Bot. Rep.  3. alöifolia L. \( \mu\) South America fig. 2392, 2393. 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. Y. gloriòsa And. Bot. Rep.  3. alöifolia L. \( \mu\) South America fig. 2392, 2393. 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. Y. gloriòsa And. Bot. Rep.  3. alöifolia L. \( \mu\) South America fig. 2392, 2393. 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. Y. gloriòsa And. Bot. Rep.  3. alöifolia L. \( \mu\) South America fig. 2392, 2393. 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. Y. gloriòsa And. Bot. Rep.  3. alöifolia L. \( \mu\) South America fig. 2392, 2393. 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. Y. gloriòsa And. Bot. Rep.  3. alöifolia L. \( \mu\) South America fig. 2403. 2530 The American Alde vent. S. America 2529 The American Aloe. Phórmium tènax L. N. Zealand Yen American Aloe. Phórmium tènax L. N. Zealand Y. The New Zealand Flax. Chamèn rops hùmilis L. \( \mu\) Seorge Servolus. Y. foliis Alminis Cav. Y. foliis Alminis Cav. Y. foliis Alminis Cav.		riypogiossum Lob.	
A racemòsus L. 1 Portugal fig. 2388, 2389. 2520 The branchy Ruseus, or Mexandrian Laurel. R. angustifòlius, fractu súmmis rámulis, ge., Tourn. Fragon à Grappes, Fr. Trauben Mäusedorn, Ger.  R. andrógynus L. 2 Canary Isles - 2520  III. YU'CCA L. 1 2516. 2521 The Yucca, or Adam's Needle.  1. gloriòsa L. 2 Virginia, &c. f.2390. 2521 The glorious Yucca, or Adam's Needle. Y. foliis A'loes Bauh. Y. canadèna Ald. Hort. Y. ladica, &c., Barr. Rar. Yúcca permàna Ger., &c. Y. rabea gloriòsa, &c., Lob. Cordyline, &c., Ray. The superb Yucca. Yucca a Fælles entières, Fr. Prächtiger Yukka, Ger.  Variety 2 - 2521 2 fòliis variegàtis Lodd. Cat. 2. (g.) supérba Haw. 1 fig. 2391. 2523 The superba Haw. 2 fig. 2391. 2523 The superb Yucca, or Adam's Needle. Y. gloriòsa And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifòlia L. 2 South America fig. 2392, 2393. 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. Y. gloriòsa The superb Yucca, or Adam's Needle. Y. gloriòsa And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifòlia L. 2 South America fig. 2392, 2393. 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. Y. gloriòsa And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifòlia L. 3 South America fig. 2392, 2393. 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. Y. gloriòsa And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifòlia L. 3 South America fig. 2392, 2393. 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. Y. gloriòsa And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifòlia L. 3 South America fig. 2392, 2393. 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. Y. gloriòsa And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifòlia L. 3 South America fig. 2392, 2393. 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. Y. gloriòsa And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifòlia L. 3 South America fig. 2403. 2520 The Superb Yucca. Y. gloriòsa And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifòlia L. 4 South America fig. 2402. 2522 The wew Zealand Flax. Chamæ'ropa hùmilis L. 3 Seuropa Palmetto Walt. The Cabbage Trec, Amer. Y. gloriòsa And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifòlia L. 4 South America fig. 2402. 2520 The Mewer Zealand Flax. Y. The American, Aloe. Y. La deservini de Rev. Y. Gloriòsa And. Hort. Y. Gloriòsa And. Hort. Y. Gloriòsa And. Cot. Y. Agàve americàna L. Y. Agàve americàna L. Y		dente, Bauh., Ray.	
4. racemòsus L. # Portugal fig. 2388, 2389. 2520 The branchy Ruscus, or Alexandrian Laurel. R. angustifolius, friedu súmmis rámulis, &c., Tourn. Fragon à Grappes, Fr. Trauben Müusedorn, Ger.  R. andrógynus L. # Canary Isles - 2520 HI. YU'CCA L. # # 2516. 2521 The Yucca, or Adam's Needle. 1. gloriòsa L. # Virginia, &c. f. 2390. 2521 The glorious Yucca, or Adam's Needle. Y. foltis A'loes Bauh. Y. canadèna Ald. Hort. Y. fudica, &c., Barr. Rar. Yúcca permàna Ger., &c. Y. noba gloriòsa, &c., Lob. Cordyline, &c., Ray. The superb Yucca. Yucca a Feulles entières, Fr. Prächtiger Yukka, Ger.  Variety # - 2521 2 föliis variegàtis Lodd. Cat. 2. (g.) supérba Haw. # fig. 2391. 2523 The superb Yucca, or Adam's Needle. Y. gloriòsa And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifòlia L. # South America fig. 2392, 2393. 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca of fadam's Needle.  The American, Aloe. Phormium tènax L. N. Zealand 2529 The New Zealand Flax. Chamæ rops hùmilis L. # S. Europe fig. 2403. 2530 The dwarf Fan Palm, or Palmetto. Phornius hòmitis Cav. Phornic hòmitis Cav.		Fragon à Foliole, Fr.	deserving a place in the British
Fourroy's longs va Karw. Mexico fig. 2388, 2389. 2520 The branchy Ruscus, or Alexandrian Laurel. R. angustifolius, fractus sümmis rämulis, §c., Tourn. Fragon a Grappes, Fr. Trauben Müusedorn, Ger.  R. androgynus L. §.  Canary Isles - 2520  III. YU'CCA L.  Serio, Canary Isles - 2520  III. YU'CCA L.  Serio, Canary Isles - 2521 The Yucca, or Adam's Needle.  1. gloriòsa L.  Virginia, &c. f.2390. 2521 The glorious Yucca, or Adam's Needle. Y. foltis A'loes Bauh. Y. canadèna Ald. Hort. Y. canadèna Ald. Hort. Y. tanica, &c., Barr. Rar. Yucca a Faulles entières, Fr. Prachtiger Yukka, Ger.  Variety  Yucca a Feulles entières, Fr. Prächtiger Yukka, Ger.  Variety  Y. gloriòsa And. Bot. Rep.  3. alöifòlia L.  South America fig. 2392, 2393, 2523, The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle.  R. angustifolius, fráctus sümmis rámulis, §c., Canaris Needle. Y. gioriòsa And. Bot. Rep.  South America fig. 2400, 2401. 2527 Fr. gigantèa Veni. S. America 2527 Littæ a gemmiflòra Brig. Peru Agève gemmiflòra Ker. Fig. 2402. 2522 Littæ a gemmiflòra Ker. Fig. 2402. 2522 Littæ a gemmiflòra Ker. Fig. 2402. 2522 The American, Aloe. Phórmium tènax L. N. Zealand 2529 The New Zealand Flax. Chamæ rops hùmilis L.  S. Europe fig. 2403. 2520  The American, Aloe. Phórmium tènax L. N. Zealand 2529 The dwarf Fan Palm, or Palmetto. Phornic himitis Cav. Phorn	А		Arboretum 2527
The branchy Ruseus, or Alexandrian Laurel. R. angustifolius, fractu summis ramulis, ge., Fourn. Fragon a Grappes, Fr. Tranden Musedorn, Ger.  R. andrógynus L. L. Canary Isles - 2520  HI. YU'CCA L. L. L. 2516. 2521 The Yucca, or Adam's Needle. 1. gloriòsa L. Virginia, &c. f. 2390. 2521 The glorious Yucca, or Adam's Needle. Y. foliis A'toes Bauh. Y. canadena Ald. Hort. Y. indica, &c., Barr. Rar. Yucca pernana Ger., &c. Y. nova gloriòsa, &c., Lob. Cordyline, &c., Ray. The superb Yucca. Yucca nain Bon. Jard. Yucca de Faulles entières, Fr. Prachtiger Yukka, Ger.  Variety L. 2521  2 fòllis variegàtis Lodd. Cat. Y. gloriòsa And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifòlia L. L. South America fig. 2392, 2393, 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle. Y. gloriòsa Port. Yucca of Adam's Needle. Y. gloriòsa Port. Y. glori	T.		Foucroya longæ'va Karw. Mexico
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R. andrógynus L. L. Canary Isles  - 2520  HH. YU'CCA L. E - 2516. 2521 The Yucca, or Adam's Needle.  1. gloriòsa L. Virginia, &c. f. 2390. 2521 The glorious Yucca, or Adam's Needle. Y. foltis A'toes Bauh. Y. canadèna Ald. Hort. Y. indica, &c., Barr. Rar. Yicca permàna Ger., &c. Y. nova gloriòsa, &c., Lob. Cordyline, &c., Ray. The superb Yucca. Yucca nain Bon. Jard. Yucca de Feuilles entières, Fr. Prächtiger Yulka, Ger.  Variety 2521 2 fòllis variegàtis Lodd. Cat. 2. (g.) supérba Haw. £ fig. 2391. 2523 The superb Yucca, or Adam's Needle. Y. gloriòsa And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifòlia L. £ South America fig. 2402. 2522  Agàve gamnifibra Ker. Florapartea júncea Haw. Agàve americàna L. S. America 2529 The American, Aloe. Phormium tènax L. N. Zealand 2529 The New Zealand Flax. Chamæ rops hùmilis L. £ S. Europe fig. 2403. 2530 The dwarf Fan Palm, or Palmetto. Phornitis Bauh. Palmiste Eventail, Fr. Zwergpalme, Ger. C. serrulata Willd. £ Georgia 2532 C. hýstrix Ph. £ Georgia 2532 C. hystrix Ph. £ Georgia 2532 C. Palmétto Willd. Carolina 2532 Corypha Palmétto Will. The Cabbage Tree, Amer. Bambùsa nìgra Lodd. Cat. £ India 2532 B. ? arundinàcea £ India 2532 Arindo Dònax Willd. S. Europe and		Trauben Mäusedorn, Ger.	Littæ'a gemmiflòra Brig. Peru
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The glorious Yucca, or Adam's Needle. Y. follis A'loes Bauh. Y. canadena Ald. Hort. Y. indica, Se., Barr. Rar. Yucca permana Ger., &c. Y. nova gloriosa, &c., Lob. Cordyline, &c., Ray. The superb Yucca. Yucca anin Bon. Jard. Yucca ain Bon. Jard. Yucca de Feuilles entières, Fr. Prichtiger Yulkin. Ger.  Variety \$\mathrm{\pmathrm{		THE YUCCA, or Adam's Needle.	The American Aloe.
Y. canadena Ald. Hort. Y. tadica, &c., Barr. Rar. Yûcea permana Ger., &c. Y. nôva gloriôsa, &c., Lob. Cordyline, &c., Ray. The superb Yucea. Yucea nain Bon. Jard. Yucea di Feuilles entières, Fr. Prächtiger Yukka, Ger.  Variety \$\frac{\psi}{2}\$ - 2521 2 fôliis variegàtis Lodd. Cat.  2. (g.) supérba Haw. \$\frac{\psi}{2}\$ fig. 2391. 2523 The superb Yucea, or Adam's Needle. Y. gloriôsa And. Bot. Rep.  3. alöifôlia L. \$\frac{\psi}{2}\$ South America fig. 2392, 2393. 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucea or Adam's Needle.  The Superb Yucea or Adam's Needle. Y. gloriôsa And. Bot. Rep.  3. alöifôlia L. \$\frac{\psi}{2}\$ South America fig. 2392, 2393. 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucea or Adam's Needle.  Ariendo Donox Willd. \$\psi\$ Europe fig. 2403. 2530  The Aloe-leaved Yucea or Adam's Needle.  S. Europe fig. 2403. 2530  The dwarf Fan Palm, or Palmetto. Phownix hàmilis Cav. Phic nin hàmilis Cav	1.	The glorious Yucca, or Adam's Needle.	
The dwarf Fan Palm, or Palmetto.  Y. noba gloriska, &c., Lob. Cordyline, &c., Ray. The superb Yucca. Yucca a Feuilles entières, Fr. Prächtiger Yukka, Ger.  Variety * - 2521 2 fôliis variegàtis Lodd. Cat.  2. (g.) supérba Haw. ‡ fig. 2391. 2523 The superb Yucca, or Adam's Needle. Y. gloriska And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifôlia L. ‡ South America fig. 2392, 2393, 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle.  The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle.  Rep. 2392, 2393, 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle.  The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Needle.  Y. gloriska And. Bot. Rep.  Reple Nair Fan Palm, or Palmetto. Phe'nix hàmilis Cav. Pdima hòmilis Bauh. Palmiste E'ventail, Fr. Zwergpalme, Ger. C. serrulàta Willd. ‡ Georgia 2532 C. hýstrix Ph. ‡ Georgia 2532 C'hystrix Ph. † Georgia 2532 C'hystrix Ph		Y. canadèna Ald. Hort.	Chamærops hùmilis L. # S. Europe
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Prachtiger Yukka, Ger.  Variety # - 2521 2 fòllis variegàtis Lodd. Cat. 2. (g.) supérba Haw. # fig. 2391. 2523 The superb Yucca, or Adam's Necdle. Y. gloridsa And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifòlia L. # South America fig. 2392, 2393. 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Necdle.  The Cabbage Tree, Amer. Bambùsa nìgra Lodd. Cat. # India 2532 B. ? arundinàcea # India - 2532  Arúndo Dònay Willd. # S. Fuyone and		Yucea nain Bon. Jard.	Palmiste E'ventail, Fr.
Variety * - 2521 2 fôliis variegàtis Lodd. Cat. 2. (g.) supérba Haw. ‡ fig. 2391. 2523 The superb Yucca, or Adam's Necde. Y. gloriòsa And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifôlia L. ‡ South America fig. 2392, 2393. 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Necde. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Necde.  The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Necde.  Ariendo Dònay Willd. The S. Furono and		Yucca â Feuilles entières, Fr. Prächtiger Yukka, Ger.	and the second of the second o
2 fòliis variegàtis Lodd. Cat. 2. (g.) supérba Haw. ‡ fig. 2391. 2523 The superb Yucca, or Adam's Necdle. Y. gloriòsa And. Bot. Rep. 3. alöifòlia L. ‡ South America fig. 2392, 2393. 2523. The Aloe-leaved Yucca or Adam's Necdle. The Cabbage Tree, Amer.  Bambùsa nìgra Lodd. Cat. ‡ India 2532 B. ? arundinàcea ‡ India - 2532  Arindo Dònay Willd. The S. Furono and			
2. (g.) supérba Haw. £ fig. 2391. 2523 The superb Yucca, or Adam's Necdle. Y. gloriósa And. Bot. Rep.  3. alöifòlia L. £ South America fig. 2392, 2393. 2523. The Aloc-leaved Yucca, or Adam's Necdle.  The Cabbage Tree, Amer.  Bambùsa nìgra Lodd. Cat. £ India 2532 B. ? arundinàcea £ India - 2532  Arivalo, Dànay Willd. E. S. Europe, and			
3. alöifòlia L. ± South America fig. 2392, 2393. 2523.  The Aloe-leaved Yuca, or Adam's Noether discounting the Doney Willd # S. Europe and	2.	(g.) supérba Haw. ‡ fig. 2391. 2523 The superb Yucca, or Adam's Needle.	Chrypha Palmétto Wall. The Cabbage Tree, Amer.
fig. 2392, 2393. 2523. B. ? arundinacea I India - 2532 The Aloc-leaved Yucca or Adam's Noelle.  Arundo Dòney Willd & S. Fureno and	Q	34.03.44	Bambusa nigra Lodd, Cat. # India 2532
The Aloc-leaved Yucca, or Adam's Needle, Aringle Dancy Willd we S Furance and	ο.		B. ? arundinàcea ± India - 2532
		The Aloe-leaved Yucca, or Adam's Needle. Y. arboréseens, &c., Dill. A'loe Yuccæ fölüs, cauléseens, Pluk.	Arímdo Dònax Willd. S. Europe and Mount Ætna 2532

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# SUPPLEMENT,

## CONSISTING OF ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

The Species or Varieties not included in the body of the work, but here added, have the sign of addition prefixed, thus +. Those in which the name has been altered have the mark || prefixed.

Part I. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY	r. &c.		_	1'age 2533
Part II. OF THE SCIENCE OF THE		DV OF TREES	_	2534
Tall II. Of the common of the	2 010	DI OI INGIIS		200
Part III. THE ARBORETUM	ет Б	RUTICETUM BRITANNICUM.	-	2534
C1 1'1 -	Page	Additional Species of Bérberis.	**	2537
Clematideæ	2534	B. Coriària Wall.		
Clématis triternàta Dec	2534	B. buxifòlia		
+ C. nepalénsis Dec. A Mounts	0.01	Mahònia Nutt	-	2537
Choor, Urukta, &c The Nepal Clematis.	2534	M. fasciculàris Dec	-	2537
Č. montàna D. Don.		M. rèpens G. Don -	-	2537
C. montàna var. Ham. MS.	2535	§ Nandinæ.	-	2537
+ C. Hendersonii Hort. 'L' Hybrid C. flórida	2535	+ Nandina doméstica Humb.		
+ C. f. 3 Siebóldti D. Don. I	2000	€ ☐ China fig. 241	0.	2537
Japan	2535			
C. Sichöldti Paxt.		Cruciàceæ.	_	2538
+ *13. C. cærûlea Lind. A Japan				
fig. 2407.	2535	Cheiránthus Cheiri fruticulòsus	-	2538
The blue, or violet, flowered Clemat		Ibèris sempervirens -	-	2538
C. azùrea grandiflòra Sieb. C. grandiflòra Hort.				
C. Viticélla L	2535	Cistàceæ Lindl	•	2538
C. V. 5 baccàta	2535	Cístus latifòlius -		2538
C. campaniflòra Brot	2535	Heliánthemum umbellátum	-	2538
C. balcárica Rieh. fig. 2408.	2535	Trendictional university	_	شوفوار
C. montana	2535	Polygalàceæ		0500
D =! \ \ = =		1 biggittiette.		2538
Pæoniàceæ	2535	Polýgala Chamæbúxus L.	_	2538
Magnoliàceæ	2536			
· ·		Malvàceæ.	-	2538
Magnòlia grandiflòra	2536	7771		
M. glaúca	2536 2536	Hibiscus syriacus -	-	2538
M. tripétala M. purpùrea	2536	+ Málva Munroàna D. Don 🛥 Columbia fig. 241	1	0500
Liriodéndron Tulipífera	2536	Columbia fig. 241	1.	2008
introdendron runimera	2000			
Anonàceæ	2536	Tiliàceæ		2538
Asimina Adans	2536	Tília		2538
	2000	T. europæ'a	_	2538
Berberàceæ	2536	Gréwia occidentàlis fig. 241	.)	
Bérberis vulgàris fig. 2409.	2536	16.21	~ .	~010
B. empetrifòlia Lam.	2537	Ternströmiàcea.		2540
B. floribúnda	2537			
B. Lýcium angustifòlium Royle.		Gordònia	-	2540
B. asiática Roxb	2537	Caméllia reticulàta fig. 241	3.	2540
B. dealbata Lindl	2537	Aurantiàceæ		2540
		22100 000000000000000000000000000000000		~UI()

Hypericàceæ	Page 2541	Celastràcea	Page 254
Hypéricum canariénse L. fig. 241			
H. chinénse L.	- 2541	Euónymus europæ'us E. sarmentòsus	254s 254s
? H. nepalénse Hort. H. Kalmiànum Lam	- 2541	E. garciniæfòlius	254.
II. foliòsum Ait.		E. grandiflorus	2543
H. prolificum L. fig. 241. H. ægyptiacum L. fig. 241		+ E. caucásicus Lodd. Cat. ♣ fig. 2423.	254.
+ H. nepalénse Hort	2541	? E. nana Bieb.	
Accràceæ	2541	E. japónicus fig. 2425. Celástrus scándens -	2543
		+ C. nepalénsis ≇	2543
A'cer oblóngum Wall. fig. 2417, 241  A. Pseùdo-Plátanus	2542	+ C. pyracanthifòlia & -	2545
A. campéstre	2542	Nemopanthes canadénsis fig. 2424.	2540
+ var. 5 lævigàtum. *		Aquifoliàceæ	2545
The smooth-leaved Field Maple.  + A. c. 6 nanum Hort. & -	2542		
The dwarf Field Maple.  Doubtful Species of A'cer -	2543	I'lex Aquifòlium - 2545, + I. A. 24 frúctu nìgro Hort. • -	2546
Anticipated Species of A'cer.	2343	The black-fruited common Holly.	
A. ibéricum	2543	I. baleárica fig. 2426.   + I. magellánica Lodd, Cat. • -	2540
1. lævigàtum	2543	Prinos decidnus	2546
A. villòsum	2543	P. verticillàtus	2540
+ Negúndo f. 3 violàceum Booth *	2543	P. glàber       fig. 2428.         P. coriàceus       fig. 2427.	
Æsculàceæ	2543	1. contacto	2010
Æ'sculus	2543	Rhamnàceæ	2546
E. Hippocástanum + E. H. 4 fòliis argénteis 🕆 -	2543 2543	Zízyphus sinénsis	2546
Æ. (H.) ohioénsis	2543	Z. Jùjuba fig. 2429.	
Æ. (H.) rnbicínda	2543	+ Paliurus virgatus D. Don.	
Æ. (H.) Lyònii Pàvia hýbrida	2543 2543	fig. 2430.	2547
P. macrostàchya	2543	Rhámnus	2547
Other Varieties of Pàvia -	2543	R. hýbridus	2547
Vitàccæ	2544	R. E. angustíssimum	2547 $2647$
Ampelópsis hirsùta	2544	R. persicifòlius Bert	2547
Rutàceæ	2544	+ R. glandulòsus Hort. № - Ceanòthus azireus	2547 2547
Rùta gravèolens	2544	C. intermèdius	2547
Half-hardy Species of Rûta -	2554	+ C. collinus Dong fig. 2431.	2547
App. I. Half-hardy Species of Rut	tùceæ.	The Hill-side Ceanothus. Collètia hórrida Willd. fig. 2432e.	2548
+ Corræ'a álba Sm. ■ ☐ fig. 2419	. 2544	+ C. ulícina Gil.   fig. 2432a.	2548
C. cotinifòlia Sal.  + C. a. 2 rotundifòlia Dec. ■ □ -	2554	Retanılla E'phedra Bron. fig. 2432b. Pomadérris	2548 2548
C. rùfa Vent.			~JTO
+ Cròwea salígna Sm. ■ □ fig. 2420 + Borònia serrulàta Sm. ■ □	0. 2544	Anacardiàceæ	2548
fig. 2421, 2422	. 2544		2548
	[		2548
Xanthoxylàceæ.	2544	W-1 4 4 8	2548 $2548$
Ptèlea trifoliàta	2544	II It, suaveolens Ait.	
Coriàceæ	2545	Myrica trifoliàta Hort.   Toxicodendron crenàtum Mill.	2510
Coriària myrtifòlia	2545	Laúrus caústica Mol.	2548
. microphýlla	2545	Duvaúa ovàta fig. 2433,	2549
		1 &	

	Page 1		1'age
	2549	+ K. ovata Sims L _ fig. 2444.	2554
	2549	+ K. monophýlla, K. inophýlla, K.	
	2549	Comptoniàna, K. prostràta,	
+ Baptísia tinctòria R. Br. 44	JTO	K. bracteata, and K. sericea	2554
fig. 2434. 2	2549		0554
+ Anagyris fœ'tida L. i _ fig.2435.2		Sect. V. Cassie'r.	2554
+ A. f. 2 glanca Dec. 4 2	2549	Half-hardy Species.	0551
+ A. latifolia Willd 2	2549	Poinciàna pulchérrina	2554
Brachysèma latifòlium 2	2549	Other Half-hardy Leguminosæ.	
Sect. II. Lo`tele 9	2549	Acàcia Cavènia	2554
U'lex europæ'a S	2549	A. Julibrissin	2554
Spártium júnceum, + 3 odoratíssi-		Rosàceæ	2554
mum D. Don. • fig. 2436. 2	2550		
+ S. acutifòlium Lindl. = 2	2550	Sect. I. Amygda`leæ	2554
	2550	Amýgdalus nàna	2554
	2550	A. n. 3 campéstris	2554
	2550	A. n. 4 incàna	2554
	2550   2550	A. n. 5 sibírica	2554
G. scaridsa Viv.	2000	P. vulgàris 6 compréssa	255 <del>4</del> 255 <del>4</del>
G. scaridsa Viv.    G. januénsis Viv.    G. genuénsis Pers.		Armeniaca	2554
G. sagittàlis	2550	A. pedunculàta Hort	2554
G. procumbens	2550	Primus	2554
G. canariénsis fig. 2437.	2551	P. doméstica myrobálana	2555
+ G. spléndens Webbet Berth.	2551	P. cándicans	2555
+ G. stenopétala Webb et Berth ≢		Cérasus	2555
	2551	C. sylvéstris	2555
v	2551	C. chicasa	2555
	2551   2551	C. pubéscens	2555
	2551	C. Pàdus 4 bracteòsa	2555 2555
+ C. æólicus Guss. • fig. 2438.		C. lusitánica	2555
	2551	C. l. 2 Hira - fig. 2445.	
	2552	Pàdus racemòsus	2555
	2552	Sect. II. Spiræe'æ	2555
	2552	77 / 1	
	2552	Kérria fig. 2446. Spiræ'a chamædrifòlia mèdia f. 2449.	
	2552	S. ulmifòlia phyllántha fig. 2448.	2556
	2552	S. ulmifòlia phyllántha fig. 2448. S. cratægifòlia - fig. 2450.	2556
Colùtea arboréscens fig. 2440.	9559	S. betulæfòlia - fig. 2447.	2556
Half-hardy Litea.	~00~	S. alpina	2556
Bossiæ'a rùfa - fig. 2441.	2552	S.a. latifòlia	2556
	2552	S. thalictroides	2556
Sect. III. HEDYSA'REÆ	2552	S. hypericifòlia var. flàva -	
Half-hardy Hedysàreæ.		S. ceanothifòlia fig. 2452. S. hypericifòlia Besseriàna fig. 2451.	
Desmòdium polycárpum Dec.		S. salicifòlia alpéstris fig. 2453.	
fig. 2442.	9559	+ S. nûtans	2556
Hedýsarum polycárpum Poir.		+ S. taúrica	2557
→ D. nùtans Wall. 🚁 🗆 fig. 2443.	2553	Sect. III. Potenti'lle.e	2557
Sect. IV. Phaseo'leæ	2553		
Wistària chinénsis	2553	Rúbus	2557
Half-hardy Phaseòleæ.		R. idæ'us	2557
+ Kennèdya rubicunda Vent. L	2553	Potentilla fruticòsa	2557
Glýcine rubicúnda Curt. Carlma rubicúnda Mœnch.		P. f. 2 dahûrica	2557

	r age		
P. f. 3 tenuíloba	2557	XIII.* STRANVÆ'SIA Lindl.	2563
P. floribúnda	2557	The Stranvæsia.	
+ X.* Cowa'nia D. Don.	2557	1. S. glaucéscens Lindl. ?	0 = 0
The Cowania.	0110	fig. 562, 563. in p. 845.	2563
+ 1. C. plicata D. Don n fig. 2455. The plaited-leaved Cowania.	2557	Crutæ gus glaúca Wall. Cotoneáster (v.) laxiflòra	256
Sect. IV. Ro'se.e.		+ C. (v.) l. 2 unistòra Fisch. 42 -	256
A	2558	C. nummulària	256
Ròsa	2558	11 C. ellíptica Hort.	200
Ròsa microphýlla	2558	C. ellíptica Hort.    Eriobotrya ellíptica Lindl.    Méspilus Culle Hort.	
+R. m. álba $-$	2558	+ C. læ'vis Lodd.	256-
R. alpina	2558	Pŷrus comminis	256
+ R. a. 15 speciòsa ♣ R. Sabìni	2558	P. variolòsa	256-
+ R. S. grácilis & -	2559	P. Michaúxii	256-
R. Doniàna	2559 2559	P. (Màlus) prunifòlia	256-
+ R. D. hórrida & -	2559	P. (M.) dioíca	256
R. Wilsoni Borr.	2559	P. (c.) angustifòlia	2563
R. damascèna	2559	+ P. Schótti Led. *	2563
+ R. d. subálba   fig. 2456.	2559	+ P. stipulàcea Hort. ¾	2563
R. centifòlia	2559	P. A'ria angustifòlia	2566
+ R. c. muscòsa cristàta Hook.	2559	P. A. longifòlia Hort	2560
R. pompônia	2559	P. A. edùlis Hort.	2566
R. gállica - fig. 2457.	2559	Cratæ'gus græ'ca Hort.	0500
R. álba - fig. 2458.		P. rivulàris	2566
R. lùtea	2559	P. americana	2568
+ R. l. 4 flòre plèno   -	2559	P. Sórbus	2560
+ R. l. 5 Hóggii &	2560	P. spùria	2560
R. rubiginòsa	2560	P. (arbutifòlia) melanocárpa -	2560
+ R. Lyònü &	2560	Méspilus capitàta Lodd.	2000
R. canina - fig. 2459.	2560	Méspilus capitàta Lodd.    M. floribunda Lodd.    M. pùbens Lodd.	
R. índica	2560	P. (a.) in. 2 subpubéscens Lindl.	2566
+ R. i. 12 flavéscens Hort. 🕸 -	2560	Il P. m. xanthocárpa Hort.	2000
+ R. i. 13 Blairi D. Don. 🛎 -	2560	P. grandifòlia - fig. 2465.	2560
R. sínica fig. 2460.	2560	P. Chamæméspilus	2560
R. hýstrix Lindl.    R. lævigdta Michx.		Eriobótrya	2566
R. tævigåta Michx.	0500	E. ellíptica	2566
R. macrophýlla Cratæ'gus coccínea	2560	Kagenéckia cratægöides fig. 2466.	2560
	2562	Calycánthus lævigàtus	2560
+ C. c. 5 neapolitàna Hort. *\foata - Méspilus constantinopolitàna Godefroy.	2562	Chimonánthus fràgrans -	2566
Cratæ'gus punctàta	2562	+ C. f. 4 parviflòrus Hort. 😃 -	2566
C. p. 4 brevispina Doug. f. 2462.	2562	Granatàceæ	0500
C. ovalifòlia	2562		2560
C. Douglàsii	2562	Pùnica Granàtum	2560
C. trilobàta	2562		
C. Arònia	2562	Onagràceæ	2566
C. heterophýlla	2562	Fúchsia microphýlla	
C. Oxyacántha	2562	F. excorticàta	2566 $2567$
C. O. 9 purpùrea	2562	+ F. fúlgens Dec. ♣ 🗀 -	
C. prunifòlia	2562	+1. luigens Dec. & .	2567
C. O. 21 strícta	2562	Philadelphàceæ	9500
C. mexicàna	2562		2567
C. Lambertiana Hort.		+ Philadélphus Gordonianus Lindl.	2567
§ xvi. Glaúca.	2625	+ 6. * P. speciòsus Schrad. = -	2567
Synopsis of the Species of Cratægus -	2562	The showy-flowered Philadelphus, or Mock Orange.	
Additional Species of Cratægus.		P. grandiflòrus	2567
+ C. florentina Zucch. #	2563	Dentzia scàbra	2567
Mespilus florentina Bert.	2000	D. Brundnia	2567
+ C. opaca Hook, *	2563	+ D. grandiflòra 4	2567

	Page		Page
Myrtàcea	2567	Cornàceæ	2571
Eucalýptus robústa fig. 2467.		Córnus	2571
E. amygdálina	2567	Cornus	~0.2
+ E. alpina Hort.   ⊥	2567	Loranthàccæ	2571
Leptospérmum lanígerum -	2567	Víscum	2571
L. baccatum	2567	Aúcuba fig. 2479.	
L. flexuòsum	2567		2571
L. grandiflòrum	2567		
L. stellatum	2568	Caprifoliùceæ	2572
+ L. scoparium Forst, o fig. 2468.	2568	Sambûeus	2572
The Broom Tree, or Dog-wood Tree,			2572
The Broom Tree, or Dog-wood Tree, of Van Diemen's Land. New Zealand Tea Plant.		V. lævigàtum	2572
Myrtus communis fig. 2469, 2470.	2568	II V. carolinidnum Hort.	orma
Crassulàceæ	2568		2572 $2572$
	2568	21 - 8 - 11 - 11	$\frac{2572}{2572}$
Sèdum populifòlium fig. 2471.	2000	V. Mullàha Ham.	2014
Reaumuriàceæ.	2569	V. O'pulus	2572
+ Reaumiria hypericoides Willd.			2572
fig. 2472, 2473.	2569		2572
Hypéricum alternifolium Lab.		L. parviflòra fig. 2480, 2481.	
+ R. vermiculàta Linn. = -	2569	I and the second	2572
Cactàceæ	2569	( =	2572
		+ L. hispídula A. fig. 2483.	2572
Opúntia vulgàris fig. 2474.	2569	Caprifolium hispidulum Doug. L. longiflòra fig. 2482.	2579
Grossulàceæ	2569		2572
Ribes	2569	Symphoricárpus racemòsus -	2572
R. lacústre	2569	73. 743	
3 1 1 2 1	2569		2573
R. multiflorum R. prostratum	0 = 00		2573
R. prostratum	2569	+ Luculia gratíssima D. Don 🛎 🗔	
R. resinòsum	2569	fig. 2484.	2573
R. rigens	2570 2570	Cinchòna gratíssima Wall. Mussæ'nda Lucùlia Ham. Luculi Swa, Nepalese.	
R. punctatum	2570	Luculi Swa, Nepalese.	
R. flóridum	2570	Compósitæ	257:
R. (n.) f. 2 grandiflorum Hort.	2010	7	2573
R. inèbrians	2570	Artemísia	2573
R. cèreum	2570	Pyrèthrum	257:
R. viscosíssimum fig. 738.		+ A'nthemis pórrigens Hort.	~010
R. flàvum - fig. 2476.	2570	fig. 2486.	2573
Mr. Gordon's List of the different	0.550	Eriocéphalus africanus fig. 2487.	
species of Ribes.	2570		
Escalloniàceæ	2570	Epacridàceæ	257:
+ Escallònia glandulòsa # 🔟 -	2570	Stenanthèra pinifòlia fig. 2488.	2573
+ E. illinita • _ fig. 2477.	2570	17	
	2570	Ericàceæ	257-
Saxifràgeæ		Erica	257-
Hydrángea	2570	E. Tétralix	257-
Umbellaceæ	2570	E. T. 4 Mackaiana	257-
Buplenrum fruticòsum fig. 2478.	2570	E. Mackaíi	2574
		E. arbòrea	257-
Hederáceæ	2570	E. ciliàris	257
Hédera Hèlix	2570	Calluna vulgàris	257-
Hamamelidàceæ	2570	Directions for the Culture of Cape Heaths	257-
Hamanidis virginies	2570		257

Page		
Cassiope 2574	01	age
Lyònia 2574	Occurrent. 20	578
L. marginàta - fig. 2489. 2574	Ligustrum 25	578
L. mariàna - fig. 2490. 2574	L. spicatum 20	578
L. racemòsa - fig. 2491. 2574	- 25 - 25 - 25	578
A'rbntus U'nedo - 2575	L. Iuciaum 25	579
A. hýbrida 2575		579
A. Andráchne - fig. 2492. 2575		579
+ A. speciòsa • 2575	Philiyrea 25	579
:+ A. nepalénsis • 2575		579
Arctostáphylos U'va-úrsi - 2575	O. capénsis - fig. 2509. 25	79
+ A. U. 2 austriaca Lodd. 2 - 2575	+ Notelæ'a ligústrina Vent.	
Pernéttya mucronàta 2575	fig. 2510. 25	
Gaulthèria Shállon 2575		579
Epigæ'a rèpens 2575		579
+E.r. rubicúnda D. Don 🐈 - 2575	S. Emòdi 25	579
Rhododéndron 2576		579
R. pónticum azaleöides 2576		580
+ R. p. fragrans = - 2576	1 =	580
R. máximum hýbridum fig. 2494. 2576		580
R. Púrshii 2576	The state of the s	580
R. punctàtum fig. 2495. 2576	F. (e.) angustifòlia fig. 2511. 25	580
R. p. 2 màjus 2576	F. lentiscifòlia fig. 2512. 25	580
R. nudiflòrum rùtilans fig. 2496. 2576	F. epíptera 25	580
R. viscòsum Cartònia fig. 2497. 2576	Jasminacea 25	581
R. Rhodòra - fig. 2498. 2576		
Kálmia 2576	Jasminum 25	81
Menzièsia globulàris fig. 2499. 2576	Apocynàceæ 25	581
Azàlea procúmbens fig. 2530. 2576	1 0	
Lèdum 2576		81
Vaecíninm 2576	+ V. acutifòlia Bert. # - 25	581
V. grandiflòrum fig. 2501. 2577	Asclepiadàcem 25	581
V. padifòlium - fig. 2502. 2577	Half-hardy Species of Períploca.	
Oxycóceus 2577	+ Physiánthus álbicans Hort. 1 25	81
Half-hardy Species of Ericacea.	P. undukitus Hort.	101
+Cyrîlla racemòsa N. Du Ham. 1 1	Bignoniàceæ 25	81
fig. 2503, 2577		81
C. raccmiflòra L. C. caroliniàna Michx.		68 L
Andromeda plumata Marsh. L'tea caroliniana L'Hérit.		68 I
1. Cyrilla Swt. 1. raccmiflòra Lam.		101
77	Solanàceæ 25	SI
+ Myrsinàceæ 2578	Grabówskia 25	81
+ Mýrsine africàna L. # Llfig. 2504. 2578	1	81
M. glabra Gærtn.	S. bonariénse 25	82
M. glábra Gærtn. Vilis idæ`a æthiópica Com. Hort. Búxus africàna Pluk.	S. Balbís <i>ii</i> - fig. 2514. 25	82
+ Manglilla Milleriana Pers. # 🔲	S. decúrrens Balb.	
Sideróxylon mite L. fig. 2505. 2578 Mýrsine mitis Spr.	S. decúrrens Balb.    S. brancæfólium Jacq.    S. mauritianum Willd.	7
	11 S. viscosum Dec.	99
Sapotàceæ 2578	S. littoràle <i>Hort</i> 25 L'ycium lanceolàtum f. 2513. 2516. 25	
Bumèlia lycioides fig. 2506. 2578		
B. salicifólia - fig. 2507. 2578		82
Ehon San a	Scrophulariàceæ. ~ 25	82
Ebenàceæ 2578	Half-hardy Species.	
Diospyros 2578	+ Pentstèmon Scouleri Doug. 12.	
D. intermedia, D. digýnia, and D.	fig. 2518. 25	
strícta 2578	+ P. atropurpàrea G. Don. ± - 25	182

	Page		Page
Labiàccæ -	2582	Ulmàceæ	2550
			2580
Thýmus grandiflórus fig. 2515.	2382	U c pana 4	
Prostanthèra lasiánthos fig. 2519.	2583	U'lmus	2587
Verbenàceæ	2583		2587
	2583		2587
Clerodéndron speciosíssimum -		Juglandàceæ	2587
UC. sonamitum Vahl.	2000	Jùolans	2587
Aloýsia citriodòra	2583	Jùglans Càrya álba	2587
		Pterocârya eaucásica	2587
Plumbaginàceæ		1	
Plumbàgo capénsis fig. 2520.	2583	Sulicaceæ	2587
Chenopodiàceæ		Sàlix	2587
		S. babylónica	2588
A'triplex Halimus Kòchia prostràta		S. b. Napoleòna	2588
Kôchia prostràta	2583	S. b. Napoleòna S. nìgra fig. 2527 a. S. lìgústrina fig. 2527 b. S. versícolor fig. 2528.	2588
Polygonàceæ	2583	S. ligústrina fig. 2527 b.	2588
+ Tragopýrum marítimum Doug. **	9582	S. versicolor fig. 2528.	2588
		1 D. COILLEOIGES Mirro. Se no. 2529.	2035
Lauràceæ	2583	+ S. sitchénsis Hort. * - Pópulus P. nìgra and P. fastigiàta	2588
Laúrus nóbilis	2583	Pópulus	2588
234444 410 4104444	2583	P. nigra and P. fastigiàta	2588
		P. álba	2589
Proteaceæ	2584	P. trémula	2589
+ Bánksia latifòlia R. Br. = 🗀		P. fastigiàta	2589
fig. 2522.	2584	P. álba       -         P. trémula       -         P. fastigiàta       -         P. balsamífera       fig. 2530.	2589
		Betulaceæ	2580
Thymelaceæ -		A'lnus	
Dapline Mezèreum	2584	+ A. acuminàta H. et B. *_1f. 2531.	9560
201	2584	+A. castaneæfôlia Mirb. ¥ _1f. 2532.	9500
Elæágnus horténsis orientàlis -		Rétula álba	9500
	2584	B. fruticòsa	2500
E. conférta	2581	Bétula álba       -       -       -         B. fruticòsa       -       -       -         B. papyràcea       -       -       -	2500
			2000
Aristolochiàceæ	2584	Coryláceæ	2590
Euphorbiàceæ	9501	0 /	
		(1) 11:43	2590
Euphórbia spinòsa	2585	O Corris	2590
	2585	+ O C locinisto * Go 0521	2091
+ E. rígida = -	2585	O heterophylla	2001
Búxus sempervirens	2585	(i) Phéllos	2091
Half-hardy Species.		Q Rullida	9501
Plagiánthus divaricàtus fig. 2524.	2585	Q gramintia	2501
+ Cròton rosmarinifòlia Cunn. =		Q hispánica	2501
fig. 2523.		c. mojamica – – –	
+ Adèlia Acidòton = 🔟 fig. 2525.	9585	Q virons	9501
	9585	Q. Cérris + Q. C. laciniàta ‡ fig. 2534. Q. heterophýlla Q. Phéllos - Q. Ballòla Q. gramúntia Q. hispánica Q. vìrens Q. lemispha'rica Bart, Bot, Gard,	2591
~~	9585	Q. virens Q. hemisphæ'rica Bart. Bot. Gard. Q. serràta	$\frac{2591}{2591}$
Urticuceae.	2585 2585	Q. vìrens Q. temispha'rica Bart. Bot. Gard. Q. serrhita Q. glabérrima	2591 2591 2592
Urticuceae.	2585 2585	Q. vìrens Q. lemispha'rica Bart. Bot. Gard. Q. serràta Q. glabérrima Mexican Oaks	2591 2591 2592 2592
Urticuceae.	2585 2585	Q. vìrens Q. temisphæ'rica Bart. Bot. Gard. Q. serràta Q. glabérrima Mexicun Oaks Q. xalapénsis	2591 2591 2592 2592 2592
Urticuceae.	2585 2585	Q. vìrens Q. temisphæ'rica Bart. Bot. Gard. Q. serràta Q. glabérrima Mexican Oaks Q. xalapénsis Fâgus	2591 2591 2592 2592 2592 2593
Urticuceae.	2585 2585	Q. vìrens Q. temisphæ'rica Bart. Bot. Gard. Q. serràta Q. glabérrima Mexican Oaks Q. xalapénsis Fàgus Fàgus Cochinchinénsis Lour.	2591 2591 2592 2592 2592 2593
Urticuceae.	2585 2586 2586 2586 2586 2586 2586 2586	Q. serràta Q. serràta Q. glabérrima Mexican Oaks Q. xalapénsis Fagus Fagus cochinchinénsis Lour. E. autégetien Forst	2591 2592 2592 2592 2593 2593
Urticuceae.	2585 2586 2586 2586 2586 2586 2586 2586	Q. serràta Q. serràta Q. glabérrima Mexican Oaks Q. xalapénsis Fagus Fagus cochinchinénsis Lour. E. autégetien Forst	2591 2592 2592 2592 2593 2593
Urticuceae.	2585 2586 2586 2586 2586 2586 2586 2586	Q. serràta Q. serràta Q. glabérrima Mexican Oaks Q. xalapénsis Fagus Fagus cochinchinénsis Lour. E. autégetien Forst	2591 2592 2592 2592 2593 2593
Urticuceae.	2585 2586 2586 2586 2586 2586 2586 2586	Q. serràta Q. serràta Q. glabérrima Mexican Oaks Q. xalapénsis Fagus Fagus cochinchinénsis Lour. E. autégetien Forst	2591 2592 2592 2592 2593 2593
~~	2585 2586 2586 2586 2586 2586 2586 2586	Q. vìrens Q. temisphe'rica Bart. Bot. Gard. Q. serràta Q. glabérrima Mexican Oaks Q. xalapénsis Fàgus Fàgus cochinchinénsis Lour. F. antárctica Forst. F. betulöides F. sylvática Castànea Carpinus O'strva virgínica fig. 2537.	2591 2592 2592 2592 2593 2593

	gage   P. Pináster	Page 2598		
	1. 1 master	2599		
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	526 P. halepénsis	2599		
Platanåceæ 25	RO7 P. h. marítima	2599		
	P. brutia	2599		
70 1 1	1997   P. variábilis - fig. 2540. 1997   P. Llave <i>àna</i>	2599		
	7. Hayeana	2599 2599		
25	A. excélsa	2599		
	197 Picea vulgàris Link.			
	697 A. e. viminālis P. viminālis Alstræm.	2599		
	Hangetanne, Swedish.	0600		
E'phedra americàna fig. 2539. 25	697   A. e. stricta	2600 2601		
Taxáceæ 25	697 A. cephalónica	2601		
THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	597   Picea	2601		
Phyllócladis trichomanöides - 25	597   P. pectinàta fig. 2542.	2601		
Coníferæ, § Abiétinæ. 25	P. religiòsa fig. 2543.	2602		
Pinus 25	597 Larix europæ'a	2602		
	597 L. americàna Cèdrus Libàni	2603 2603		
Z · parmino	C. Deodàra	2603		
P. p. Mughus 25	598 Araucària excélsa	2603		
P. pumilio Link.	A. Cunninghâmii fig. 2545.	2603		
P. uncinàta 28 P. rotundàta Link.	Dámmara austràlis	2603		
Pinus Larício 25	698 Cupréssus sempervirens	2605 2605		
Z · tradetimen	Juníperus J. hemisphæ'rica Presl	2605		
P. nìgra Link. P. nìgra 25	598 Agàve americàna fig. 2546.			
APPI	ENDIXES.			
APP. I. Form of Return Paper		2609		
		2000		
App. II. List of Trees and Shribs	growing in Italy, with their system-	2510		
atic and popular Italian Names	as and Churchs contails at all by Buitish	2010		
App. III. Priced Catalogues of Tree	es and Shrubs, contributed by British	2617		
and Continental Nurserymen	ther Tree and Shrub Seeds, imported	2011		
I. Catalogue of American and other Tree and Shrub Seeds, imported for Sale by George Charlwood				
II. Catalogue of Forest and Ornamental Trees, American Plants, and				
Flowering Shrubs, sold by		2620		
	, sold by Peter Lawson and Son, Edin-	2626		
IV. Catalogue of Hardy Trees and Shrubs cultivated for Sale in the				
Nursery of the Brothers I		2635		
	en from the Retail Catalogue of James			
Booth and Sons, Hambur	g	2646		
INDEXES.				
Index to Genera, including the Engl	ish Names and scientific Synonymes	2655		
Index to Genera, including the Engl Index to Miscellaneous Subjects		2667		
Index to Persons and Places -		2672		

CONTENTS OF SUPPLEMENT.

cliii

# LIST OF THE PORTRAITS OF TREES

### FORMING VOLS. V. VI. VII. AND VIII.

IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY ARE PLACED IN THESE VOLUMES, WITH THE NAME OF THE PLACE WHERE EACH TREE GREW, AND OF THE ARTIST WHO TOOK THE PORTRAIT.

The number on the left hand merely shows the series; that on the right extremity of the column, in parenthesis, is the number printed on the plate; and the number preceding it refers to that page of the body of the work where the tree is treated of.

### Vol. V.

#### MAGNOLIA'CEÆ.

- 1. Magnòlia grandiflòra p. 261. (1.) Brentford Nursery. Miss Eliza Ronalds.
- 2. M. g. exoniénsis p. 261. (3.) The Chiswick Villa. Miss M. L.
- 3. M. glaúca p. 267. (4.) Mile End Nursery. Mr. R. Varden.
- 4. M. gl. Thompsoniàna p. 267. (5.) Mile End Nursery. R. Varden.
- 5. M. tripétala p. 269. (6.) Mile End Nursery. R. Varden.
- 6. M. macrophýlla p. 271. (7.) The Chiswick Villa. Miss M. L.
- p. 273. (10.) 7. M. acuminàta Messrs. Loddiges, Hackney. R. Varden.
- 8. M. aeuminàta, full-grown tree (9a.) Duke of Northumberland, Syon. G.R. Lewis.
- 9. M. cordàta - - p. 275. (11.)
- Messrs. Loddiges, Hackney. R. Varden. 10. M. auriculàta p. 276. (8.) Messrs. Loddiges, Hackney. R. Varden.
- 11. M. (a.) pyramidàta p. 277. ( Messrs. Loddiges, Hackney. R. Varden. p. 277. (9.)
- 12. M. eonspiena p. 278. (12.) Mile End Nursery. R. Varden.
- 13. Liriodéndron Tulipífera p. 284. (13.) Hort. Soc. Gard. F. Rauch.
- 14. L. Tulipífera, full-grown tree (12a.) Syon House. G. R. Lewis.

### TILIA CEÆ.

- Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L. 15. Tília europæ a
- 16. T. e., full-grown tree (8a.) Studiey Park. H. W. Jukes.
- 17. T. (e.) platyphýlla p. Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L. p. 365. (19.)
- p. 365. (20.) 18. T. (e.) p. minor Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 19. T. (e.) laciniàta p. 366. (21. or 22.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- T. (e.) parvifòlia aúrea p. 366. (25.)
   Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 21. T. (e.) álba (syn. arp. 372. (18.) géntea) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.

- 22. T. americana p. 373. (24. or 25.) (syn.álba) [ Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 23. T. (a.) laxiflòra p Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L. p. 374. (23.)
- T. (a.) pubéscens p. 374. (22. or 27.)
   Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.

#### Acera'ce $x{e}$ .

- 25. Acer tatáricum teer tataricum - p. 406. (26.)
  Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 26. A. spicatum p. 406. (30.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- P. 407. (28.) 27. A. striatum
- 28. A. macrophýllum p. 408. (34.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- P. 408. (35.) 29. A. platanöides
- Hort. Soc. Gard. 30. A. p. laciniàtum
- Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L. 31. A. sacchárinum
- Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L. 32. A. Pseùdo-Plátanus
- Freudo-Platanus p. 414. (33.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 33. A. Pseudo-Plátanus, fullgrown tree Studley Park. II. W. Jukes.
- 34. A. obtusatum (syn. hýp. 420. (38.) bridum) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 35. A. opulifòlium p. 420. (31.) Miss M. L Hort. Soc. Gard.
- 36. *A*. O'palus p. 420. (31a.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 37. A. eriocárpum p. 423. (40.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 38. A. e., full-grown tree (39a.)Bot. Gard., Kew. L. Martin.
- 39. A. rûbrum p. 424. (39.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 40. A. r., full-grown tree Bot. Gard., Kew. L. Martin. (38a.)
- A. monspessulànum p. 427. (27.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- (27a.)42. A. m., full-grown tree Ham House, Essex. H. W. Jukes.

- 43. A. campéstre p. 428. (32.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 44. A. c., full-grown tree, 4to (32a.) Studley Park. H. W. Jukes.
- 45. A. créticum, full-grown tree P.430. (40a.)
  Syon House, Middlesex. G. R. Lewis.
- 46. Negúndo fraxinifôlium p. 460. (41.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 47. N. f. crispum p. 460. (42.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.

#### ÆSCULA'CEÆ.

- 48. Æ'sculus Hippocástanum p.463. (43.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 49. Æ. H., full-grown tree (44.)
  Forty Hill, Enfield. W. J. Nesfield.
- 50. Æ. (H.) rubicúnda (syn. cárnea) - Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L. (46.)
- 51. Pàvia rùbra p. 469. (48.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 52. P. r., full-grown tree Syon House. G. R. Lewis.
- 53. P. r. hùmilis péndula p. 470. (52.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 54. P. flàva p. 471. (50.)

  55. P. f. c. 1.1
- 55. P. f., full-grown tree
  Syon House. G. R. Lewis. (51.)
- 56. P. macrocárpa p. 473. (52.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.

#### SAPINDA'CEÆ.

Kölreutèria paniculàta - p. 475. (53.)
 Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.

#### XANTHOXYLA'CEÆ.

- 58. Xanthóxylum fraxíneum p. 488. (54.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 59. Ptèlea trifoliàta p. 489. (55.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 60. Ailántus glandulòsa p. 490. (56.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 61. A. g., full-grown tree (55a.) Syon House. G. R. Lewis.

#### CELASTRA'CEÆ.

- 62. Euónymus europæ'us p. 496. (57.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 63. E. latifòlius p. 498. (58.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.

#### Aquifolia'ceæ.

- 64. I lex Aquifòlium p. 505. (59.)

  Bayswater. H. Le Jeune.
- 65. I. A., full-grown tree (59a.) Studley Park. H. W. Jukes.
- 66. I. opàca p. 516. (60.)

  Messrs. Loddiges. Miss M. L.
- 67. I. opàca, full-grown tree (59b.) Syon House. G. R. Lewis.

#### RHAMNA'CEÆ.

- 68. Paliùrus aculeàtus p. 527. (61.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 69. P. a., full-grown tree (60b.)
  Syon House. G. R. Lewis.
- 70. Rhámnus cathárticus p. 531. (62.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 71. R. alpinus p. 536. (62c.)
  Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 72. R. Frángula "p. 537. (62a.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 73. R. latifòlius p. 538. (62b.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.

#### HOMALINA'CEÆ.

74. Aristotèlia Mácqui - p. 543. (63.) Fulham Nursery. H. W. Jukes.

#### LEGUMINO'SÆ.

- 75. Sophòra japónica p. 563. (64.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 76. S. j., full-grown tree, 4to Syon House. G. R. Lewis. (63a.)
- 77. S. j. péndula p. 564. (65.)

  Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 78. Virgília litea p. 565. (66.)

  Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.

  79. Cýtisus Labúrnum p. 590. (67.)

  Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 80. C. L. quercifòlium (syn. p. 590. (68.)
- Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.

  81. C. alpinus p. 591. (70.)

  Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 82. C. a. péndulus p. 591. (70a.)

  Messrs. Loddiges. H. Le Jeune.
- 83. Robínia Pseud-Acàcia p. 609. (71.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 84. R. P.-A., full grown tree Kenwood. W. J. Nesfield.
- 85. R. P.-A. umbraulfera p. 610. (71a.)
- Bayswater. H. Le Jeune.

  86. R. P.-A. tortuòsa p. 610. (72.)

  Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 87. R. viscòsa p. 626. (73.)

  Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 88. R. híspida macrophýlla p. 628. (73a.)
  Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 89. Caragàna arboréscens p. 629. (75.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 90. Gledítschia triacánthos p. 650. (76.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 91. G. t., full-grown tree p. 650. (75a.) Syon House. G. R. Lewis.
- 92. G. inérmis Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 93. G. i., full-grown tree (76a.)
  Syon House. G. R. Lewis.
- 94. G. sinénsis (syn. hórrida) p. 654. (78.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 95. G. (s.) japónica p. 654. (80.) Messrs. Loddiges. H. Le Jeune.

s 2

- 96. G. (s.) nàna p. 654. (80. Messrs. Loddiges. H. Le Jeune.
- 97. G. (s.) purpirea p. 654. (78b.) Messrs. Loddiges. II. Le Jeune.
- 98. G. (s.) macracántha p. 654. (78.) Messrs. Loddiges. H. Le Jeune.
- 99. Gymnócladus canadénsis - p. 656. (82a.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.

## p. 654. (80.) | 100. G. c., full-grown tree - Syon House. G. R. Lewis. (82.)

- 101. Cércis Siliquástrum p. 657. (83.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 102. C. S., full-grown tree Syon House. G. R. Lewis. (82b.)
- 103. C. canadénsis p. 659. (83.)

  Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. E.
- 104. Acàcia dealbàta p. 666. (74.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.

#### Vol. VI.

### Rosaceæ.

- 105. Amýgdalus commúnis p. 674. (85.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 106. Pérsica vulgàris p. 680. (86.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 107. Armeniaca vulgaris p. 682. (87.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 108. A. sibírica p. 683. (88.)

  Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- Prùnus spinòsa p. 684. (90.)
   Hort. Soc. Gard. H. W. Jukes.
- 110. P. insitítia p. 687. (91.)
  Hort. Soc. Gard. H. W. Jukes.
- 111. P. doméstica myrobálana -Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 112. Cérasus sylvéstris (syn. durácina) - P. 693. (95.) Hort. Soc. Gard. II. Le Jeune.
- 113. C. s., full-grown tree (95a.) Studley Park. H. W. Jukes.
- 114. C. vulgàris (syn. àvium) p. 693. (94.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 115. C. v. semperflorens p. 701. (96.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 116. C. Mahàleb p. 707. (98.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 117. C. Pàdus p. 709. (99.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 118. C. serótina p. 712. (101.)
  Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 119. C. lusitánica p. 714. (97.) Syon House. H. Le Jeune.
- 120. C. l., full-grown tree (97a.)
  Syon House. H. Le Jeune.
- 121. Cratægus coccínea p. 816. (102.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 122. C. glandulòsa p. 817. (102a.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 123. C. punctata p. 818. (104.) Hort. Soc. Gard. II. Le Jeune.
- 124. C. pyrifôlia p. 819. (105.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 125. C. macracántha p. 819. (105.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 126. C. Crús-gálli p. 820. (103.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss E. Ronalds.
- 27. C. C., full-grown tree (106a.) Fulham Palace. H. Le Jeune.

- 128. C. C. pyracanthæfòlia p. 820. (108.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 129. C. C. salicifòlia p. 820. (108a.)
  Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 130. C. C. ovalifolia p. 821. (108b.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 131. C. C. prunifòlia p. 821. (109.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 132. C. nìgra p. 822. (110.) Hort. Soc. Gard. II. Le Jeune.
- 133. C. purpùrea p. 822. (111.) Hort, Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 134. C. Doúglasi p. 823. (112.)
  Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 135. C. flava p. 823. (113.)
- Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune. 136. C. apiifòlia - p. 824. (115.)
- Messrs. Loddiges. H. Le Jeune.

  137. C. cordata p. 825. (109a.)

  Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 138. C. spathulàta p. 825. (115b.)
  Hort. Soc. Gard. II. Le Jeune.
- 139. C. Azaròlus p. 826. (116.) Messrs. Loddiges. H. Le Jeune.
- Messrs. Loddiges. II. Le Jeune. 140. C. maroccàna - p. 827. (116a.) Hort. Soc. Gard. II. Le Jeune.
- 141. C. Arònia p. 827. (117.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 142. C. orientàlis (syn.) odoratissima) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 143. C. tanacetifòlia p. 828. (117b.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 144. C. t. glàbra p. 828. (117c.)
  Messrs. Loddiges. H. Le Jeune.
- 145. C. t. Lecàna p. 828. (117d.)
  Leyton Nursery. H. Le Jeune.
- 146. C. heterophylla p. 829. (117d.)
  Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 147. C. Oxyacantha p. 829. (118.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 148. C. O., full-grown tree (118.\*) Studley Park. H. W. Jukes.
- 149. C. O. obtusàta p. 830. (117c.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 150. C. O. laciniàta p. 830. (118a.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 151. C. O. criocárpa p. 831. (118b.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.

- 152. C. O. Oliveriàna p. 831. (118c.) | 181. P. torminàlis Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeunc. | 181. Hort. Soc. Gard
- 153. C. O. melanocárpa p. 831. (118d.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- . O. stricta p. 832. (118c.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss E. Ronalds. 154. C. O. strícta
- 155. C. O. regine p. 832. (118f.)

  Messrs. Loddiges. H. Le Jeune.
- 156. C. mexicàna p. 843. (119.) Messrs. Loddiges. H. Le Jeune.
- 157. Photínia serrulàta p. 868. (120.) Syon House, H. Le Jeune.
- 158. Cotoneáster frígida p. 871. (122a.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeunc.
- . affinis p. 871. Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune. p. 871. (122a.) 159. C. affinis
- 160. C. acuminàta p. 872. (122c.) Fulham Nursery. Mlss M. L.
- 161. C. nummulària - p. 872. (122b) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 162. Amelánchier Botry- p. 874. (121.) Hort. Soc. Gard. II. Le Jeune.
- 163. A. Botryap., full-grown tree (121a.) Syon House. G. R. Lewis.
- 164. Méspilus germánica p. 877. (123.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 165. M. Smithii (syn. grandiflòra) p. 878. (124.)
  Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 166. Pýrus commúnis p. 880. (125.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeunc.
- 167. P. c., full-grown tree, 4to (127.) Hamley Cottage. G. R. Lewis,
- 168. P. c. var. glout morceau p.881.(126.) Bayswater. H. Le Jeune.
- r. sinàica p. 889. (130.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune. 169. P. sinàica
- Hort, Soc. Gard. Miss M. L. 170. P. sinénsis -
- P. bollwylleriàna p. 890. (129.)
   Hort. Soc. Gard. H. W. Jukes.
- '. variolòsa p. 891. (131.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. W. Jukes. 172. P. variolòsa -
- '. Malus p. 891. (132.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune. 173. *P. M*alus
- 174. P. M., full-grown tree -(133.)
- Tibberton. G. R. Lewis. 175. P. baccàta - p. 892. (134.)
- Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L. 176. P. (M.) coronària - p. 908. (137.)
- Hort. Soc. Gard. H. W. Jukes. 177. P. (M.) angustifòlia p. 909. (138.)
- Hort. Soc Gard. II. Le Jeune. 178. P. (M.) spectábilis p. 909. (132a.) Hort, Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeunc.
- 179. P. Aria undulàta p. 910. (139a.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. W. Jukes.
- 180. P. vestita p. 912. (139.) Messrs. Loddiges. Miss M. L.

- C. torminalis p. 913. (139.)
  Hort. Soc. Gard. H. W. Jukes.
- 182. P. pinnatífida - p. 915. (137d.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 183. P. aucupària p. 916. (143.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 184. P. americàna p. 920. (142.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. W. Jukes.
- 185. *P. S*órbus p. 921. (145.) Messrs. Loddiges. Miss M. L. 186. P. S. lanuginòsa -
- p. 924. (146.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. W. Jukes. 187. *P.* spùria
- r. spuria p. 924. (143.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. W. Jukes.
- 188. Cydònia vulgàris p. 929. (146.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune. 189. C. sinénsis
- . sinénsis Hort. Soc. Gard. p. 931. (948.)

#### MYRTACEE.

190. Eucalyptus robústa - p. 959. (148.) Stamford Hill. L. Martin.

#### CORNA'CEÆ.

191. Córnus más Hort. Soc. Gard. – p. 1014. (149a.)

#### CAPRIFOLIA'CEÆ.

- 192. Sambûcus nìgra p. 1027. (150.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 193. Vibúrnum prunifòlium p. 1034. (151.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.

#### ERICA'CEÆ

- 194. A'rhutus hýbrida p. 1119. (152.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 195. A. Andráchne p. 1120. (152a.)

  Messrs. Loddiges. H. Le Jeune.

#### HALESIA'CEÆ.

- 196. Halèsia tetráptera p. 1190. (154.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 197. H. t., full-grown tree (153.)Syon House. G. R. Lewis.

#### EBENA'CEÆ.

- 198. Diospýros Lòtus p. 1194. (155a.)
  Bayswater. H. Le Jeune.
- 199. D. L., full-grown tree (155.)Syon House. G. R. Lewis.
- 200. *D.* virginiàna p. 1195. (156a.) Hort. Soc. Gard. *H. Le Jeune*.
- 201. D. v., full-grown tree - (155b.)Syon House. G. R. Lewis.

#### OLEA'CEÆ.

- 202. Fráximus excélsior p. 1214. (157.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 203. F. e., full-grown tree Kensington Gardens. J. Martin. (156b.)
- 204. F. e., full-grown winter (156 c.)tree, 4to Studley Park. H. W. Jukes.
- 205. F. e. péndula -T. e. péndula - p. 1214. (158.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.

- F. parvifòlia p. 1229. (63.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune. 207. F. parvifòlia
- 208. F. lentiscifòlia p. 1231. (166.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 7. americàna p. 1232. (161.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune. 209. F. americana
- 210. F. juglandifòlia, fullp. 1236. (163.) grown tree, 4to Pope's Villa, Twickenham. H. Le Jeunc.
- 206. F. simplicifòlia p. 1228. (159.) 211. F. epíptera (syn.) p. 2137. (162.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
  - 212. F. pannòsa, full-grown tree -Ham House, Essex. L. Martin.
  - 213. O'rnus europæ'a p. 1241. (167a.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
  - 214. O. e., full-grown tree (167.)Syon House. G. R. Lewis.

#### Vol. VII.

#### BIGNONIA'CEÆ.

- 215. Catálpa syringæfòlia p. 1261. (169.) Bayswater. H. Le Jeune.
- 216. C. s., full-grown tree (170.)Syon House. G. R. Lewis.

#### LAURA'CEÆ.

- 217. Laúrus nóbilis p. 1297. (171.) Hort. Soc. Gard. II. Le Jeune.
- 218. L. Sássafras p. 1301. (172a.) Kensington Nursery. Miss M. L.
- 219. L. S., full-grown tree (172.)Syon House. G. R. Lewis.

#### SANTALA CEÆ.

220. Nýssa triflòra, fullp. 1317. (173.) grown tree -Thompson's Villa, Richmond. H. Le Jeune.

#### ELEAGNA'CEE.

- 221. Elæágnus orientàlis p. 1321. (175.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 222. Hippóphae Rham-nöides angustifòlia p.1325.(174a.) Messrs. Loddiges. C. Rauch.

#### URTICA'CEE.

- 223. Môrus nìgra p. 1243. (182.) Mcssrs. Loddiges. H. Le Jeune.
- (182a.)224. M. n., full-grown tree Battersea. H. W. Jukes.
- p. 1348. (181.) 225. M. álba Hort, Soc. Gard. II. Le Jeune.
- 226. M. a., full-grown tree, 4to (181a.)Syon House. H. Le Jeune.
- 227. M. rùbra (syn.) p. 1359. (183.) pennsylvánica) p. 1359. (183.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 228. Broussonètia papy- } p. 1361. (180.) Kew Botanic Gardens. H. L. Jeune.
- 229. Ficus Cárica p. 1365. (178.) Mile End Nursery. H. W. Jukes.

#### ULMA'CEÆ.

- 230. U'lmus campéstris p. 1374. (185.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 231. U. c., full-grown tree -(184.)Kensington Gardens. J. Martin.

- 232. *U.* c. strícta, full-grown tree p. 1375. (184a.) Muswell Hill. Miss M. L.
- 233. U. c. viminàlis p. 1376. (185a.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. W. Jukes.
- 234. U. planifòlia p. 1377. (191b.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. W. Jukes.
- 235. *U*. (c.) suberòsa p. 1395. (186.) Hort. Soc. Gard. *H. W. Jukes*.
- 236. *U.* màjor - p. 1396. (188.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 237. U. m., full-grown tree -(187.)Studley Park. H. W. Jukes.
- 238. *U.* effùsa p. 1397. (191.) Hort. Soc. Gard. *H. W. Jukes*.
- 239. U. e., winter tree -(191a.)Hort. Soc. Gard. II. W. Jukes.
- 240. *U.* montàna màjor, p. 1398. (188 a.)
  Hort. Soc. Gard. *H. W. Jukes*.
- 241. *U*. m. péndula (syn. } p. 1398. (190.) rùbra) Hort. Soc. Gard. C. Rauch.
- T. m. fastigiàta p. 1399. (187a.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune. 242. U. m. fastigiàta
- 243. U. americàna p. 1406. (189.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- p. 1406 (189a.) 244. U. a., incisa -Hort. Soc. Gard. II. Le Jeune.
- 245. Plánera Richárdi p. 1409 (184a.) Hort. Soc. Gard. II. Le Jeune.
- 246. P. R., full-grown tree Syon House. G. R. Lewis. (184.)
- 247. Céltis Tournefórtii p. 1416. (194.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 248. C. occidentàlis p. 1417. (193.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 249. C. o., full-grown tree -(192a.)Syon House. G. R. Lewis.

#### JUGLANDA'CEÆ.

- 250. Jùglans règia p. 1423. (196.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 251. J. r., full-grown tree -(195a.)Chiswick Villa. W. A. Nesfield.
- 252. J. r., full-grown winter tree (196a.) Studley Park. H. W. Jukes.
- 253. J. nìgra p. 1435. (197.) Hort. Soc. Gard. C. Rauch.

- 254. J. n., full-grown tree, 4to (197a.) Syon House. G. R. Lewis.
- 255. J. cinèrea p. 1439. (198.) Hort. Soc. Gard. C. Rauch.
- 256. Carya álba, fullgrown tree -Purser's Cross. L. Martin.
- 257. Pterocàrya caucásica p. 1451 (199.) Hort. Soc. Gard. C. Rauch.

#### SALICA'CEÆ.

- 258. Salix babylónica p. 1507. (207.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. W. Jukes.
- 259. S. b. críspa p. 1514. (208.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. W. Jukes.
- 260. S. frágilis . p. 1516. (205.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 261. S. álba - p. 1522. (209.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 262. S. a., full-grown tree (209a.) Turnham Green. H. W. Jukes.
- 263. S. vitellina p. 1528. (206.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. W. Jukes.
- 264. Pópulus álba p. 1638. (214.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss J. L.
- 265. P. canéscens p. 1639. (215.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss J. L.
- P. trémula p. 1645. (217.)
   Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss J. L.
- 267. P. t. péndula p. 1646. )218.) Messrs. Loddiges. H. Le Jeune.
- 268. P. græ'ca p. 1651. (219.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss J. L.
- 269. P. nìgra p. 1652. (229.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 270. P. n., winter tree - (220.)
  Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 271. P. n., full-grown tree, 4to (221.)
- Lambeth Palace. Miss M. L. 272. P. monilífera p. 1657. (222.)

  Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss J. L.
- 273. P. m., winter tree (222.)

  Bayswater. H. Le Jeune.
- 274. P. m., full-grown tree, 4to. (222a.) Syon House. G. R. Lewis.
- 275. P. fastigiàta (syn.dilatàta) p.1660.(221.or216.)

  Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss J. L.
- 276. P. angulàta p. 1670. (224.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss J. L.
- 277. P. a., full-grown tree (224.) Syon House. G.R. Lewis.
- Syon House. G.R. Lewis.

  278. P. balsamífera p. 1673. (225.)
  Leyton Nursery. H. Le Jeune.
- 279. P. b., full-grown tree (224.) Syon House. H. Le Jeune.
- 280. P. cándicans Hort. Soc. Gard. — p. 1676. (227.)

#### BETULA'CEÆ.

281. A'lnus glutinòsa - p. 1678. (229.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L,

- 282. A. g. laciniàta p. 1678. (239.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. W. Jukes.
- 283. A. g. l., full-grown tree, 4to (231.) Syon Honse. W. A. Nesfield.
- 284. A. cordifòlia p. 1689. (232.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 285. Bétula álba péndula p. 1691. (233.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 286. B. populifòlia p. 1707. (237.)
  Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 287. B. papyràcea p. 1708. (241.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 288. B. nìgra p. 1710. (234.) Hackney Arboretum. II. Le Jeune.
- 289. B., winter tree - (235.) Fulliam Nursery. L. Martin.

#### CORYLA'CEE.

- 290. Quércus pedunculàta p. 1731. (282.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 291. Q. p., full-grown tree (281a.) Kensington Gardens. J. Martin.
- 292. Q. p., winter tree - (282a.) Studley Park. H. W. Jukes.
- 293. Q. p. fastigiàta p. 1731. (282b.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L. 294. Q. sessiliflòra - p. 1736. (281.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 295 Q. s., full-grown tree, 4to (280\*\*)
- Woburn Abbey. W. A. Nesfield.

  296. Q. s., winter tree (281\*)
- Studley Park. H. W. Jukes.

  297. Q. E'sculus p. 1844. (261.)

  Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 298. Q. Cérris p. 1846. (275.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 299. Q. C., full-grown tree, 4to Syon House. G. R. Lewis. (277.)
- 300. Q. C., winter tree, 4to
  Muswell Hill. Miss M. L.

   (276.)
- 301. Q. C. austriaca p. 1848. (279.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 302. Q. C. fulhaménsis (syn. dentàta) p. 1850. (278.)

  Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 303. Q. C. f., full-grown tree (278a.) Fulham Nursery. L. Martin.
- 304. Q. C. f., winter tree, 4to (278b.)
  Fulham Nursery. H. Le Jeune.
- 305. Q. C. Lucombeàna p. 1857. (280.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 306. Q. C. L., winter tree (280a.)
  Fulham Nursery. H. Le Jeune.
- 307. Q. Æ'gilops p. 1861. (266.) Hackney Arboretum. H. Le Jeune.
- 308. Q. Æ., full-grown tree
  Syon House. G. R. Lewis. (267.)
- 309. Q. álba p. 1864. (252.) Hackney Arboretum. H. Le Jeune.

#### Vol. VIII.

- 311. Q. obtusíloba p. 1870. (253.) Hort, Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 312. Q. Prinus palústris p. 1872. (262.) Leyton Nursery. Miss M. L.
- 313. Q. P. montícola p. 1873. (263.) Leyton Nursery. Miss M. L. 314. Q. P. tomentòsa - p. 1876. (262.)
- Leyton Nursery. Miss M. L.
- . rùbra - p. 1877. (269.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L. 316. Q. r., full-grown tree, 4to - (271.)
- Syon House. G. R. Lewis. 317. Q. r., winter tree (270.)
- Fulham Nursery. L. Martin.
- 318. Q. coccínea p. 1879. (273.)
  Purser's Cross. Miss M. L.
- 319. Q. e., full-grown tree -(273a.)Muswell Hill. Miss M. L.
- 320. *Q.* ambígua p. 1881. (272.) Hort. Soc. Gard. *Miss M. L.*
- 321. Q. tinctòria p. 1884. (268.) Hackney Arboretum. II. Le Jeune.
- 322. Q. palústris p. 1887. (274.) Leyton Nursery. H. Le Jeune.
- 323. Q. palústris, full-grown tree (274a.) Syon House. H. Le Jeune.
- 324. Q. Phéllos, 4to p. 1894 (258.) Syon House. G. R. Lewis.
- 325. Q. P. latifòlius p. 1895. (249.) Hackney Arboretum. L. Martin.
- 326. Q. I'lex, full-grown p. 1899. (255.) Syon House. G. R. Lewis.
- 327. Q. I. latifòlia - p. 1899. (255.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 328. Q. I. longifòlia (syn. angustifòlia } p. 1900. (256.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 329. Q. gramúntia, full- } p. 1906. (260.) grown tree - \ Purser's Cross. Miss M. L.
- 330. Q. Sûber, full-grown } p. 1911. (257.)
- Fulham Nursery. L. Martin. 331. Q. S., full-grown tree p. 1911. (258.) Muswell Hill. H. Le Jeune.
- 332. Q. S. dentàta, full-p. 1913. (259.) grown tree - JP. 1 Muswell Hill. H. Le Jeune.
- 333. Q. virens p. 1918. (260.) Chiswick Villa. L. Martin.
- 334. Fàgus sylvática p. 1950. (283.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 335. F. s. cristàta (syn. ) p. 1952. (283a.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 336. F. s. péndula p. 1952. (284.) Kensington Nursery. Miss M. L.

- 310. Q. macrocárpa p. 1869. (254.) 337. F. s. p., full-grown tree (285.)
  Hackney Arboretum. II. Le Jeune. Oundle. M. J. B.
  - 338. Castànea vésca p. 19 Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L. - p. 1983. (286.)
  - 339. C. v., full-grown tree (287.)Muswell Hill. Miss M. L.
  - 340. Cárpinus Bétulus p. 2004. (244.)
    Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
  - 341. C. B., full-grown tree
    Chiswick Villa. L. Martin. (243.)
  - 342. O'strya vulgàris p. 2015. (244a.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
  - 343. O. v., full-grown tree (245.)Bot. Gard. Kew. Miss M. L.
  - 344. O. virgínica p. 2015. (246.) Hort. Soc. Gard. C. Rauch.
  - 345. Córylus Colúrna p. 2029. (247.)
    Mile End Nursery. II. W. Jukes.
  - 346. C. C., full-grown tree Syon House. G. R. Lewis.

#### PLATANA'CEÆ.

- 347. Plátanus orientàlis p. 2033. (288.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 348. *P.* o., winter tree -(287.)Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 349. P. o. acerifòlia p. 2034. (289.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. W. Jukes.
- 350. P. o. a., full-grown tree (289a.) Elmhurst, Finchley. W. A. Nesfield.
- 351. P. o. cuneàta p. 2034. (288.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 352. P. occidentàlis p. 2043. (289a.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. W. Jukes.

#### BALSAMA'CEÆ.

- 353. Liquidámbar Styra- } p. 2049. (291.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 354. L. S., full-grown tree - (290.) Syon House. G. R. Lewis.

#### TAXA'CEÆ.

- 355. Taxus baccata p. 2066. (293.)
  Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 356. T. b., tree at Harlington (393a.) Harlington. Miss M.L.
- 357. T. b., tree at Darley (393b.)Darley. J. E. Bowman.
- 358. T. b. fastigiàta p. 2066. (294.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 359. Salisbùria adiantifòlia. p. 2094. (292a.) Messrs. Loddiges. Miss M. L.
- 360. S. a., full-grown tree
  Mile End Nursery. H. W. Jukes. (292.)

#### Coni'feræ, ◊ Abiétinæ.

- 361. Pinus sylvéstris \* p. 2153. (312a.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 362. P. s., full-grown tree (312.)Pain's Hill. H. Le Jeune.

- 363. P. s., full-grown tree (313.)

  Muswell Hill. W. A. Nesfield.
- 364. P. s. genevénsis p. 2158 (313a.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 365. P. Larício p. 2200. (314.)
  Hort. Soc. Gard. II. Le Jeune.
- 366. P. L., full-grown tree (315.) Kew. H. Le Jeunc.
- 367. Pallasiàna p. 2206. (318.) Hort. Soc. Gard. G. R. Lewis.
- 368. P. Pináster p. 2213. (316.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 369. P. P., full-grown tree (316a.) Hendon. L. Martin.
- 370. P. Pínea p. 2224. (319.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 371. P. halepénsis p. 2231. (321.) Hort, Soc. Gard. G. R. Lewis.
- 372. P.Tæ'da, full-grown p. 2237. (325.)
  tree. - - - p. 2237. (325.)
  Syon House. G. R. Lewis.
- 373. P. rígida p. 2239. (326a.)
  Dropmore. H. Le Jeune.
- 374. P. rígida, full-grown tree (226.)
  Pain's Hill. H. Le Jeune.
- Pain's Hill. H. Le Jeune.

  375. P. serótina p. 2242. (327.)

  Dropmore. H. Le Jeune.
- 376. P. Cémbra p. 2274. (331.) Kew. L. Martin.
- 377. P. Stròbus p. 2280. (329.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jenne.
- 378. A'bies excélsa p. 2293. (338.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 379. A. e., full-grown tree (337.)
  Syon House. H. Le Jeune.
- 380. A. e., full-grown tree (336.) Studley Park. H. W. Jukes.
- 381. A. e. nìgra p. 2294. (338a.) Studley Park. H. W. Jukes.
- 382. A. álba p. 2310. (339.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 383. A. Smithiàna p. 2317. (340.)

  Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 384. A. Doúglasi p. 2319. (333.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
- 385. A. canadénsis p. 2322. (335.) Syon House. H. Le Jenne.
- 386. A. c., full-grown tree (335a.) Whitton Park. H. Le Jeune.
- 387. A. c., full-grown tree (335b.) Studley Park. H. W. Jukes.
- 388. Picea pectinàta p. 2329. (332.) Leyton Nursery. H. Le Jeune.

- (313.) 389. P. p., full-grown tree syon House. H. Le Jeune. (332a.)
  - 390. P. p., full-grown tree (332b.)
    Roseneath. Copied from Strutt.
  - 391. P. balsamea p. 2339. (334.)
    Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
  - 392. Làrix europæ'a p. 2350. (344.)

    Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
  - 393. L. e., large tree - (344a.)
  - 394. L. microcárpa americàna Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
  - 395. L. a., full-grown tree
    Syon House. H. Le Jeune. (346.)
  - 396. Cèdrus Libàni p. 2402. (348.) Hort. Soc. Gard. H. Le Jeune.
  - 397. C. L., full-grown tree, 4to (349.) Syon, House. G. R. Lewis.
  - 398. C. L., full-grown tree
    Kenwood. G. R. Lewis.
  - 399. C. L., full-grown tree
    Foxley Hall. G. R. Lewis. (351.)
  - 400. C. L., glaúca, full-grown tree (352.)
    Thompson's Villa. H. Le Jeune.

#### CUPRE'SSINÆ.

- 401. Thùja occidentàlis p. 2454. (302.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 402. T. orientàlis strícta p. 2459. (303.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 403. Cupréssus sempervirens -Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 404. C. s. horizontàlis p. 2464. (307.)

  Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 405. C. lusitánica p. 2477. (308.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 406. Taxòdium dístichum p.2481. (295a.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 407. T. d., full-grown tree (295.) Syon House. G. R. Lewis.
- 408. Juniperus phænicea p. 2501. (301.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 409. J. p., full-grown tree (300.)
  Syon House. G. R. Lewis.
- 410. J. virginiàna p. 2495. (298.)
  Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.
- 411. J. v., full-grown tree Syon House. G. R. Lewis.
- 412. J. chinénsis (excélsa) p. 2505. (297.) Hort. Soc. Gard. Miss M. L.

## LIST OF THE PORTRAITS OF ENTIRE TREES AND SHRUBS GIVEN ALONG WITH THE TEXT IN VOLS. I. H. III. AND IV.

Rosàcce	Magnoliàceae.	Figure Page
Rôsa índica	Figure Page	Betulàceæ.
Rôsacece.   Rôsa (ndica   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -	Magnolia conspicua 35 281	
Cratæ'gus   Crás-gálli   salicifòlia   556   833     Pyrus torminàlis   641   914   850   1741   1581   1749   1582   1742     Myrtàceæ.	Rosàccæ.	
Pyrns torninàlis	Ròsa indica 546 809	
Pyrns torninàlis	('ratæ'gus Crús-gálli ) 551 to 553 890	
Melaleùca linearifòlia	saherfolia Joseph See	
Melaleùca linearifòlia	Pyrus torminalis - 641 014	
Melaleùca linearifòlia	Sórbus 644 922	pedunculàta péndula - 1568 1732
Melaleùca linearifòlia		sessiliflòra1585, 1586 { 1744
Comparison		(
Properita	Encalyntus resinifora 601 050	
Hamamelidàceæ.	robústa 2467 2567	Herne's Oak - 1588, 1589 1755
Hamamelidàceæ.	<i>p</i> iperita 690 959	Wootton Oak 1590 1756
Hamamelidàceæ.	Angóphora lanceolàta 702 961	Meavy Oak 1591 1757
Hamamèlis virgínica	Leptospérmum scopárium - 2468 2568	
Hamamèlis virgínica	Hamamelidàceæ.	
Ericàcea   Majesty Oak   - 1596   1762	Hamamèlis virgínica 757 1008	Moceas Park Oak - 1595 1762
Stately Oak		
Clieàstrum lùcidum		Majesty Oak 1597 1762
Nannau Oak	A'rbutus Andráchne 2493 2575	Sir Philip Sydney's Oak - 1599 1763
Ligústrum lùcidum - 1023 1202 Chionánthus virgínica - 1030 1206 Fráxinus excélsior - 1049 1226 Péndula - 1045 1216 O'rnus europæ'a - 1067 1243 Solanàceæ.  Brugmánsia suavèolens - 1120 1275 Elæagnàceæ. Elæagnus argéntea - 1204 1323 Urticàceæ.  Mòrus nìgra - 1222 1345 at Canterbury - 2526 2586 Ulmàceæ.  U'Imus campéstris - 1238, 1239 { 1392 1394 1402 1403 1403 1402 1403 1403 1403 1403 1403 1403 1403 1403	Oleàcear.	
Chionánthus virgínica - 1030 1206 Fráxinus excélsior - 1049 1226		1001 1100
Fráxinus excélsior		1002 1,01
Gog Oak   -   -   1604   1765   1765   Magog Oak   -   -   1605   1765   Saley Forest Oak   -   1606   1766   Saley Forest Oak   -   1606   1766   The Duke's Walkingstick   1607   1766   Greendale Oak   -   1610   1767   Shelton Oak   -   1611   1768   Swilcar Lawn Oak   -   1611   1768   Squitch Oak   -   1611   1769   Squitch Oak   -   1611   1769   Squitch Oak   -   1611   1769   Squitch Oak   -   1615   1770   Bull Oak   -   1616   1625   1770   Bull Oak   -   1617   1628   1771   1780   The Duke's Walkingstick   1607   1766   The Duke's Walk	Fráxinus excélsior 1049 1226	
Magog Oak		Gog Oak 1604 1765
The Duke's Walkingstick   1607   1766   Greendale Oak   - 1608   1609   1767   Parliament Oak   - 1610   1767   Shelton Oak   - 1611   1768   Swilear Lawn Oak   - 1612   1769   Squitch Oak   - 1613   1769   Squitch Oak   - 1614   1769   Squitch Oak   - 1615   1770   Squitch Oak   - 1616   1625   1770   1780   Squitch Oak   - 1617   1628   1771   1780   Squitch Oak   - 1618   1632   1770   1780   Squitch Oak   - 1618   1632   1770   Squitch Oak   - 1618   1769   Squitch Oak		
Creendale Oak	Solanàceæ.	Salcey Forest Oak - 1606 1766
Elæágnus argéntea - 1204 1323  Urticàceæ.  Mòrus nìgra - 1222 1345	Brugmánsia suavêolens 1120 1275	Greendale Oak 1609 1600 1767
Shelton Oak	Flaggricea	Parliament Oak - 1610 1767
Urticàceæ.  Mòrus nìgra 1222 1345 at Canterbury - 2526 2586 Ulmàceæ.  U'Imus campéstris - 1238, 1239 { 1392 1394 1403 1403 1403 1405 1403 1405 1403 1405 1403 1405 1403 1405 1403 1405 1403 1405 1403 1405 1403 1405 1403 1405 1403 1405 1403 1405 1403 1405 1405 1405 1405 1405 1405 1405 1405		O1 1
at Canterbury - 2526 2586  Ulmàceæ.  U'Imus campéstris - 1238, 1239 { 1392 1394 1403 1771 1781 1781 1781 1781 1781 1781 178	1	Swilcar Lawn Oak 1612 1769
at Canterbury - 2526 2586  Ulmàceæ.  U'Imus campéstris - 1238, 1239 { 1392 1394 1403 1771 1781 1781 1781 1781 1781 1781 178		Squitch Oak 1613 1769
Ulmàceæ.  U'Imus campéstris - 1238, 1239 { 1392		
Chimitetet.         U'Imus campéstris       - 1238, 1239 { 1392 1394 1405 1394 1405 1405 1405 1405 1405 1405 1405 140	at Canterbury - 2526 2586	
1394   1405   1771   1792   1792   1792   1792   1792   1792   1793   1794   1792   1794   1795	Ulmàceæ.	
Creeping Oak	<i>U'</i> lmus campéstris - 1238, 1239 $\left\{ \frac{1392}{1394} \right\}$	<u></u>
Plánera Richárdi	montàna - 1943, 1944 \( \) 1402	
Salicàceæ.  Sàlix babylónica - 1308 1514 Russelliàna - 1312, 1313 { 1520	140.)	King Oak - 1619, 1633 1771
Salix babylónica   -   1308   1514   Wallace Oak   -   1621   1772     Russelliàna   -   1312, 1313   1520   1521   Specimen of an old Oak   1635   1794     Pópulus migra   -   1514   1655   Ashton Oak   -   1693   1838	Salicàcea.	
Russelliàna - 1312, 1313 { 1520   1521   Chapel Oak of Allonville 1622 1773   Specimen of an old Oak - 1635 1794   Cobham Oak - 1636 1794   Pópulus nìgra - 1514 1655   Ashton Oak - 1693 1838		
álba 1316 1527 Cobbam Oak - 1636 1794 Pópulus nìgra 1514 1655 Ashton Oak 1693 1838		
álba 1316 1527 Cobham Oak - 1636 1794 Pópulus nìgra - 1514 1655 Ashton Oak - 1693 1838	1312, 1313 1520 1521	
- 1514 1055   Ashton Oak 1693 1838		Cobham Oak 1636 1794
factionate 1510 1000 mm in a		Ashton Oak 1693 1838
fastigiita 1519 1660 Weisbaden Oak 1695 1842	naugura 1319 1660	weisbaden Oak 1695 1842

***		Ev Para
Figure [1712 1	Page 852	Pinus resinòsa Figure Page 2212
	1853	Pinea 2108 2227
	1858	Tæ'da 2122 2239
	1866	ponderòsa 2136 2245
palústris 1761	1888	Sabiniàna 2141 2249
Sùber 1080	1916	Coúlteri 2147 2252
	1955	longifòlia 2152 2253
	1971	austràlis 2160 2258
Great Geech at Windsor 2	1976	canariénsis 2166 2263
	1977	leiophýlla 2187 2274
	1977	Cémbra     -     -     2192     2277       Stròbus     -     2196     2282
	1978	Stròbus 2196 2282
	1978   1979	excélsa - 2201, 2202 2288
	1979	Lambertiàna 2207 2290
	2594	2000
	1986	A'bies excélsa 2214, 2218 2390
	1988	nìgra 2226, 2227 \ 2313
	1989	2314
	2001	Picea pectinàta at Roseneath - 2239 2332
Cárpinus Bétulus - 1933. 1935 $\left\{\right.$	2005	at Studley - 2542 2602
Carpinus Detailus - 1909. 1909	2007	Webbiàna 2253 2345
Platanàceæ.		Làrix europæ'a at Syon - 2259 2355
	2036	Dunkeld - 2260 2355
m-1 4	2037	Dalwick - $\begin{cases} \frac{2201}{2262} \\ \frac{2356}{2262} \end{cases}$
	2044	Cèdrus Libàni at Syon - 2268 2404
		Enfield - 2269 2404
Casuaràceæ.		Chelsea - 2270 2405
Casuarina equisetifòlia 1972	2061	Croome - 2271 2405
Taxàceæ.		Hammersmith 2272 2406
Táxus baccàta fastigiàta at		Gray - 2273 2406
Comber - 1982	2067	Quenby Hall 2544 2603  Deodàra 2285 2429
T. baccàta at Fountains Abbey $\begin{cases} 1983 \\ 1984 \end{cases}$	2069	Araucària imbricàta 2293 2435
1. baccata at Fountains Abbey 1984	2074	excélsa 2302 2443
Buckland - 1985	2075	Cunninghàmii 2305 2445
Harlington - 1986	2077	
Mamhilad 1987	2077	§ Cupréssinæ.
	2078	Thùja occidentàlis - 2313 2314 $\begin{cases} 2455 \\ 2456 \end{cases}$
Fortingal - 1989 Westfelton 1990	2079 2083	
Studler 1001	2083	Cupréssus sempervirens at Soma 2325 2470 at Croome 2322 2466
Salisbùria adiantifòlia in the		s. horizontàlis at Croome - 2321 2466
Leyden Botanic Garden	2099	Taxòdium distichum at Studley 2339 2486
		(0226)
Coniferæ, § Abiétinæ.		nùtans { 2337 } 2482
Pinus sylvéstris at Studley - 2050	2163	Juníperus communis 2350 2492
at Dunmore \( \frac{2051}{2050} \)	2163	Liliàceæ.
Group of, in 2052	2185 2164	
Strathspey \ 2055	2164	Yúcea gloriòsa
(s.) pumílio Mùghus - 2061	2188	
pumílio 2063	2190	Amaryllideæ.
Banksiàna 2067	2191	Fourcróya longæ'va 2402 2528
inops 2071	2194	Littæ'a gemmiflòra 2403 2529
púngens 2080	2199	Agàve americàna 2546 2606

### LIST OF LANDSCAPES

INTRODUCED IN THE TEXT IN ORDER TO SHOW THE EFFECT OF PARTICULAR SPECIES OF TREES IN SCENERY.

Ericàceæ.			
	Figure	e l'ag	ge
An Ericacetum to show the effect of a Garden of American Eri- caceae in a bottom, surrounded by hilly and woody Scenery		006	1185
Euphorbiàceæ. Búxus sempervìrens. Part of a Parterre of embroidery in Dwarf Box	- 1	217	1338
Château de Richelieu, to show the effect of embroidered Parterres in Box	- 1	218	1338
Salicàceæ.			
Sàlix babylónica. Villa of Consequa at Canton -		302	1508
Churchyard in Baden		303	1509
Vale of Tombs in China		304	1510
	1305. to 1	307 1512,	1513
Pópulus fustigiàta. Bridge to show the contrast between its horizontal lines and the perpendicular lines of the	,	f01	1000
Lombardy Poplars	1	.521	1663
Stable Offices, &c., with Poplars, to show the contrast	,	E00	1664
between the horizontal lines of the Buildings and the	1	522	1004
vertical ones of the Trees Groups of round-headed Trees broken by Poplars - 152	9 1594 1	594a 1664	1665
Waterfall in the Gardens of Schwezingen, in Baden, with	1		
Lombardy Poplars	1	1525	1665
Ettliger Thor Carlsruhe	- 1	1526	1666
Tivoli Gardens, Vienna		1527	1666
Château de Neuviller, near Nancy -		1528	1667
Landscape by Domenichino, showing Lombardy Poplars	) ,	500	1.007
supporting the effect of a Tower	} '	1529	1667
Poplars in the Cemetery at Père la Chaise -	- 1 <i>5</i> 30, I	1531 1668,	1669
Entrance to the Botanic Garden at Munich -	- 1	1532	1670
Poplars with a modern Villa	- 9	2277	2421
Betulàceæ.			
Bétulus. Landscape near the Lake Petrovskoyi, near Moscow, composed principally of Birch Woods	} 1	1551	1694
Corylàceæ.			
Quércus pedunculàta and sessiliflòra. Groups of Oak Trees by Strutt			1791
Seenes in Savernake Forest, by Strutt	- 1632, 1		1792
Old Oak and Rock, by Strutt		1634	1793
Oaks torn up by a Whirlwind		1644 1694	1814 1839
Wistman's Wood		1782	1903
Q. 1'lex. St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall -	- 1	1702	1505
Coniferæ.			
Abićtinæ. Views in Pine Forests in America -	- 2004, 9	2005 2117	, 2118
Pine Forest on fire	- 5	2011	2138
A'bies excélsa on the Pass of Kroglevin, in Norway		2219	2301
Other Views in Norway, showing the effect of the Spruce Fir alone, and combined with other Trees	} 2220. to 9	2222 2302	, 2303
Larix europæ'a. Views in the Tyrol, showing the effect of Larches in Mountain Scenery	2263, 2	2264 2357	, 2358
Cèdrus Libàni. Cedars on Mount Lebanon	- 5	2274	2411
Landscapes showing the effect of Cedars in composition	} 2275, 2	2276 2420	, 2421
with Architectural Scenery	<i></i>		_
Grove of Cedars		2278	2422
Cedars in Landscapes, contrasted with other Trees -	2279. to 2	2282 2422. to	2425

### LIST OF ENGRAVINGS

# OF BOTANICAL SPECIMENS OF TREES AND SHRUBS GIVEN ALONG WITH THE TEXT.

Ranunculàceæ.	Figure Page
Figure Page	Bér. dúlcis         -         Figure Page         Page           heterophýlla         -         -         51         305           dealbàta         -         -         52         306           dealbàta         -         -         53         307           aristàta         -         -         54         307           buxifòlia         -         -         55         308           Mabònia fasciculàris         -         -         56         309           Aquifòlium         -         -         57         310           nervòsa         -         -         58         310           rèpens         -         -         59         311           Nambanda dymóstica         Suppl. 2410         2537         250
Clématis Flámmula 9 234	heterophýlla 52 306
orientàlis 10 234	dealbàta 53 307 aristàta 54 307
glaúca 11 235 Vitálba 12 236	buxifòlia 55 308
Vitálba 12 236	Mahònia fasciculàris 56 309
virginiàna 13 237	Aquifòlium 57 310
Viórna 14 238	nervôsa 58 310
eylindrica 15 239	rèpens 59 311
Símsii 16 240	Nandina doméstica Suppl. 2410 2537
glaúca 11 235 Vitálba 12 236 virginiàna 13 237 Viórna 14 238 cylíndrica 15 239 Símsii 16 240 reticulàta 17 240 flórida 18 241	
norida = - 10 211	Cruciàceæ.
cærùlea Suppl. 2407 2525 Viticélla 19 242	Vélla Pseùdo-Cýtisus       -       -       60       312         Alýssum saxátile       -       -       61       313         Ibèris sempervìrens       -       -       62       313
baleárica - Suppl. 2408 2535	Alýssum saxátile 61 313
:43	Ibèris sempervirens 62 313
campaniflòra 20 242 críspa 21 243	Capparidàceæ.
circhòsa 22 244	
montàna 23, 24 245	Cápparis spinòsa 63 314
campanilora - 20 242 críspa 21 243 cirthòsa 22 244 montàna - 23, 24 245 Atrágene alpìna 25 247 sibírica 26 248 americàna 27 248 Pæònia Moùtan papaveràcea - 28 250 Bánksii 29 250 Xanthorbìza apiifòlia - 31 255	Cistàceæ.
sibírica 26 248	Cístus purpireus 64 318
americàna 27 248	heterophýllus 65 318
Pæònia Moútan papaveràcea - 28 250	créticus 66 320
Bánksii 29 250	incànus 67 320
Xanthorhìza apiifòlia 31 255	Heliánthemum scabròsum - 68 331
Winteraceæ.	glomeràtum 69 333
***************************************	brasiliénse 70 334
Illícium floridànum 32 257	lignòsum 71 335
Magnoliàceæ.	Cistus purpùreus - 64 318 heterophýllus 65 318 créticus 66 320 incànus 67 320 Heliánthemum scabròsum - 68 331 glomeràtum 69 333 brasiliénse 70 334 lignòsum 71 335 Fumàna 72 336 grandiflòrum 73 344 macránthum múltiplex - 74 348 hyssopifòlium múltiplex - 75 352 Hudsònia ericöides 76 354
9	grandiflòrum 73 344
Magnòlia conspícua 34 279 purpùrea 36 282	macránthum múltiplex - 74 348
purpùrea 36 282	hyssopifòlium múltiplex - 75 352
Dillania com	Hudsonia ericoides 76 354
Dilleniàceæ.	Polygalàceæ.
Hibbértia dentàta 37 292	
volùbilis 38 292	Polýgala Chamæbúxus 77 356 oppositifòlia màjor 78 356
Anonàceæ	
	Pittosporàceæ.
Asímina tríloba 39 294 pygmæ'a 40 294	Billardièra longiflòra 79 357
pygmæ`a 40 294	Billardièra longiflòra 79 357 mutábilis 80 357 Sóllya heterophýlla 81 357 Pittósporum <i>Tobìra</i> 82 858 undulàtum 83 358
Schizandràceæ.	Sóllya heterophýlla 81 357
	Pittósporum Tobira - 82 858
Schizándra coccínea 41 295	undulàtum 83 358
Menispermàceæ.	Caryophyllàceæ.
Menispérmum canadénse 42 296	
däiricum 48 297	Diánthus arbúscula 84 359 Drỳpis spinòsa 85 359
smilácinum 44 297	
dânricum 43 297 smilácinum 44 297 Cócculus carolinus 45 298	Linàceæ.
	Linum arbòreum 86 360
Berberàceæ.	Maludana
Bérberis vulgàris - Suppl. 2409 2536	
sibírica 46 301	Lavátera marítima 87 361
canadénsis 48 303	Hibiscus syriacus 88 362
emarginàta 49 304	Sìda pulchélla 89 363
Supple 2008   Supple 2008   Sibírica   - 46 301   Canadénsis   - 48 303   Canadénsis   - 49 304   Supple 2008   Supple 2008	Lavátera marítima - 87 361  Hibíscus syrìacus - 88 362  Sìda pulchélla - 89 363  Málva Munroàna - Suppl. 2411 2538

Figure Page	Figure Page
Sterculiùceæ.	Acer circinatum 127 454
Sterchlia platanifòlia 90 363	palmàtum 128 455
	eriocárpum 129 456
Tiliàceæ.	rùbrum 130 457 monspessulànum 131 458
Grèwia occidentàlis Suppl. 2412 2541	campéstre 132 458
Ternstromiàceæ.	créticum 132 459
Malachodéndron ovátum - 91 377	Æsculàceæ.
Stuártia virgínica - 92 378	Æ'sculus glàbra - :- 133 467
Gordônia lasiánthos 93 379	Dallida 134 468
pubéscens 94 380	Pàvia rùbra argùta 135 470
Caméllia japónica 95 382 anemoneflòra 96 384	negléeta 136 473
reticulàta - Suppl. 2413 2541	macrostáchya 137 474
maliflòra 97 390	Meliàceæ.
Sasánqua 98 390	Mèlia Azederách 138 476
Kissi 99 391	
oleífera 100 391 eurvöides 101 392	Vitàceæ.
euryöides 101 392 Thèa viridis 102 393	Vitis vinifera
Bohèa 103 393	Labrúsca 141 479
	æstivàlis 142 479
Aurantiàceæ.	cordifòlia 143 480
Seville Orange 104 396	ripària 144 480
Hypericàceæ.	índica 145 481 Ampelópsis hederàcea 146 482
	Cissus antárctica 147 483
Hypéricum hireinum 105 398 olýmpicum 106 399	vitiginea 148 483
canariénse - Suppl. 2414 2541	quinquefòlia 149 483
Uràlum 107 400	Geraniàceæ.
prolificum - Suppl. 2415 2541	Pelargònium eucullàtum - 150 483
empetrifòlium - Suppl. 2416 2541 - 108 402	zonàle 151 483
Androsæ'mum officinàle 109 413	inquinans 152 483
Aceràceæ.	Zygophyllàceæ.
	Meliánthus màjor 153 484
A'cer oblóngum	Zygophýllum sessilifòlium 154 484
	Rutàceæ.
Leaves of Acers.	
Acer oblongum \ Suppl 9417 9418 9549	1.071
Acer oblongum Suppl. 2417, 2418 2542  tatáricum 114 434	Aplophýllum linifòlium 157 487
spicàtum 115 435	Corræ'a álba - Suppl. 2419 2544
ctriètum 116 (436	Aplophýllum /inifòlium 156 487 Aplophýllum /inifòlium 157 487 Corra'a álba - Suppl. 2419 2544 Cròwca salígna - Suppl. 2420 2544
( 101	Borònia serrulàta Suppl. $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 2421\\ 2422 \end{array} \right\}$ 2544
438	(2122)
macrophýllum - 117, 118 { to 441	Xanthoxylàceæ.
Č 449	Xanthóxylon fraxíneum 158 488
platanoides 119 $\left\{ 443 \right\}$	Ailántus glandulòsa 159 490
Lobèlii 120 444	Coriàceæ.
platanöides laciniàtum - $121\begin{cases} 445\\116\end{cases}$	Coriària myrtifòlia 160 492
saechárinum - 199 447	Staphyleàcea.
C 110	
Pseùdo-Plátanus 123 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Staphylėa trifòlia 161, 162 494 pinnàta 163 494
obtusàtum $124\begin{cases} 450\\ 451 \end{cases}$	
barbàtum (opulifòlium) - 125 452	Celastràceæ.
O'palus 126 453	Euónymus europæ'us
123 100	103 430

Figure Page	Condàlia microphýlla - Figure Page - 216 541
Eu. latifòlius 166 498	
atropurpureus 167 499	
americanus 168, 169 500	hórrida - Suppl. 2432c 2548 ulícina - Suppl. 2432a 2548
caucásicus - Suppl. 2423 2545	
japónicus - Suppl. 2425 2545	Pomadérris ellíptica - 218 542 Phýlica ericöides 219 542
echinàtus 170 501 Celástrus scándens 171 502	Retanílla obcordàta Suppl. 2432b 2548
6 150 500	Returnia obcordata Suppli 24320 2348
Nemopánthes canadénsis Suppl.2424 2545	Homalinlpha ce lpha.
Màytenus chilénsis - 173 503	Azàra dentàta 220 544
Cassine capénsis 174 504	Azara dentata 220 544
1	Anacardiàceæ.
Aquifoliàceæ.	Pistàcia vèra 221 546
Myginda myrtifòlia 175 505	Lentíscus 222 548
Plex Aquifòlium marginàtum - 176 507	Rhús Cótinus 223 549
laurifòlium 177 507	typhina 224 550
erassifòlium 178 507	glàbra 225 551
ciliàtum 179 507	venenàta 226 553
fèrox 180 507	Coriària 227, 228 554
recúrvum 181 507	copállina 229 554
serratifòlium 182 507	radicans 230 555
183 516	Toxicodéndron 231 556
baleárica - Suppl. 2426 2546	Duvaúa depéndens 232 559
Cassine 184 517	ovàta - Suppl. 2433 2549
angustifòlia 185 518	latifòlia 233 559
vomitòria 186 518	Schinus Múlli 234 560
maderénsis 187 520	Burseràceæ.
chinénsis 188 520	
paraguariénsis 189 520	Balsamodéndron gileadénse 235, 236 561
Prinos ambiguus 190 521	$L$ egumin $\grave{o}$ s $lpha$ .
verticillàtus 191 521	5
lævigàtus 192 522	
glåber Suppl. 2428 2546	Edwardsia chilénsis - 239 567 grandiflòra 240 567
coriàceus - Suppl. 2427 2546	microphýlla 241 567
$Rhamn\`ace x.$	Podalýria serícea 242 567
Zizyphus vulgàris 193 525	Chorózema Henchmánnii - 243 568
Lòtus 194 526	Podolòbium trilobàtum - 244, 245 568
Jūjuba - Suppl. 2429 2546	Oxylòbium arboréscens - 246 568
Paliùrus aculeàtus 195 527	Brachysèma latifòlium 247 568
virgàtus - Suppl. 2430 2547	Callístachys ovàta 248 568
Berchèmia volùbilis - 196 528	Viminària denudàta 249, 250 568
Rhámnus Alatérnus 197 530	Sphærolòbium vimíneum - 251, 252 569
eathárticus 198 532	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Aòtus ericoides 253 569
tinetòrius 199 532	Actus ericoides
infectòrius 200 533	Eutáxia myrtifòlia 254, 255 569 Dillwýnia glabérrima - 256 569
infectòrius 200 533 saxátilis 201 533	Eutáxia myrtifòlia - 254, 255 569 Dillwýnia glabérrima - 256 569 Euchìlus obcordàtus - 257, 258 569
infectòrius 200 533 saxátilis 201 533 oleöides 202 534	Eutáxia myrtifòlia - 254, 255 569 Dillwýnia glabérrima - 256 569 Euchilus obcordàtus - 257, 258 569 Pultenæ'a stricta - 259 570
infectòrius 200 533 saxátilis 201 533 oleöides 202 534 buxifòlius 203 534	Eutáxia myrtifòlia       -       254, 255       569         Dillwýnia glabérrima       -       256       569         Euchilus obcordàtus       -       257, 258       569         Pultenæ'a strícta       -       259       570         Mirbèlia reticulàta       -       260       570
infectòrius 200 533 saxátilis 201 533 oleöides 202 534 buxifòlius 203 534 Erythróxylon 204 534	Eutáxia myrtifòlia       -       254, 255       569         Dillwýnia glabérrima       -       256       569         Eutéhlus obcordátus       -       257, 258       569         Pultenæ'a strícta       -       -       259       570         Mirbèlia reticulàta       -       -       260       570         Davièsia latifòlia       -       261       570
infectòrius 200 533 saxátilis 201 533 oleöides 202 534 buxifòlius 203 534 Erythróxylon 204 534 angustíssimum 205 535	Eutáxia myrtifòlia
infectòrius 200 533 saxátilis 201 533 oleòides 202 534 buxifòlius 203 534 Erythróxylon 204 534 angustíssimum - 205 535 alnifòlius 206 536	Eutáxia myrtifòlia       -       -       254, 255       569         Dillwýnia glabérrima       -       -       256       569         Eutchilus obcordàtus       -       257, 258       569         Pultenæ'a strícta       -       -       259       570         Mirbèlia reticulàta       -       -       260       570         Davièsia latifòlia       -       -       261       570         Anagỳris fœ'tida       -       Suppl. 2435       2549         Baptísia tinetòria       -       Suppl. 2434       2549
infectòrius 200 533 saxátilis 201 533 oleòides 202 534 buxifòlius 203 534 Erythróxylon 204 534 angustíssimum - 205 535 alnifòlius 206 536 frangulòides 207 536	Eutáxia myrtifòlia - 254, 255 569 Dillwýnia glabérrima - 256 569 Euchìlus obcordàtus - 257, 258 569 Pultenæ'a strícta - 259 570 Mirbèlia reticulàta - 260 570 Davièsia latifòlia - 261 570 Anagỳris fœ'tida - Suppl. 2435 2549 Baptísia tinetòria - Suppl. 2434 2549 U'lex europæ'a - 262, 263 571
infectòrius 200 533 saxátilis 201 533 oleïòles 202 534 buxifòlius 203 534 Erythróxylon 204 534 angustíssimum - 205 535 alnifòlius 206 536 frangulòldes 207 536 alpinus 208 536	Eutáxia myrtifòlia       -       -       254, 255       569         Dillwýnia glabérrima       -       -       256       569         Euchilus obcordátus       -       257, 258       569         Pultenæ'a strícta       -       -       259       570         Mirbèlia reticulàta       -       -       260       570         Davièsia latifòlia       -       -       261       570         Anagỳris fœ'tida       -       Suppl.       2435       2549         Baptísia tinetòria       -       262, 263       571         U'lex europæ'a       -       -       262, 263       571         màna       -       -       264, 265       575
infectòrius 200 533 saxátilis 201 533 oleöides 202 534 buxifòlius 203 534 Erythróxylon 204 534 angustíssimum - 205 535 alnifòlius 206 536 frangulöides 207 536 alpinus 208 536 Frángula 209 537	Eutáxia myrtifòlia - 254, 255 569 Dillwýnia glabérrima - 256 569 Euchilus obcordàtus - 257, 258 569 Pultenæ'a strícta - 259 570 Mirbèlia reticulàta - 260 570 Davièsia latifòlia - 261 570 Anagỳris fœ'tida - Suppl. 2435 2549 Baptísia tinetòria - Suppl. 2434 2549 Ulex europæ'a - 262, 263 571 nàna - 266, 265 575 Spártium júnceum - 266 576
infectòrius 200 533 saxátilis 201 533 oleöides 202 534 buxifòlius 203 534 Erythróxylon 204 534 angustíssimum 205 535 alnifòlius 206 536 franguliòides 207 536 alpìnus 208 536 Frángula 209 537 latifòlius 209 538	Eutáxia myrtifòlia - 254, 255 569 Dillwýnia glabérrima - 256 569 Euchìlus obcordàtus - 257, 258 569 Pultenæ'a strícta - 259 570 Mirbèlia reticulàta - 260 570 Davièsia latifòlia - 261 570 Anagỳris fœ'tida - Suppl. 2435 2549 Baptísia tinctòria - Suppl. 2434 2549 Ulex europæ'a - 262, 263 571 nàna - 264, 265 575 Spártium júnceum odoratíssimum Suppl. 2436 2550
infectòrius 200 533 saxátilis 201 533 oleòides 202 534 buxifòlius 203 534 Erythróxylon 204 534 angustíssimum - 205 535 alnifòlius 206 536 frangulòides 207 536 alpìnus 208 536 Frángula 209 537 latifòlius 210 538 Purshiànus 211 538	Eutáxia myrtifòlia - 254, 255 569 Dillwýnia glabérrima - 256 569 Euchìlus obcordàtus - 257, 258 569 Pultenæ'a strícta - 259 570 Mirbèlia reticulàta - 260 570 Davièsia latifòlia - 261 570 Anagỳris fœ'tida - Suppl. 2435 2549 Ulex europæ'a - 262, 263 571 nàna - 264, 265 575 Spártium júnceum - 266 576 Genísta cándicans - 267 578
infectòrius 200 533 saxátilis 201 533 oleöides 202 534 buxifòlius 203 534 Erythróxylon 204 534 angustíssimum - 205 535 alnifòlius 206 536 frangulòides 207 536 alpinus 208 536 Frángula 208 536 Frángula 209 537 latifòlius 210 538 Purshiànus 211 538 carpinifòlius 212 538	Eutáxia myrtifòlia - 254, 255 569 Dillwýnia glabérrima - 256 569 Euchèlus obcordàtus - 257, 258 569 Pultenæ'a strícta - 259 570 Mirbèlia reticulàta - 260 570 Davièsia latifòlia - 261 570 Anagỳris fœ'tida - Suppl. 2435 2549 Baptísia tinetòria - Suppl. 2435 2549 Ulex europæ'a - 262, 263 571 nàna - 264, 265 575 Spártium júnceum odoratíssimum Suppl. 2436 2550 Genista cándicans tríquetra - 268 578
infectòrius 200 533 saxátilis 201 533 oleöides 202 534 buxifòlius 203 534 Erythróxylon 204 534 angustíssimum - 205 535 alnifòlius 206 536 frangulòides 207 536 alpinus 208 536 Frángula 209 537 latifòlius 210 538 Purshiànus 211 538 carpinifòlius 212 538 Ceanòthus azùreus 213 539	Eutáxia myrtifòlia - 254, 255 569 Dillwýnia glabérrima - 256 569 Euchìlus obcordàtus - 257, 258 569 Pultenæ'a strícta - 250 570 Mirbèlia reticulàta - 260 570 Davièsia latifòlia - 261 570 Anagỳris fœ'tida - Suppl. 2435 2549 Baptísia tinetòria - Suppl. 2435 2549 Ulex europæ'a - 262, 263 571 Davièsia latifòlia - 264, 265 575 Spártium júnceum - 266, 263 576 Spártium júnceum - 266 576 Genísta cándicans - 267 578 tríquetra - 268 578 radiàta - 269 579
infectòrius 200 533 saxátilis 201 533 oleöides 202 534 buxifòlius 203 534 Erythróxylon 204 534 angustíssimum - 205 535 alnifòlius 206 536 frangulöides 207 536 alpìnus 208 536 Frángula 208 536 Frángula 209 537 latifòlius 210 538 Purshiànus 211 538 carpinifòlius 211 538 Ceanòthus azirreus 213 539 americànus 214 539	Eutáxia myrtifòlia - 254, 255 569 Dillwýnia glabérrima - 256 569 Euchilus obcordàtus - 257, 258 569 Pultenæ'a strícta - 259 570 Mirbèlia reticulàta - 260 570 Davièsia latifòlia - 261 570 Anagỳris fœ'tida - Suppl. 2435 2549 Baptísia tinetòria - Suppl. 2434 2549 U'lex europæ'a - 262, 263 571 nàna - 264, 265 575 Spártium júnceum odoratíssimum Genísta cándicans - 267 578 tríquetra - 268 578 ánglica - 270 581
infectòrius 200 533 saxátilis 201 533 oleöides 202 534 buxifòlius 203 534 Erythróxylon 204 534 angustíssimum - 205 535 alnifòlius 206 536 frangulòides 207 536 alpinus 208 536 Frángula 209 537 latifòlius 210 538 Purshiànus 211 538 carpinifòlius 212 538 Ceanòthus azùreus 213 539	Eutáxia myrtifòlia - 254, 255 569 Dillwýnia glabérrima - 256 569 Euchìlus obcordàtus - 257, 258 569 Pultenæ'a strícta - 250 570 Mirbèlia reticulàta - 260 570 Davièsia latifòlia - 261 570 Anagỳris fœ'tida - Suppl. 2435 2549 Baptísia tinetòria - Suppl. 2435 2549 Ulex europæ'a - 262, 263 571 Davièsia latifòlia - 264, 265 575 Spártium júnceum - 266, 263 576 Spártium júnceum - 266 576 Genísta cándicans - 267 578 tríquetra - 268 578 radiàta - 269 579

Figure Page	Figure Page
G. æthnénsis 273 582	Anthýllis Bárba Jòvis 337 641
auxántica 274, 275 583	Medicago arbòrea 338 642
tinetòria 276 583	Lòtus jacobæ'us 339 642
	Psoràlea glandulòsa 340, 341 642
500	1 Solatea giandinosa 540, 541 642
prostràta 278 585	Indigófera denudàta 342 643
pilòsa 279 586	austràlis 343 643
linifòlia 280 588	Swainsònia galegifòlia 344 643
canariénsis - Suppl. 2437 2551	Lessértia fruticòsa 345 643
virgàta 281 588	Sutherlandia frutéscens - 346 643
Cýtisus álbus 282 589	Coronilla E'merus 347 644
7	júncea 348 644
	J
sessilifòlius 284, 285 594	
triflòrus 286 594	glaúca 350 645
scopàrius 287 595	Hippocrèpis baleárica - 351, 352 645 Adésmia microphýlla - 353, 354 645
leucánthus 288 598	Adésmia microphýlla - 353, 354 645
purpùreus 289, 290 598	Loudònia 355, 356 646
austriacus 291 599	viscòsa 357 646
	Desmodium polycárpum Suppl. 2442 2553
æólicus Suppl. 2438 2551	nùtans - Suppl. 2443 2553
nànus 293 601	Cliánthus puníceus 358 646
prolíferus 294 602	Wistària frutéscens 359 647
Adenocárpus intermèdius 295 603	chinénsis 360 648
parvifòlius 296 603	Lupinus arbòreus 361 649
telonénsis 297 604	Marshalliànus 362 649
	Kennèdya ovàta - Suppl. 2444 2554
	Mucina macrocárpa - 363 649
rotundifòlia 299 605	
Nàtrix 300 605	Gledítschia monospérma - 364 653
pedunculàris 301 606	Ceratônia Siliqua 365, 366 660
pedunculàris 301 606 Amórpha fruticòsa 302 607	Ceratònia Siliqua 365, 366 660 Cássia Barclayàna 367 660
fràgrans 303 608	austràlis 368 661
cróceo-lanàta 304 608	Schòtia latifòlia 369 661
fràgrans 303 608 cróceo-lanàta 304 608 Robínia Pseùd-Acàcia - 305 611 viscòsa 306 627	Chamæfístula corymbòsa - 370 661
Robina i seud-Meacia 505 011	Chamæfistula corymbòsa - 370 661 Acàcia alàta 371 662
	Acacia aiata 371 002
híspida 307 628	armàta 372 662
Caragàna Altagàna 308 630	junipérina 373 662
arenària 309 631 frutéscens 310 631	diffúsa 374, 375 663
frutéscens 310 631	strícta 376, 377 663
pygmæ`a 311 632	melanóxylon 378, 379 663
spinòsa 312, 313 632	myrtifòlia 380 663
Chamlàgu 314 633	suavèolens 381 663
Halimodéndron argénteum - 315 634	Oxýcedrus 382, 383 664
Calóphaca wolgárica 316 635	verticillàta 384 664
Collètes enhancescus S 317 636	pulchélia 385, 386 664
Colùtea arboréscens $\begin{cases} 317 & 636 \\ \text{Suppl.} & 2440 & 2552 \end{cases}$	lophántha 387 664
cruénta 318 636	farnesiàna 388 665
nepalénsis 319 637	nígricans 389, 390 665
1	Julibrissin 391 665
	mollíssima 392, 393 666
atistatiis 525 00	Rosàcea.
brevifòlius 323 638	
Hòvea Célsi 324 639	Amýgdalus nàna 394, 395 674
latifòlia 325 639	Pérsica vulgàris 396 679
Platylòbium formòsum 326 639	compréssa 397 680
Bossiæ'a rûfa - Suppl. 2441 2552	Armeniaca vulgāris ovalifòlia - 398 682
11	cordifòlia - 399 682
Scóttia dentàta 328 639	
Templetònia glaúca - 329, 330 640 Ráfnia triflòra - 321, 332 640	persicifòlia - 402 683
Ráfnia triflòra - 321, 332 640	brigantiaca 403 684
Vihorgia obcordata - 333 641	Prùnus cándicans 404, 405 690
Loddigesia oxalidifolia 334 641	Cérasus serrulàta 406 701
Aspálathus callòsa 335 641	
Loddigesia oxalidifòlia - 334 641 Aspálathus callòsa - 335 641 Sarcophýllum carnòsum - 336 641	Pseùdo- <i>C</i> érasus 407 701 Chamæcérasus 408 702
Sateophynum carnosum - 550 041	Chamberrasus - 3 400 102

		Figure	Page	1	Figure	Page
Cér	prostràta -	<b>- 4</b> 09	702	Potentílla fruticòsa -	- 468	747
	boreàlis	- 410	703	frut. tenuíloba -	- 469	748
	nìgra 41	1, 412	704	glàbra	- 470	748
		3, 414	706	Cowania plicata - Suppl.	2455	2558
	múltiplex - 41.	5, 416	706	Ròsa fèrox	- 471	750
	sinénsis	417	706	kamtschática -	- 472	750
	virginiàna	- 418	711	bracteàta -	- 473	751
	serótina	- 419	712	microphýlla -	- 474	751
	Capóllim	- 420		involueràta -	- 475	751
		- 421	715	lùcida	<b>476</b>	752
	lusitánica			nítida	- 477	752
		2455	716			
	Laurocérasus -	- 422		Ràpa	- 478	753
70.4	caroliniàna	- 423	720	parviflòra flòre plèno	- 479	753
Púr	shia tridentàta - 42.	4, 425	721	fraxinifòlia -	- 480	754
Kér	ria japónica	426	722	cinnamòmea	- 481	754
	C Suppi.		2556	alpìna	- 482	755
Spir	æ'a opulifòlia 42°	7, 428	723	læ`vis -	- 483	755
	chamædrifòlia -	- 429	724	suàvis	- 484	756
	mèdia - Suppl.	2449	2556	lutéscens -	- 485	756
	ulmifòlia	- 430	725	sulphùrea	- 486	756
	phyllántha Suppl.	2448	2556	spinosíssima -	- 487	757
	cratægifòlia - Suppl.	2450	2556	grandiflòra -	- 488	758
	betulæfòlia - Suppl.	2447	2556	myriacántha	- 489	758
	trilobàta	- 431	726		490	759
	alpìna	- 432	726	damascèna - { Suppl.		
		- 433	726	centifòlia	- 491	760
	hypericifòlia -	<b>-</b> 434	727	muscòsa		
	acùta -		727	muscosa	- 492	760
	crenàta	- 435		gállica - { ,	493	761
	savránica -	- 436	727	C Suppl.		
		2451		parvifòlia -	- 494	762
	thalictroides -	- 437	728	turbinàta -	- 495	762
	ceanothifòlia - Suppl	. 2452	2556	álba - { ,	496	764
	corymbòsa -	- 438	728	Suppl.	2458	2559
	vacciniifòlia -	<b>-</b> 439	728	lùtea	- 497	765
	bélla	- 440	729	punícea -	- 498	765
	salicifòlia	- 443	730	rubiginòsa	- 499	765
	alpéstris - Suppl.	2453	2556	caucàsea	- 500	767
	latifòlia -	- 441	730	canina - Suppl	2459	
	grandiflòra -	- 442	730		, 502	767
	tomentòsa	- 444	730	rubrifòlia -	- 503	769
	lævigàta	- 445	731	índica	- 504	770
		6, 447	731	Noisettiàna -	- 505	770
		- 448	732	odoratíssima -		
7011	sorbifòlia		736			770
Rul	us micránthus - 449, 450		736	longifòlia		771
	occidentàlis -	- 451	737a	semperflòrens	- 508	771
	idæ`us - { c			Lawrenceàna	- 509	772
	C subbi	2554		arvénsis	- 510	772
	laciniàtus -	- 453	739	sempervirens	- 511	773
	cæ sius	- 454		multiflòra -	- 512	774
	parvifòlius -	455	739	Grevîllei -	- 513	774
	corylifòlius glandulòsus	- 456	740	moschàta -	- 514	775
	corylifòlius -	- 457	741	nívea -	- 515	775
	spectábilis -	- 458	741	rubifòlia -	- 516	776
	fruticòsus	- 459	742	sínica -	517	776
	pompònius -	- 460	742	Sinica - Suppl.	2460	2560
	tomentòsus	- 461	743	Bánksiæ -	- 518	777
	híspidus -	- 462	745	lùtea	- 519	777
	odoràtus	- 463	745	microcàrpa -	- 520	777
	nutkànus	- 464	746	macrophýlla -	- 521	778
		- 465	746	serícea	- 521 - 522	779
	macropétalus -	<b>-</b> 466	746	moschàta nepalénsis	- 522 - 523	779
	refléxus	<b>-</b> 467			- 523 - 524	
	coronàrius	- 407	747	hýstrix	- 324	779
				u		

	Figure	Page	Figure Page	
Lòwea berberifòlia	- 549	813	Cr. parvifòlia 614 867	
Cratæ'gus glandulòsa subvillòsa		818	flórida 613 867	
lobàta	- 554	824	grossulariæfòlia 615 867	
Oxyacántha sibírica	- 555	830	virgínica 616 867	
	- 557	842	mexicana 617 867	
parvifòlia -	- 558	842	Photínia arbutifòlia 619 869	
flórida -	- 559	842	Cotoneáster vulgàris 620 870	
grossulariæfòlia -	- 560	843	laxiflòra 621, 622 871	
virgínica	- 561	844	rotundifòlia 623, 624 872	
Pyracántha -		845	microphýlla 625 873	
glaúca (Stranvæ`sia) 56	2, 303	043	Amelánchier vulgàris 626 874	
Leaves of Cratæ'g	us.			
coccinea	- 564	851	Botryàpium - 627, 628, 629 $\begin{cases} 874 \\ 875 \end{cases}$	
corállina	- 565	852	sanguínea 630, 631 875	
indentàta -	- 566	852	ovàlis 632 876	
glandulòsa -	- 567	853	flórida 633, 634 876	
subvillòsa -	- 568	858	Pỳrus crenàta 638, 639 890	
punctàta rùbra -	- 569	854	intermèdia angustifòlia - 640 912	
aúrea -	- 570	854	rivulàris 642, 643 915	
	l. 2461	2562	spùria 645 925	
myrtifòlia	- 571	854	arbutifòlia 646 926	
macracántha -	- 572	855	pùmila 647, 648 926	
minor	- 573	855	melanocárpa 649 927	
Crús gálli -	- 574	855	C 650 928	3
spléndens	- 575	856	grandifolia - { Suppl 0465 0566	3
prunifòlia	- 576	856		á
lineàris -	- 577	856		
salicifòlia -	- 578	856	9 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	
ovalifòlia -	- 579	856	Raphiólepis índica 653 932 salicifòlia 654 933	
pyracanthifòlia -	- 580	856		
nìgra	- 581	857		
purpùrea	- 582		Kagenéckia cratægoides Suppl 2466 2566	6
altàica ~	- 583		Kagenéck $ia$ cratægö'ides $\begin{cases} 657 & 934 \\ \text{Suppl.} & 2466 & 2566 \end{cases}$ Potèrium caudàtum - 658 934	1
Douglàsii	- 584		Tote:Ium caudatum 000 00	T.
flàva	- 585		Calycanthàceæ.	
lobàta	- 586		_	_
trilobàta	- 587		Calycánthus flóridus 659 936	
apiifòlia minor -	- 588		glaúcus 660 93'	
apiifòlia	- 589		lævigàtus 661 93	
cordàta	- 590		Chimonánthus fràgrans 662 933	
spathulàta -	- 591		fràgrans grandiflòrus - 663 933	8
Azaròlus	- 592		Granatàceæ.	
Arònia	- 593		Granatioeto.	
maroccàna				
	- 594		Púnica Granatum rubrum - 664 946	
	- 594 - 595	862	Púnica Granatum rubrum - 664 946	
orientàlis	- 595	862 863	nàna 665 94	
orientàlis sanguínea -	- 595 - 596	862 863 863	nàna 665 94:  Onagraceæ.	2
orientàlis sanguínea - tanacetifòlia -	- 595 - 596 - 597	862 863 863 863 863	Púnica Granatum rubrum - 664 944 nàna 665 94  Onagràcea. Fúchsia microphýlla - 666 94	2
orientàlis sanguínea - tanacetifòlia - glàbra	- 595 - 596 - 598 - 598	862 863 863 7 863 8 863	Punica Granatum rubrum	2 4 4
orientàlis sanguínea - tanacetifòlia - glàbra Lecà <i>na -</i>	- 595 - 596 - 598 - 598	862 863 863 863 863 863 864	Púnica Granatum rubrum - 664 94 nàna 665 94:  Onagràceæ.  Fúchsia microphýlla - 666 94 coccínea 667 94	2 4 4
orientàlis sanguínea - tanacetifòlia - glàbra Lecà <i>na</i> - heterophýlla	- 595 - 596 - 597 - 598 - 598 - 600	862 6 863 6 863 7 863 8 863 8 864 0 864	Punica Granatum rubrum - 664 94 nàna 665 94:  Onagraceæ.  Fúchsia microphýlla 666 94 coccínea 667 94 excorticàta 668 94	2 4 4
orientàlis sanguínea - tanaectifòlia - glàbra Lecàna - heterophýlla Oxyacántha -	- 595 - 596 - 598 - 598	862 6 863 6 863 7 863 8 863 8 864 0 864 2 864	Punica Granatum rubrum	2 4 4
orientàlis sanguínea - tanacetifòlia - glàbra Lecà <i>na</i> - heterophýlla Oxyacántha - obtusàta -	- 595 - 596 - 597 - 598 - 599 - 600 - 609	862 863 863 7 863 863 864 9 864 2 864 1 865	Punica Granatum ribrum - 664 94  nàna 665 94:  Onagraceæ.  Fúchsia microphýlla - 666 94  coccínea 667 94  excorticàta - 668 94  Lythràceæ.	2 4 4 5
orientàlis sanguínea - tanacetifòlia glàbra Lecàna - heterophýlla Oxyacántha - obtusàta - laciniàta -	- 595 - 596 - 597 - 598 - 599 - 600 - 609 - 601	862 863 863 7 863 863 864 9 864 2 864 1 865 3 865	Punica Granatum rubrum - 664 94 nàna 665 94:  Onagràceæ.  Fúchsia microphýlla 666 94 coccínea 667 94 excorticàta 668 94  Lythràceæ.  Heìmia salicifòlia 669 94	2 4 4 5 5
orientàlis sanguínea - tanacetifòlia - glàbra Lecàna - heterophýlla Oxyacántha - obtusàta - laciniàta - pteridifòlia	- 595 - 596 - 597 - 598 - 599 - 600 - 601 - 601 - 603	862 863 863 863 863 863 863 863 863	Punica Granatum rubrum - 664 944 nàna 665 94:  Onagraceæ.  Fúchsia microphýlla 666 94 coccínea 667 94 excorticàta 668 94  Lythràceæ.  Heìmia salicifòlia 669 94 Lagerstræ`mia índica 670 94	2 4 4 5 5
orientàlis sanguínea - tanacetifòlia - glàbra - Lecàna - heterophýlla Oxyacántha - obtusáta - laciniàta - pteridifòlia - melanocárpa -	- 595 - 596 - 597 - 598 - 599 - 600 - 603 - 604 - 604	862 863 863 863 863 863 863 863 864 864 865 865 865 865 865 865 865 865	Punica Granatum rubrum	2 4 4 5 5
orientàlis sanguínea - tanacetifòlia - glàbra Lecàna - heterophýlla Oxyacántha - obtusáta - laciniàta - pteridifòlia - melanocárpa - Oliveriàna -	- 595 - 596 - 597 - 598 - 599 - 600 - 603 - 604 - 604 - 604	862 863 863 863 863 863 863 863 864 864 865 865 865 865 865 865	Punica Granatum rubrum - 664 94  nàna 665 94:  Onagraceæ.  Fúchsia microphýlla - 666 94  coccínea 667 94  excorticàta - 668 94  Lythràceæ.  Heìmia salicifòlia - 669 94  Lagerstræ`mia índica - 670 94  Tamaricàceæ.	2 4 4 5 5
orientàlis sanguínea - tanacetifòlia - glàbra Lecàna - heterophýlla Oxyacántha - obtusáta - laciniàta - pteridifòlia - melanocárpa - Oliveriàna - eriocárpa - eriocárpa -	- 595 - 596 - 597 - 598 - 599 - 609 - 609 - 609 - 609 - 609 - 600 - 600 - 600 - 600 - 600 - 600	862 863 863 863 863 863 863 864 865 865 865 865 865 865	Punica Granatum rubrum - 664 94 nàna 665 94:    Onagracea	2 445 55
orientàlis - sanguínea - tanacetifòlia - glàbra - Lecàna - heterophýlla - Oxyacántha - obtusàta - laciniàta - pteridifòlia - melanocárpa - Oliveriàna - eriocárpa - quereifòlia - eriocárpa - quereifòlia - quereifòlia - eriocárpa - qu	- 5955 - 596 - 597 - 598 - 596 - 600 -	862 863 863 863 863 863 863 864 865 865 865 865 865 865 865 865	Punica Granatum rubrum - 664 94  nàna 665 94:  Onagraceæ.  Fúchsia microphýlla - 666 94  coccínea - 667 94  excorticàta - 668 94  Lythràceæ.  Heìmia salicifòlia - 669 94  Lagerstræimia índica - 670 94  Tamaricaceæ.  Támarix gállica - 671 94  Myricària germánica - 672 94	2 445 55
orientàlis sanguínea - tanacetifòlia - glàbra Lecàna - heterophýlla - Oxyacántha - obtusàta - laciniàta - pteridifòlia - melanocárpa - Oliveriàna - eriocárpa quercifòlia - múltiplex -	- 5955 - 596 - 597 - 598 - 598 - 600 - 600 - 600 - 600 - 600 - 600 - 600 - 600 - 600 - 600	8622 8633 8633 8644 8655 8655 8655 8655 8656 8659 8660 8660	Punica Granatum rubrum	2 445 55
orientàlis sanguínea - tanacetifòlia - glàbra Lecèna - heterophýlla Oxyacántha - obtusàta - laciniàta - pteridifòlia - melanocárpa - Oliveriàna - eriocárpa - quercifòlia - múltiplex - aúrea	- 5955 - 596 - 597 - 598 - 600 -	862 863 863 863 863 863 864 865 865 865 865 865 865 865 865	Onagràcea.   Fúchsia microphýlla	2 4 4 5 5 5 7 19
orientàlis sanguínea - tanacetifòlia - glàbra Lecàna - heterophýlla - Oxyacántha - obtusàta - laciniàta - pteridifòlia - melanocárpa - Oliveriàna - eriocárpa quercifòlia - múltiplex -	- 5955 - 596 - 597 - 598 - 598 - 600 - 600 - 600 - 600 - 600 - 600 - 600 - 600 - 600 - 600	862 863 863 863 863 863 863 864 865 864 865 865 865 865 865 865 865 865	Punica Granatum rubrum - 664 94  nàna 665 94:  Onagraceæ.  Fúchsia microphýlla - 666 94  coccínea 667 94  excorticàta - 668 94  Lythràceæ.  Heàmia salicifòlia - 669 94  Lagerstræimia índica - 670 94  Tamaricàceæ.  Támarix gállica - 671 94  Myricària germánica - 672 94  Philadelphàceæ.  Philadelphuceæ.	2 445 5 5 5 17 19

* * m n 1	Figure Page
Ph. verrucòsus 675 953	Ribes alp. pùmilum - Figure Page - 726 979
	petræ'um 727 979
	spicàtum 728 980
láxus 677 958 birsútus 678, 678a 954	multiflòrum 729 980
hirsùtus 678, 678 <i>a</i> 954 Decumària bárbara 679, 680 955	procúmbens 730 981
	prostràtum 731 981
Deùtzia scàbra 681 956	resinòsum 732 981
Myrtàceæ.	733 982
Tristània nereifòlia 682 957	punctàtum - Suppl. 2475 2569
	flóridum 735 985
Calothámuus villòsa - 684 957 Endésmia tetragòna - 686 958 Melaleùca hypericifòlia - 687 958	inèbrians 736 986
Melaleùca hypericifòlia 687 958	cèreum 737 986
Endésmia tetragòna   - 686 958	viscosíssimum 738 987
viminalis 692, 693 960	sanguíneum 739 988
amygdálina 694, 695 960	glutinòsum 740 988
<i>p</i> iperìta 696 960	malvaceum 741 988
pulverulénta 697 960	aúreum 742 989
cordàta 698 960	serótinum 743 989
Angóphora cordifòlia 699 960	tenuiflòrum 744 990
Callistèmon lanceolàtus - 700 960	flàvum - Suppl. 2476 2569
Leptospérmum grandifòlium - 701 961	Escalloniàceæ.
scopàrium - Suppl. 2468 2568	The state of the second st
scopàrium - Suppl. 2468 2568 Fabricia myrtifòlia - 703 961 Bæ'ckia virgàta - 704 961	I'tea virgínica       -       -       745       992         Escallònia rùbra       -       -       746       993         montoridónsis       -       747       903
Bæ'ckia virgàta 704 961	Escallònia rùbra 746 993
Metrosidèros corifòlius 705 961  Psídium Cattleyànum 706 962	montevidénsis 747 993 illinìta - Suppl. 2477 2570
Psídium Cattlevànum 706 962	illinita - Suppl. 2477 2570
Myrtus communis Suppl. 2469, 2470 2568	Saxifràgeæ.
tomèntosa 707 964 Cálythrix glàbra 708 964	2 0
Cálythrix glàbra 708 964	Hydrángea arboréscens 748 995
	cordàta 749 995
Passiflor $lpha$ ce $lpha$ .	nívea 750 995
Passiflòra cærùlea 709 965	cordàta 749 995 nívea 750 995 quercifòlia 751 996 Horténsia 752 996
incarnàta 710 965	Horténsia 752 996
Disémma adiantifòlia 711 965	$Umbell \grave{a} ce x$ .
Crassulàceæ.	$B$ upleùrum fruticòsum $\left\{ egin{array}{ccc} 753 & 998 \  ext{Suppl.} & 2478 & 2570 \end{array}  ight.$
Sèdum populifòlium Suppl. 2471 2568	
Sempervivum arbòreum 712 965	Araliùceæ.
	Aràlia spinòsa 754 999
Nitrariùceæ.	Aràlia spinòsa 754 999 Hédera Hèlix vulgàris 755 1000
Nitrària Schóberi sibírica - 713 966	
Schób. cáspica 714 967	Hamamelàceæ.
	Hamamèlis virgínica 756 1007
Cactàceæ.	Fothergilla alnifòlia màjor - 758 1009
Opúntia vulgàris - Suppl. 2474 2569	alnif. obtùsa 759 1009
Reamuriàceæ.	Complete
	Cornàceæ.
Reaumùria hypericöides Sup. ${2472 \choose 2473}$ 2569	Córnus alternifòlia 760 1010
1 2473 \ 2473	sanguínea 761 1011
Grossulàceæ.	álba 762 1011
	stricta 763, 764 1012
Ribes oxyacanthoides 715 969	paniculàta 765 1013
setosum 716 969	serícea 766 1013
triflòrum 717 969	eircinàta 767 1014
níveum 718 970	más 768 1015
Cynósbati 719 970	
divaricàtum 720 971	flórida 769 1017 Benthàmia fragífera - 770 1020
irríguum 721 971	
speciòsum 722 975	Loranthàceæ.
Diacántha 723 976	Víseum álbum 771 1021
speciòsum 722 975 Diacántha - 723 976 lacústre 724 976	Arceuthòbium Oxýcedri - 2137 2246
alpinum 725 979	Aúcuba japónica - Suppl. 2479 2571
	u 2

¥1	. Dans		
Caprifoliàceæ.	Page	Art. argéntea Figure - 839	
Sambûcus nìgra 773	1028	Helichrysum fruticans 840	
nìg. laciniàta - 774		congéstum 841	1070
fòliis argénteis 775	1028	Cinerària cruénta 842	1071
canadénsis 776	1030	lanàta 843	1071
racemòsa 777	1031	geifòlia 844	1071
Vibúrnum Tinus 778 rugòsum 779	1032	amellöides - 845, 846 Othóuna virginea - 847	1071
Lentago - 780	1033 1034	Osteospérmum pisiferum 848. to 850	1072
pyrifòlium 781, 782	1034	Caléndula chrysanthemifòlia - 851	1072
nùdum 783	1035	Mutísia latifòlia - 853	1072
squainàtuin 784	1035	Sónchus fruticòsus 853	1073
Lantàna 785	1036	A'ster argophýllus 854	1073
lantanöides 786	1037	aculeàtus 855	1073
cotinifòlium 787, 788 dentàtum 789, 790	1037	Chrysócoma Comaúrea - 856   Podánthus Mitiqui - 857	1073
dentatum 789, 790 odoratissimum 791	1038	Podánthus Mitiqui 857 Culcítium salícinum 858	1074
O'pulus 709	1039		1074
acerifòlium 793	1040	Pyrèthrum fæniculàceum   Sup.2485	2573
Diervilla canadóncie #04 #0=	1042	Eriocéphalus africanus Suppl. 2487	2574
Lonicera Periclýmenum seróti-	1044	A'nthemis pórrigens - Suppl. 2486	2573
num }		Epacridà $c$ e $alpha$ .	
Caprifòlium 798	1046	7	
etrúsca 799 impléxa 800	1046	Stenanthèra pinifòlia Suppl. 2458	2574
flàva 800	1046 1047	Leucopògon albiflòrus 860 Trochocárpa laúrina 861	1075
pubéscens 802	1047	Trochocárpa laúrina 861 E'pacris grandiflòra 862	1075
	1048	Andersonia sprengelioides - 863	1075
Suppl. 2480, 2481	2572		
grata 805	1048	Ericàceæ.	
sempervirens 806	1049	Erica Tétralix 864	1079
màjor 807 confùsa 808	1049	cinèrea 865 codonòdes 866	1080
longiflòra - Suppl. 2482	1050 2572	144	1081
japónica 809, 810	1051	austrális 867 strícta 868 ciliàris 869 Gypsocállis vàgans - 870 multiflòra 871 cárnea - 872 Callísta acuminàta - 873	1081
japónica 809, 810 tatárica 811, 812	1053	ciliàris 869	1082
nigra campaniflòra = 819, 814	1053	Gypsocállis vàgans 870	1082
punícea 815	1054	multiflòra 871	1083
Xylósteum 816 involucràta - 817. to 819	1055	cárnea - 872	1083
	1056		1089
alpigena 820, 821 oblongifòlia 822	1056 1057	Urceolàris - 874	1090
cærûlea 823, 824	1057	Désmia conférta - 875	1092
hispídula - Suppl. 2483	2572	Erica aggregàta 876	1090
Symphoricárpos vulgàris - 825	1059	Gypsocállis intertéxta - 877	1090
racemosus 826	1059	Páchysa physòdes 878, 879	1091
Leycestèria formòsa - 827	1060	Blæ`ria ericoides 880 Eurýlepis álbens 882	1091
Rubiáceæ.		Eurýlepis álbens 882	1093
Cephalánthus occidentális 828, 829	1061	Eurystègia triceps - 883 Lophándra cùbica - 884 Lámprotis calycina - 885 Andrómoda politikii - 885	1093
Lucullia gratissima - Suppl. 2484	2573	Lámprotis calveina - 885	1093
Pincknèya phbens 830	1062	Audrómeda polifòlia - 889	1106
Pincknèya phbens 830 Seríssa fœ'tida 831	1062	pol. angustifòlia - 890	1106
Compósitæ.		grandiflòra 891	1106
(1, 2, 3) 233.4	1021	latifòlia 892	1106
Báccharis halimifòlia - 832	1064	mínima - 893	1106
I va frutéscens - 834	1065	Cassiope hypnoides 894 tetragòna 895	1107
Santolina Chamæeyparíssus - 835	1067	tetragòna 895 Cassándra calyculàta 896	1107
rosmarinifòlia 836	1067	angustifòlia 897	1108
Artemisia Abrótanum 837	1068	Zenôbia speciòsa - 898	1109
Santónica 838	1069	speciòsa nítida 899	1109

Figure	Page	Figure	Page
Z. speciòsa pulverulénta - 900	1109	Rh. indicum 955	1148
000	1110	ledifòlium 956	1149
Lyòn <i>ia</i> marginàta { Suppl. 2489	2575	sinénse 957	1149
marg. rùbra 901	1110	Fárreræ 958	1150
903	1110	Kálmia latifòlia 959	1151
mariàna - Suppl. 2490	2575	angustifòlia 960	1151
	1111		
1			1152
salicifòlia 905	1112	hirsùta 962	1153
racemòsa - Suppl. 2491	2575	Menzièsia ferruginea 963	1153
multiflòra 906	1112	globulàris - Suppl. 2494	2577
capreæfòlia 907	1112	Azàlea procúmbens Suppl 964	1154
Leucóthoe axillàris 908	1113	(Suppl. 2500	2577
spinulòsa 908	1113	Leiophýllum thymifòlium - 965	1154
acuminàta 910	1114	Lèdum palústre 966	1155
floribúnda 911	1114	latifòlium 967	1155
spicàta 912	1114	canadénse 968	1156
Pieris ovalifòlia 913	1115	Vaccinium Myrtillus 969	1157
japónica 914	1115	uliginòsum 970	1158
Phyllódoce taxifòlia 915	1115	tenéllum 971	1159
empetrifórmis 916	1116	stamíneum 972	1160
Dabæ'cia polifòlia 917, 918	1116	dumòsum 973	1160
A'rbutus U'nedo 919	1117	corymbòsum 974, 975	1161
hýbrida 920	1117	virgàtum 976	1161
921	1120	fuscàtum 977	1161
Andráchne Suppl. 2492, 2493	2575	mariànum 978	1162
canariénsis 922	1122	6 970	1162
Arctostáphylos U'va-ursi - 923	1123	grandiflòrum - Suppl. 2501	2577
Pernéttya mucronàta 924	1124	elongàtum 980	1162
Gaulthèria procúmbens - 925	1125	minutiflòrum 981	1162
Shállon 926	1126	glàbrum 982	1162
Clèthra alnifòlia 927	1128	resinòsum 983	1163
tomentòsa 928, 929	1128	Arctostáphylos 984	1164
arbòrea 930	1129	985, 986	1164
	1131		
Rhododéndron pónticum - 931 máximum - 932	1134	Vitis idæ'a 987	2577
		7 1011	1165
hýbridum Suppl. 2494	2576 $1135$		1165
catawbiénse 933			1166
caucásicum 934	1136		1166
punctàtum - { 935	1137	Oxycóccos palústris 992	1168
Suppl. 2495	2576	macrocárpus 993	1170
ferrugineum 936	1137	eréctus 994	1171
hirsùtum 937	1137	Bryánthus Gmèlini 995	1171
lappónicum 938	1138	Stélleri 996	1172
däùricum 939	1138	Enkianthus quinqueflorus 997, 998	1173
camtscháticum 940	1139	Cyrílla racemòsa - Suppl. 2503	2577
Chamæcistus 941	1139	Symplocàceæ.	
flàvum 942	1140		
nudiflòrum - S 1 943	1140	Sýmplocos sínica 1007	1186
Suppl. 2496	2576	Styràceæ.	
Goveniànum 944	1141	Stýrax officinàle 1008	1187
ròsca 945	1142		1187
calendulàceum 946	1142		
viscòsum 947	1143		1189
híspidum 948	1144	pulveruléntum 1011	1189
Cartònia - Suppl. 2497	2576	Halesiàceæ.	
nítidum 949	1144	Halèsia tetráptera 1012	1190
speciòsum 950	1145	parviflòra 1012	1190
Rhodòra - Suppl. 2498	2577	díptera 1013	
arbòreum 951	1146		1191
altaclerénse 952	1147	Myrsinàceæ.	
campanulàtum 953	1148	Mýrsine africana - Suppl. 2504	2578
anthopògon 954	1148		2578
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		Suppli 2000	20.0

Argânia Sideróxylon - 1015   1192   1193   1296	α	Figure	l'age	Vinca minor - Figure - 1084	Page 1256
Bumèlia lyciòides   Suppl. 2506   2578   Asclepiadàceæ.	Sapotàceæ.				
Bumèlia /yeiöides   Suppl. 2506   2578   cheax   - 1017   1193   1258   2578   Cleacæc.   Cleácæcæ.   Cleácæcæcæ.   Cleácæcæcæ.   Cleácæcæcæ.   Cleácæcæcæ.   Cleácæcæcæ.   Cleácæcæcæcæcæ.   Cleácæcæcæcæcæcæcæcæcæcæcæcæcæcæcæcæcæcæcæ	Argània Sideróxylon	1015		Nèrium Olcánder 1086	
Table   Tabl	Bumèlia lycioides	1016			
Salicifòlia		1017		Asclepiadàceæ.	
Ligústrum vulgare				Períploca græ'ca 1087, 1088	1257
Ligústrum vulgare	0.1			angustifòlia 1089	1258
vul. sempervirens		1090	1100		
Phillyrea angustifòlia   - 1025   1294   ang. rosmarinifòlia   - 1026   1294   natitòlia   - 1028   1295   latifòlia   - 1028   1295   Chiománthus virgínica   - 1029   1296   Clea curope'a   - 1031   1297   cur. sativa longifòlia   - 1032   1297   forrugínea   1033   1298   americàna   - 1034   1298   fràgraus   - 1034   1298   fràgraus   - 1035   1298   capénsis   - Suppl. 2510   2579   Syringa vulgàris   - 1036   1210   Josike'a   - 1037   1038   1210   pérsica   - 1037   1038   1210   pérsica   - 1037   1038   1210   pérsica   - 1031   1213   Fráxinus excélsior   - 1044   1215   heterophýlla   - 1055   1239   parvifòra   - 1053   1230   variegàta   - 1051   1235   variegàta   - 1055   1235   pubéscens   - 1063   1236   juglandifòlia   1061, 1062   1236   juglandifòlia   1061, 1062   1236   juglandifòlia   - 1057, 1058   1235   vandarangulàta   - 1059, 1060   1236   juglandifòlia   - 1057, 1058   1235   vandarangulàta   - 1059, 1060   1236   lativa di americàna   - 1075   1245   rotundifòlia   - 1074   1245   lativa di americàna   - 1075   1245   lativa di americàna   - 1075	zul semnervirens -	1018			
Phillyrea angustifòlia   - 1025   1294   ang. rosmarinifòlia   - 1026   1294   natitòlia   - 1028   1295   latifòlia   - 1028   1295   Chiománthus virgínica   - 1029   1296   Clea curope'a   - 1031   1297   cur. sativa longifòlia   - 1032   1297   forrugínea   1033   1298   americàna   - 1034   1298   fràgraus   - 1034   1298   fràgraus   - 1035   1298   capénsis   - Suppl. 2510   2579   Syringa vulgàris   - 1036   1210   Josike'a   - 1037   1038   1210   pérsica   - 1037   1038   1210   pérsica   - 1037   1038   1210   pérsica   - 1031   1213   Fráxinus excélsior   - 1044   1215   heterophýlla   - 1055   1239   parvifòra   - 1053   1230   variegàta   - 1051   1235   variegàta   - 1055   1235   pubéscens   - 1063   1236   juglandifòlia   1061, 1062   1236   juglandifòlia   1061, 1062   1236   juglandifòlia   - 1057, 1058   1235   vandarangulàta   - 1059, 1060   1236   juglandifòlia   - 1057, 1058   1235   vandarangulàta   - 1059, 1060   1236   lativa di americàna   - 1075   1245   rotundifòlia   - 1074   1245   lativa di americàna   - 1075   1245   lativa di americàna   - 1075	spicàtum	1020		Bignônia capreolàta 1090	1259
Phillyrea angustifòlia   - 1025   1294   ang. rosmarinifòlia   - 1026   1294   natitòlia   - 1028   1295   latifòlia   - 1028   1295   Chiománthus virgínica   - 1029   1296   Clea curope'a   - 1031   1297   cur. sativa longifòlia   - 1032   1297   forrugínea   1033   1298   americàna   - 1034   1298   fràgraus   - 1034   1298   fràgraus   - 1035   1298   capénsis   - Suppl. 2510   2579   Syringa vulgàris   - 1036   1210   Josike'a   - 1037   1038   1210   pérsica   - 1037   1038   1210   pérsica   - 1037   1038   1210   pérsica   - 1031   1213   Fráxinus excélsior   - 1044   1215   heterophýlla   - 1055   1239   parvifòra   - 1053   1230   variegàta   - 1051   1235   variegàta   - 1055   1235   pubéscens   - 1063   1236   juglandifòlia   1061, 1062   1236   juglandifòlia   1061, 1062   1236   juglandifòlia   - 1057, 1058   1235   vandarangulàta   - 1059, 1060   1236   juglandifòlia   - 1057, 1058   1235   vandarangulàta   - 1059, 1060   1236   lativa di americàna   - 1075   1245   rotundifòlia   - 1074   1245   lativa di americàna   - 1075   1245   lativa di americàna   - 1075	lùcidum - Suppl.	2508	2579	Técoma radicans 1091	1260
Matifòlia	floribûndum	1024		grandiflòra 1092	
Matifòlia			-	austràlis 1093	
Calámpelis scâbra   1096, 1097   1263   1264   1266   12	ang. rosmarinifolia -	1026		capénsis - 1094	
Cobe a scándens   1098   1264   1264   1264   1264   1264   1264   1265   1264   1265   126	media ~ -	1027		Colémpelis sobra = 1096 1097	
Cobe a scándens   1098   1264   1264   1264   1264   1264   1264   1265   1264   1265   126	Chionauthus virginica	1029		Calampens scapia - 1000, 1001	1200
Convolvulàceæ.   Convolvulàceæ.	O'lea europæ'a	1031		$Cob \alpha$ àce $\alpha$ .	
Convolvulàceæ.   Convolvulàceæ.	eur. satìva longifòlia -	1032		Cobæ'a scándens 1098	1264
Convolvulàceæ.   Convolvulàceæ.	ferruginea -	1033		Cobic a scandens	
Tothomagénsis	americàna ·	1034		Convolvulà ce $\alpha$ .	
Tothomagénsis	fragrans Suppl	2500		Ganadanian Darkenium 1100	1964
Tothomagénsis	Notelm's liguistring Supple	2510		Cheorum - 1099	
Tothomagénsis	Syringa vulgàris -	1036		Cheorum = - 1000	1201
Tothomagénsis	Josikæ'a 1037	1038	1210	Boraginàceæ.	
Fráxinus excélsior	pérsica	- 1039	1211		1265
Fráxinus excélsior	laciniàta - ·	- 1040	1211		
Fráxinus excélsior	rothomagensis -	1041	1212	~ "	
Fráxinus excélsior	Fontanèsia phillyreiides	1042	1213	Cordiaceæ.	
juglandifòlia 1061, 1062 { 1236	Fráxinus excélsior -	1044	1215	Ehrètia serràta 1103	1265
juglandifòlia 1061, 1062 { 1236	heterophýlla -	- 1050	1228	Calmudana	
juglandifòlia 1061, 1062 { 1236	variegàta - ·	- 1051	1229		
juglandifòlia 1061, 1062 { 1236	parviflòra	- 1052	1230	Solànum Dulcamàra - 1104	
juglandifòlia 1061, 1062 { 1236	oxycarpa -	- 1053	1230	críspum 1105	
juglandifòlia 1061, 1062 { 1236	americana -	- 1055	1232	bonariense – – 1106 Publishi	
juglandifòlia 1061, 1062 { 1236	pubéscens	1056	1234	handisti - Suppl. 2314	
juglandifòlia 1061, 1062 { 1236	sambucifòlia - 1057	, 1058	1235	Lýcium europæ'um 1108	
platycárpa 1063, 1064 1238 angustifòlia - Suppl. 2511 2580 lentiscifòlia - Suppl. 2512 2581 O'rnus europæ'a 1065 1242 rotundifòlia - 1069 1244 americàna 1070 1244 floribúnda 1072 1245  Jasminucææ.  Jasminum frùticans 1073 1248 hùmile 1074 1249 heterophýllum 1075 1249 revolùtum 1076 1250 pubígerum 1076 1250 officinàle 1078 1251  Apocynàceæ.  Tuthènicum 1112 1272 lanceolàtum Suppl. 2513, 2516 2582 turbinàtum 1114, 1115 1273 âfrum 1114, 1115 1273 Grabówskia boerhaviæfòlia - 1116 1274 Nicotiàna glaúca 1118 1274 Brugmánsia sanguínea 1117 1275 suavèolens 1119 1275 Véstia lyciöìdes 1129 1275 Véstia lyciòìdes 1121 1275  Scrophulariuceæ.  Búddlea globòsa - 1123, 1124 1276 Célsia lauàita 1126 1277				bárbarum 1109	1270
platycárpa 1063, 1064 1238 angustifòlia - Suppl. 2511 2580 lentiscifòlia - Suppl. 2512 2581 O'rnus europæ'a 1065 1242 rotundifòlia - 1069 1244 americàna 1070 1244 floribúnda 1072 1245  Jasminucææ.  Jasminum frùticans 1073 1248 hùmile 1074 1249 heterophýllum 1075 1249 revolùtum 1076 1250 pubígerum 1076 1250 officinàle 1078 1251  Apocynàceæ.  Tuthènicum 1112 1272 lanceolàtum Suppl. 2513, 2516 2582 turbinàtum 1114, 1115 1273 âfrum 1114, 1115 1273 Grabówskia boerhaviæfòlia - 1116 1274 Nicotiàna glaúca 1118 1274 Brugmánsia sanguínea 1117 1275 suavèolens 1119 1275 Véstia lyciöìdes 1129 1275 Véstia lyciòìdes 1121 1275  Scrophulariuceæ.  Búddlea globòsa - 1123, 1124 1276 Célsia lauàita 1126 1277	juglandifòlia 1061	, 1062	1236	chinénse 1110, 1111	
angustifòlia - Suppl. 2511   2580   Zentiscifòlia - Suppl. 2512   2580   Zentiscifòlia - Iono   Zentiscifòlia - Iono   Zentiscifòlia   Zenti	pletucórna - 1069	1064		ruthénicum 1112	
O'rnus europæ'a         -         -         1065         1242         afrum         -         1114, 1115         1273           rotundifòlia         -         1069         1244         Grabówskia boerhaaviæfòlia         -         1116         1274           floribúnda         -         -         1072         1245         Nicotiàna glaúca         -         -         1117         1275           Jasmìnum frùticans         -         -         1073         1248         Brugmánsia sanguínea         -         -         1119         1275           Céstrum noctúrnum         -         -         1119         1275           Mimile         -         -         1075         1249         Yéstia lyciòides         -         -         1121         1275           Scrophulariuceæ.           Búddlea globòsa         -         1123, 1124         1276           Apocynàceæ.	angustifòlia - Suppl	. 2511		lanceolatum Suppl. 2513, 2516	
O'rnus europæ'a         -         -         1065         1242         afrum         -         1114, 1115         1273           rotundifòlia         -         1069         1244         Grabówskia boerhaaviæfòlia         -         1116         1274           floribúnda         -         -         1072         1245         Nicotiàna glaúca         -         -         1117         1275           Jasmìnum frùticans         -         -         1073         1248         Brugmánsia sanguínea         -         -         1119         1275           Céstrum noctúrnum         -         -         1119         1275           Mimile         -         -         1075         1249         Yéstia lyciòides         -         -         1121         1275           Scrophulariuceæ.           Búddlea globòsa         -         1123, 1124         1276           Apocynàceæ.	lentiscifòlia - Suppl	. 2512			
rotundifòlia - 1069 1244 americàna - 1070 1244 floribúnda - 1072 1245  Jasminucæ.  Jasminucæ.  Jasminum frùticans - 1073 1248 hùmile - 1074 1249 heterophýllum - 1075 1249 revolùtum 1076 1250 pubígerum 1078 1251 Apocynàceæ.  Grabówskia boerhaaviæfôlia - 1116 1274 Nicotiàna glaúca - 1117 1275 suavèolens - 1120 1275 Céstrum noctúrnum - 1119 1275 Véstia lyciòides 1121 1275 Scrophulariuceæ.  Búddlea globòsa - 1123, 1124 1276 Célsia lanàta - 1126 1277	O'rnus europæ`a -	<b>-</b> 1065			
heterophýllum 1075 1249 revolùtum 1076 1250 pubígerum 1077 1250 officinàle 1078 1251  Apocynàceæ.  Véstia lyciòides 1121 1275  Scrophulariuceæ.  Búddlea globòsa - 1123, 1124 1276 Hallèria lùcida 1125 1277 Célsia lamàta 1126 1277				Grahowskia hoerhaavia folia - 1116	
heterophýllum 1075 1249 revolùtum 1076 1250 pubígerum 1077 1250 officinàle 1078 1251  Apocynàceæ.  Véstia lyciòides 1121 1275  Scrophulariuceæ.  Búddlea globòsa - 1123, 1124 1276 Hallèria lùcida 1125 1277 Célsia lamàta 1126 1277				Nicotiàna glaúca 1118	
heterophýllum 1075 1249 revolùtum 1076 1250 pubígerum 1077 1250 officinàle 1078 1251  Apocynàceæ.  Véstia lyciòides 1121 1275  Scrophulariuceæ.  Búddlea globòsa - 1123, 1124 1276 Hallèria lùcida 1125 1277 Célsia lamàta 1126 1277		- 1072	1243	Brugmánsia sanguínea 1117	
heterophýllum 1075 1249 revolùtum 1076 1250 pubígerum 1077 1250 officinàle 1078 1251  Apocynàceæ.  Véstia lyciòides 1121 1275  Scrophulariuceæ.  Búddlea globòsa - 1123, 1124 1276 Hallèria lùcida 1125 1277 Célsia lamàta 1126 1277	Jasminàceæ.			Costrum nogificarum - 1119	
heterophýllum 1075 1249 revolùtum 1076 1250 pubígerum 1077 1250 officinàle 1078 1251  Apocynàceæ.  Véstia lyciòides 1121 1275  Scrophulariuceæ.  Búddlea globòsa - 1123, 1124 1276 Hallèria lùcida 1125 1277 Célsia lamàta 1126 1277	Jasminum fruticans -	- 1073	1248	Párqui 1122	
Apocynàceæ. Célsia lanata 1126 1277	hùmile -	- 1074	1249	Véstia lycioides 1121	
Apocynàceæ. Célsia lanata 1126 1277	heterophýllum -	- 1075	1249		
Apocynàceæ. Célsia lanata 1126 1277	revolutum	- 1076 - 1077	1250		
Apocynàceæ. Célsia lanata 1126 1277	officinàle	- 1078	1251		1276
<i>Procynacea</i> .   Célsia lanàta 1126 1277   Vinca màjor 1082, 1083 1255   Calceolària integrifòlia - 1127, 1128 1277	Annandara			Hallèria lùcida 1125	1277
Vinca mājor 1082, 1083 1255   Calceolària integrifòlia - 1127, 1128 1277				Célsia lauàta 1126	
	Vinca major 1089	2, 1083	1255	Calceolària integrifòlia - 1127, 1128	1277

Pejenstèmon Scoiler				
Raturêja montâna	Verónica decussàta - 1129, 1130		Cinnamòmum Cámphora - Figure	Page 1305
Raturêja montâna			vèrum 1175	
Saturèja montàna	11			-000
Thymelàcea			Proteaceæ.	
Thymelàcea	Saturèia montàna 1131	1278	Grevillea rosmarinifòlia - 1176	
Thymelàcea	Thýmus vulgàris 1132		acuminàta 1177, 1178	
Thymelàcea	grandiflòrus - Suppl. 2515	2582	Hakea pugioniformis - 1179	
Phlòmis fruticòsa	Hyssòpus officinàlis 1133	1278		2584
Phlòmis fruticòsa	Teùcrium frùticans - 1135, 1136		Thymelàceæ.	
Salvia Grāhami	Màrum 1134			1908
Salvia Grāhami	Phlòmis fruticòsa 1137		altàica 1181	
Salvia Grāhami	purpurea 1138		alpìna 1182	
Salvia Grāhami	Rosmarinus officinalis - 1139		Laurèola 1183	
Salvia Grāhami	Lavandula Spica 1140		póntica 1184	
Salvia Grāhami	Daivia omemans 1141		Thymelæ`a 1185	1311
Salvia Grāhami	Hablitziàna - 1142		Tárton-raíra 1186	1311
Salvia Grāhami	nomífera - 1144		collìna 1187	1312
Salvia Grāhami	Audibértia incàna 1145		neapolitàna 1188	1312
Salvia Grāhami	Lavándula dentàta 1146		oleoides 1189	
Salvia Grāhami	pinnàta 1147		Gnidium 1190	
Salvia Grāhami	Stœ`chas 1149	1284	Cneorum 1191	
Salvia Grāhami	Plectránthus fruticòsus - 1148	1284	odora rubra 1192	
Salvia Grāhami	Sphácele campanulàta 1150	1284	Dinos policatrio	
Verbenàcea.   Vitex A'gnus cástus   - 1152   1285   Clerodéndron inérme   - 1153   1286   Aloýsia citriodòra   - 1154   1286   Globulària longifòlia   - 1155   1287   Plumbaginàcea.   Plumbaginàcea.   Plumbàgo capénsis   Suppl. 2520   2583   Chenopòdium fruticòsum   1156   1157   1289   A'triplex Hálimus   - 1158   1290   portulaciòdes   - 1160   1291   Polygonàcea.   Tragopỳrum lanceolàtum   - 1161   1293   polýgamum   - 1162   1293   polýgamum   - 1163   1294   Atrapháxis spinòsa   - 1164   1294   Callígonum Pallàsii   - 1165   1166   1295   Rùmex sp.   - 1167   1295   Lauràcea.   Lauràcea.   Lauracea.   La	Sálvia Gràhami 1151	1284	Direa parustris 1194	1315
Clobulària longifòlia 1155   1287   Plumbaginàceæ.   Plumbaginàceæ.   Plumbàgo capénsis - Suppl. 2520   2583   Chenopòdium fruticòsum 1156, 1157   1289   A'triplex Hállimus - 1158   1290   Diòtis Ceratöides - 1160   1291   Polygonàceæ.   Tragopỳrum lanceolàtum - 1161   1293   buxifòlium - 1162   1293   polýgamum 1163   1294   Atrapháxis spinòsa - 1164   1294   Callígonum Pallàsii - 1165, 1166   1295   Rùmex sp 1167   1295   Lauràceæ.   Lauràceæ.   Lauraceæ.   Laurace	Prostanthèra lasiánthos Suppl. 2519	2585	Dantalaceæ.	
Clobulària longifòlia 1155   1287   Plumbaginàceæ.   Plumbaginàceæ.   Plumbàgo capénsis - Suppl. 2520   2583   Chenopòdium fruticòsum 1156, 1157   1289   A'triplex Hállimus - 1158   1290   Diòtis Ceratöides - 1160   1291   Polygonàceæ.   Tragopỳrum lanceolàtum - 1161   1293   polýgamum 1163   1294   Atrapháxis spinòsa - 1164   1294   Callígonum Pallàsii - 1165, 1166   1295   Rùmex sp 1167   1295   Lauràceæ.   Lauraceæ.	37 7		Nýssa biflòra 1195, 1196	1317
Clobulària longifòlia 1155   1287   Plumbaginàceæ.   Plumbaginàceæ.   Plumbàgo capénsis - Suppl. 2520   2583   Chenopòdium fruticòsum 1156, 1157   1289   A'triplex Hállimus - 1158   1290   Diòtis Ceratöides - 1160   1291   Polygonàceæ.   Tragopỳrum lanceolàtum - 1161   1293   buxifòlium - 1162   1293   polýgamum 1163   1294   Atrapháxis spinòsa - 1164   1294   Callígonum Pallàsii - 1165, 1166   1295   Rùmex sp 1167   1295   Lauràceæ.   Lauràceæ.   Lauraceæ.   Laurace	V erbenaceæ.		villòsa 1197, 1198	
Clobulària longifòlia 1155   1287   Plumbaginàceæ.   Plumbaginàceæ.   Plumbàgo capénsis - Suppl. 2520   2583   Chenopòdium fruticòsum 1156, 1157   1289   A'triplex Hállimus - 1158   1290   Diòtis Ceratöides - 1160   1291   Polygonàceæ.   Tragopỳrum lanceolàtum - 1161   1293   buxifòlium - 1162   1293   polýgamum 1163   1294   Atrapháxis spinòsa - 1164   1294   Callígonum Pallàsii - 1165, 1166   1295   Rùmex sp 1167   1295   Lauràceæ.   Lauràceæ.   Lauraceæ.   Laurace	Vitex A'gnus cástus 1152	1285	cándicans 1199	
Clobulària longifòlia 1155   1287   Plumbaginàceæ.   Plumbaginàceæ.   Plumbàgo capénsis - Suppl. 2520   2583   Chenopòdium fruticòsum 1156, 1157   1289   A'triplex Hállimus - 1158   1290   Diòtis Ceratöides - 1160   1291   Polygonàceæ.   Tragopỳrum lanceolàtum - 1161   1293   buxifòlium - 1162   1293   polýgamum 1163   1294   Atrapháxis spinòsa - 1164   1294   Callígonum Pallàsii - 1165, 1166   1295   Rùmex sp 1167   1295   Lauràceæ.   Lauràceæ.   Lauraceæ.   Laurace	Clerodéndron inérme 1153	1286	grandidentàta - 1200, 1201	
Clobulària longifòlia 1155   1287   Plumbaginàceæ.   Plumbaginàceæ.   Plumbàgo capénsis - Suppl. 2520   2583   Chenopòdium fruticòsum 1156, 1157   1289   A'triplex Hállimus - 1158   1290   Diòtis Ceratöides - 1160   1291   Polygonàceæ.   Tragopỳrum lanceolàtum - 1161   1293   buxifòlium - 1162   1293   polýgamum 1163   1294   Atrapháxis spinòsa - 1164   1294   Callígonum Pallàsii - 1165, 1166   1295   Rùmex sp 1167   1295   Lauràceæ.   Lauràceæ.   Lauraceæ.   Laurace	Aloýsia citriodòra 1154	1286	Osỳris álba 1202	
Elæágnus horténsis				
Chenopódium fruticòsum 1156, 1157   1289   A'triplex Hálimus - 1158   1290   portulaciòides - 1159   1290   tomentòsa 1210   1329   tomentòsa 1211   1329     Polygonàceæ.   Euphórbia Charàcias - 1211   1329     Polygonàceæ.   Euphórbia Charàcias - 1212   1331     polygamum - 1163   1293   polygamum 1163   1294   Atrapháxis spinòsa - 1164   1294   Calligonum Pallàsii - 1165   1166   1295   Rùmex sp 1167   1295   Rùmex sp 1167   1295   Lauràceæ.   Lauraceæ.   Lauraceæ.   Lauraceæ.   Lauraceæ.   Lairaceae	Globulariaceæ.		Liæagnaceæ.	
Chenopódium fruticòsum 1156, 1157   1289   A'triplex Hálimus - 1158   1290   portulaciòides - 1159   1290   tomentòsa 1210   1329   tomentòsa 1211   1329     Polygonàceæ.   Euphórbia Charàcias - 1211   1329     Polygonàceæ.   Euphórbia Charàcias - 1212   1331     polygamum - 1163   1293   polygamum 1163   1294   Atrapháxis spinòsa - 1164   1294   Calligonum Pallàsii - 1165   1166   1295   Rùmex sp 1167   1295   Rùmex sp 1167   1295   Lauràceæ.   Lauraceæ.   Lauraceæ.   Lauraceæ.   Lauraceæ.   Lairaceae	Globulària longifòlia 1155	1287	Elæágnus horténsis 1203	
Chenopódium fruticòsum 1156, 1157   1289   A'triplex Hálimus - 1158   1290   portulaciòides - 1159   1290   tomentòsa 1210   1329   tomentòsa 1211   1329     Polygonàceæ.   Euphórbia Charàcias - 1211   1329     Polygonàceæ.   Euphórbia Charàcias - 1212   1331     polygamum - 1163   1293   polygamum 1163   1294   Atrapháxis spinòsa - 1164   1294   Calligonum Pallàsii - 1165   1166   1295   Rùmex sp 1167   1295   Rùmex sp 1167   1295   Lauràceæ.   Lauraceæ.   Lauraceæ.   Lauraceæ.   Lauraceæ.   Lairaceae	D2 7 1 1		salicifòlia 1204	
Chenopódium fruticòsum 1156, 1157   1289   A'triplex Hálimus - 1158   1290   portulaciòides - 1159   1290   tomentòsa 1210   1329   tomentòsa 1211   1329     Polygonàceæ.   Euphórbia Charàcias - 1211   1329     Polygonàceæ.   Euphórbia Charàcias - 1212   1331     polygamum - 1163   1293   polygamum 1163   1294   Atrapháxis spinòsa - 1164   1294   Calligonum Pallàsii - 1165   1166   1295   Rùmex sp 1167   1295   Rùmex sp 1167   1295   Lauràceæ.   Lauraceæ.   Lauraceæ.   Lauraceæ.   Lauraceæ.   Lairaceae	Plumbaginaceæ.		Hippóphäe rhamnöides - 1206	
Chenopódium fruticòsum 1156, 1157   1289   A'triplex Hálimus - 1158   1290   portulaciòides - 1159   1290   tomentòsa 1210   1329   tomentòsa 1211   1329     Polygonàceæ.   Euphórbia Charàcias - 1211   1329     Polygonàceæ.   Euphórbia Charàcias - 1212   1331     polygamum - 1163   1293   polygamum 1163   1294   Atrapháxis spinòsa - 1164   1294   Calligonum Pallàsii - 1165   1166   1295   Rùmex sp 1167   1295   Rùmex sp 1167   1295   Lauràceæ.   Lauraceæ.   Lauraceæ.   Lauraceæ.   Lauraceæ.   Lairaceae	Plumbàgo capénsis - Suppl. 2520	2583	salicifòlia 1207	
Chenopódium fruticòsum 1156, 1157   1289   A'triplex Hálimus - 1158   1290   portulaciòides - 1159   1290   Diòtis Ceratiòides - 1160   1291   Tragopỳrum lanceolàtum - 1161   1293   buxifòlium - 1162   1293   polýgamum - 1163   1294   Atrapháxis spinòsa - 1164   1294   Callígonum Pallàsii - 1165, 1166   1295   Rùmex sp 1167   1295   Lauràceæ.   Lauraceæ.   La			Shephérdia argéntea - 1208	
Chenopódium fruticòsum 1156, 1157   1289   A'triplex Hálimus - 1158   1290   portulaciòides - 1159   1290   Diòtis Ceratiòides - 1160   1291   Tragopỳrum lanceolàtum - 1161   1293   buxifòlium - 1162   1293   polýgamum - 1163   1294   Atrapháxis spinòsa - 1164   1294   Callígonum Pallàsii - 1165, 1166   1295   Rùmex sp 1167   1295   Lauràceæ.   Lauraceæ.   La	Chenopodiaceæ.		canadénsis 1209	
A'triplex Hálimus	Chenopòdium fruticòsum 1156, 1157	1289		
Polygonàceæ.   Euphorbia Charàcias - 1212 1331	A'triplex Hálimus 1158	1290		
Polygonàceæ.   Euphorbia Charàcias - 1212 1331	portulaciódes 1159	1290	Aristolòchia sìpho 1210	1329
Tragopŷrum lanceolàtum   - 1161   1293	Diòtis Ceratöides 1160	1291	tomentòsa 1211	1329
Tragopŷrum lanceolàtum   - 1161   1293	Dolygondana		Funharhiàcem	
Callígonum Pallàsii       - 1165, 1166       1295       Plagiánthus divaricàtus       Suppl. 2524       2585         Rèmex sp.       - 1167       1295       Plagiánthus divaricàtus       Suppl. 2523       2585         Lauruacee.       Laúrus Borbònia       - 1168       1299         Carrolinénsis       - 1169       1300         Mèrus élles multicaciós       1000       1400	1 orgeonaceae.		Talphorolaccae.	
Callígonum Pallàsii       - 1165, 1166       1295       Plagiánthus divaricàtus       Suppl. 2524       2585         Rèmex sp.       - 1167       1295       Plagiánthus divaricàtus       Suppl. 2523       2585         Lauruacee.       Laúrus Borbònia       - 1168       1299         Carrolinénsis       - 1169       1300         Mèrus élles multicaciós       1000       1400	Tragopỳrum lanceolàtum - 1161	1293	Emphornia Characias - 1212	
Callígonum Pallàsii       - 1165, 1166       1295       Plagiánthus divaricàtus       Suppl. 2524       2585         Rèmex sp.       - 1167       1295       Plagiánthus divaricàtus       Suppl. 2523       2585         Lauruacee.       Laúrus Borbònia       - 1168       1299         Carrolinénsis       - 1169       1300         Mèrus élles multicaciós       1000       1400	buxifòlium 1162	1293	spinosa 1913	
Callígonum Pallàsii       - 1165, 1166       1295       Plagiánthus divaricàtus       Suppl. 2524       2585         Rèmex sp.       - 1167       1295       Plagiánthus divaricàtus       Suppl. 2523       2585         Lauruacee.       Laúrus Borbònia       - 1168       1299         Carrolinénsis       - 1169       1300         Mèrus élles multicaciós       1000       1400	polýgamum 1163	1294	Rivus sempervirone pone	
Lauràceæ.  Laúrus Borbònia 1168 1299  Carolinénsis 1169 1300  Mèrus élles multicaédis - 1000 1400	Atrapháxis spinòsa 1164	1294	baleárica - 1990 1991	
Lauràceæ.  Laúrus Borbònia 1168 1299  Carolinénsis 1169 1300  Mèrus élles multicaédia - 1400 1400	Calligonum Pallàsii - 1165, 1166	1295	Plagianthus divarientus Suppl 9594	
Lauràceæ.  Laúrus Borbònia 1168 1299  Carolinénsis 1169 1300  Mèrus élles multicaédia - 1400 1400	Rùmex sp 1167	1295	Cròton rosmarinifòlia Suppl. 2524	
Laúrus Borbònia 1168 1299 Urticàceæ.			Adèlia acidòton - Suppl. 2525	
carolinénsis - 1169 1300 Marus álba multicaália 1000 1010				
carolinensis 1169 1300 Môrus álba multicaúlis - 1223 1348 aggregàta 1170 1301 tatárica 1225 1358 Benzòin 1171 1303 Diospỳrus 1172 1304 geniculàta - 1173 1304 Bòrya acuminàta - 1226. to 1228 { 1364 1364 }	Laurus Borbonia 1168		Orticaceæ.	
Benzòin       -       -       1170       1301       tatàrica       -       -       1225       1358         Benzòin       -       -       1171       1303       Maclùra aurantìaca       -       1226. to 1228       1363         Bòrya acuminàta       -       -       1229       1371	caronnensis = -1169		Morus alba multicaúlis - 1223	
Diospýrus       -       -       1172       1304       Maclùra aurantìaca       -       1226, to 1228       1363         geniculàta       -       -       1173       1304       Bòrya acuminàta       -       -       1229       1371	aggregata 1170		tatarica 1225	
geniculàta 1173 1304 Bòrya acuminàta 1229 1371	Diospèrus		Maclura aurantiaca - 1226, to 1228	1363
5	geniculàta - 1172			
	5-1173	1304	Dorya acummata - 1229	1371

777	Figure	Page	Sal. acuminàta -		Figure Page 1330 1554
Ulmàceæ.			Pontederàna		1331 1556
U'lmus campéstris parvifòlia	- 1230	1377	cinèrea -		1332 1558
	- 1231	1377		1333. to	
	- 1240	1395	càprea -		1336 1566
màjor	- 1241	1396	rotundàta -		1337 1572
	- 1242	1397	laúrina -		1338 1578
	- 1245	1403	Borreriàna		1339 1579
8	- 1246	1406			1340 1582
fúlya	- 1247	1408	Weigeliàna nìtens -		1341 1582
alàta	- 1248	1409	vacciniifòlia		1342 1585
	- 1440	1410	myrtillöides		1343 1587
	- 1251	1413			1344 1588
Céltis austràlis -	- 1252	1414	Myrsinites betulifòlia		1345 1588
	- 1254	1419	retùsa -		1346 1589
orientàlis	- 1255	1420		- 1347,	
			serpyllifòlia		1349 1591
Juglandàceæ.			herbàcea		
Jùglans règia -	- 1257	1425	polàris [ -	- 1350,	1352 1592
	- 1260	1436	hastàta -		1353 1593
cinèrea	- 1262	1439	arbúscula		1354 1594
	- 1263	1442	lanàta -		
	- 1264	1443	coluteoides -	Suppl.	1355 1595
aquática 1265	5, 1266	1444	berberifòlia -		1333 1395
	- 1267	1445	Leaves	of Salix.	
	- 1269	1446	purpùrea	-	1)
sulcàta	- 1271	1449	Hèlix -		2
1080	- 1074	<b>1</b> 449	Lambertiàna		3 > 1603
poreina 1272. 1	10 12/4	1450	monándra		4
myristicæfórmis -	- 1275	1451	Forbyàna -		5)
	- 1276	1452	rùbra -		6)
			viréscens -		7
Salicàceæ,			Humboldtiàna		8 1604
Sàlix purpùrea -	- 1294	1490	Bonplandiàna		9 100
daphnöides	- 1295	1495	Lyònii -		10
undulàta	- 1296	1497	Houstoniàna		11 J
triándra	- 1297	1499	virgàta -		12]
amygdálina -	- 1298	1501	undulàta		13 1605
pentándra -	- 1299	1503	lanceolàta -		14
Meyeriàna	- 1300	1505	triándra -		15 J
lùcida	- 1301	1506	Hoffmanniàna		16]
decípiens	- 1309	1515	Villarsiàna -		17
frágilis	- 1310	1516	amygdálina		18 1606
Russelliàna -	- 1311	1518	montàna -		19
(11-2	4, 1315	J 1523	vitellina -		20
álba 131	4, 1510	1524	annulàris -		21
nìgra ] c	. 2527	2588	babylónica		22]
ligústrina ( - Suppi	. 2021	2000	petiolàris -		23 1607
prinöides	- 1317	1530	confórmis		24 (1007
viréscens -	- 1318	1531	violàcea -		25
petiolàris	- 1319	1533	præ'eox	-	26]
rosmarinifòlia -	- 1320	1535	frágilis -		27 } 1608
angustifòlia -	- 1321	1536	Russelliàna		28
Doniàna	- 1322	1540	decípiens		29 ]
versicolor - Suppl	. 2528	2588	monspeliénsis		30 } 1609
reticulàta	- 1323	1543	tetraspérma -		31
glaúca	- 1324	1544	lùcida -		32)
	- 1325	1545	Meyeriàna		33 } 1610
	- 1326	1548	pentándra -		34
incàna	- 1327	1548	hastàta -		35 )
	- 1328	1549	malifòlia -		36 } 1611
viminālis -	- 1329	1549	nígricans -		37

			Figure Page		Figure Page
Sàl.	bícolor	-	38	Sàl. strépida	- 100
	pàtens	-	39 } 1612	sórdida -	- 101
	prinöides	-	40 ]	rivulàris	- 102 \1621
	Willdenoviàna -	-	41]	austràlis	- 103
	erispa	-	42 1613	rotundàta -	- 104
	Pontederàna -	-	43 (1013)	dùra	- 105
	nitens	-	44 ]	fírma	- 106 - 107 1622
	Borreriàna -	-	45	Ansoniàna atrovìrens	
	phylicifòlia -	-	47	Andersoniàna -	- 108 J - 109 )
	Davalliàna - Wulfeniàna -		48 1614	Forsteriàna -	- 110
	tétrapla		49	rupéstris -	- 111 >1623
	tenuifòlia	_	50	coriàcea	- 112
	Weigeliàna -	_	517	hírta	- 113
	Croweana	_	52	cotinifòlia -	- 114)
	ramifúsca -	_	53	crassifòlia	- 115 1004
	floribúnda -		54	lacústris	- 116 1624
	Dicksoniàna -	-	55	vaudénsis -	- 117
2	prunifòlia -	-	56	latifòlia	- 1187
	vacciniifòlia -	-	57 >1615	grisophýlla -	- 119 1625
	venulòsa	-	58	incanéscens -	- 120
	carinàta	-	59	sphacelàta -	- 121
	Myrsinites -		60	càprea	- 122
	procúmbens -	-	61	pannòsa	- 123
	herbàcea	-	62	aurita	- 124 \ 1626
	polàris	-	63 J	cinèrea - oleifòlia	- 125 - 126
	Kitaibeliàna -	_	$\begin{bmatrix} 64 \\ 65 \end{bmatrix}$	aquática	- 127)
	serpyllifòlia -	-	66	ferruginea	100
	myrtillöides - reticulàta		67 \1616	germinàta -	129 1627
	glaúca		68	macrostipulàcea -	- 130
	elæagnifòlia -	_	69	acuminàta -	1015
	arenària	_	70 1	stipulàris	- 132 1628
	lanàta	_	71	viminàlis -	- 1335
	Stuartiàna		72 1617	Smithiàna	- 134
	Lappònum -	-	73	Micheliàna -	- 135 \ 1629
	sericea	-	74	álba	- 136
	proteæfolia -		75 J	cærùlea	- 137
	alaternoides -	-	767	arbúscula	- 1387
	versícolor	-	77	retùsa	- 139
	argéntea	-	78	berberifòlia -	- 140 - 141
	incubàcea -	-	79 80	rígida cordàta	- 141
	adscéndens -	-	81	cordifòlia -	- 143
	parvifòlia - prostràta -		82 >1618	obovàta	- 144
	fúsca		88 1	Muhlenbergiàna -	- 145 > 1630
	rèpens	_	84	ægyptìaca -	- 146
	Doniàna	-	85	díscolor	- 147
	arbúscula		86	falcàta	- 148
	rosmarinifòlia -	-	87	alpìna	- 149
	decúmbens -		ز88	tristis	- 150
	lineàris	-	89 <b>]</b>	U`va-úrsi	- 151
	incàna	-	90	nìgra	- 152
	cándida	-	91 >1619	Pópulus álba	- 1507 1639
	villòsa -		92	canéscens	- 1508 1641
	subalpìna	-	93	trémula	- 1509 1647
	refléxa	-	94 J	trépida	- 1510 1650 - 1511 1650
	pennsylvánica -	-	95	grandidentàta - græ`ca	- 1511 1650 - 1512 1651
	pállida		96 97 >1620	græ ca nìgra	- 1512 1651 - 1513 1653
	petræ`a Schleicher <i>iàna</i>		98	canadénsis -	- 1515 1656
	grisonénsis -	_	99	betulæfòlia	- 1516 1657
	8-10011-011010			X	2020

Figure Page	Figure Page
Póp. monilífera 1517 1657	Qu. Ægilops 1721 1862
fastigiāta 1520 1661	Acorns of American Oaks 1722 1863
angulàta 1533 1671	(n <sub>2</sub> 1700 1700 ∫ 1864
heterophýlla 1534 1672	álba 1723, 1726 { 1866
£ 1535, 1536 1674	repánda 1724 1865
balsamífera Suppl. 2530 2589	squamòsa 1725 1865
eándicans 1537 1676	olivæfórmis 1730 1869
	maerocárpa 1731 1870
Betulàceæ.	obtusíloba 1732 1870
	lyràta 1733, 1734 1781
A'lnus glutinòsa 1540 1677	Prinus palústris - 1735 1873
laciniàta 1538 1678	montícola 1736 1874
oxyacanthæfòlia - 1539 1679	acuminàta 1737 1875
incàna 1543 1687	pùmila 1738 1875
serrulàta 1544 1688	tomentôsa 1739 1876
cordifòlia 1545 1689	rùbra 1740. to 1744 { 1877
víridis 1546 1690	[18/8]
acuminăta - Suppl. 2531 2589	eoccinea 1746. to 1748 1880
castaneæfòlia - Suppl. 2532 2589	ambígua 1749 1882
Bétula álba 1547 1691	falcàta 1750, 1751 1883
pubéscens 1548 1691	tinetòria - 1753. to 1757 \ \ \frac{1885}{1886}
póntica 1549 1692	[ 1880
daurica 1556 1704	palústris - 1758. to 1760 \[ \begin{pmatrix} 1887 \\ 1888 \end{pmatrix}
fruticòsa 1557 1705	1000
pùmila 1558 1706	Catesbæ'i 1762, 1763 1889
nàna 1559 1706	nìgra - $-1764, 1765 \begin{cases} 1890 \\ 1891 \end{cases}$
<i>p</i> opulifòlia 1560 1707	[1891
papyràcea 1561 1709	aquática 1767, 1768 1892
nìgra 1562, 1563 { 1710   1711	ilicifòlia 1770, 1771 $\begin{cases} 1894 \\ 1895 \end{cases}$
exeélsa 1564, 1565 1712	Phéllos 1774 1896
lénta 1566 1713	laurifòlia 1776 1897
ienta - 1000 1110	hýbrida 1775 1897
Corylàceæ.	£1808
Corgiuceie.	imbricària 1777, 1778 1899
Quércus pedunculàta 1567 1731	<i>I</i> 'lex 1781 1900
ped. heterophýlla 1569, to 1571 $\begin{cases} 1733 \\ 1734 \end{cases}$	Ballòta 1783, to 1786 $\begin{cases} 1905 \\ 1906 \end{cases}$
(1194	
sessiliflòra 1572 1736	gramúntia 1787, 1788 1907
pubéscens 1573 1737	coccífera 1789. to 1792 { 1908
sessiliflòra var 1574. to 1579 { 1739	pseùdo-coceífera 1794 1911
pedunculàta 1583 1743	(1010
sessiliflòra 1584 1743	Sûber 1795. to 1798 $\begin{cases} 1912 \\ 1913 \end{cases}$
pyrenàica 1696 1843	Pseùdo-Sùber 1801 1917
apennina 1697 1844	virens - $-1802, 1803 \begin{cases} 1918 \\ 1918 \end{cases}$
E'sculus 1699. to 1701 1845	[1919
Cérris and vars. 1702. to 1706 $\begin{cases} 1846 \\ 1847 \end{cases}$	lanàta 1804 1921
péndula 1707 1848	annulàta 1805 1922
austriaca 1708 1848	Túrneri - 1806. to 1809 $\begin{cases} 1923 \\ 1924 \end{cases}$
càna màjor 1709 1849	hýbrida nàna - 1810. to 1812 1924
[1850	Fontanèsii 1813 1925
fulhaménsis - 1710, 1711 { 1850	austrâlis 1814 1925
laciniàta - Suppl. 2534 2591	Coókii 1815 1926
Lucombeàna - 1714 1854	faginea 1816 1926
crispa - 1715, 1717c 1856	lusitánica 1817 1927
dentâta - 1716 1856	
	prásina 1818 1928
suberòsa - 1717a 1857	infectòria 1819, 1820 1928
suberôsa - 1717a 1857 incìsa - 1717b 1857	I I
	infectòria 1819, 1820 1928 Libàni 1826 1932

Oaks not yet introduced.	Cas. Tungúrrut Figure Page - 1930 2003
Himalayan.	arg ntea 1931 2004
Figure Page	javánica 1932 2004
Qu. spicàta 1828 1933	Cárpinus americàna 1936 2013
grandifòlia 1829 1934	orientàlis 1937 2014
velutina 1830 1934	vimínea 1938 2014
lamellòsa 1831 1935	O'strya vulgàris 1939 2015
semicarpifòlia 1832 1935	
7	virgínica - { 1940 2016
Javanese.	Suppl. 2537 2595   Córylus Avellàna   - 1941 2017
sundàica 1833, 1834 1936	Av. tubulòsa 1942 2018
pruinòsa 1835 1957	críspa 1943 2018
angustàta 1836 1937	Colúrna 1948 2029
pállida 1837, 1838 1937	arboréscens - 1949 2029
élegans 1839 1938	fêrox 1950 2031
placentària 1840 1938	
glabérrima 1842 1938	Garryàceæ.
costàta 1841, 1843 $\begin{cases} 1938 \\ 1939 \end{cases}$	Gárrya ellíptica 1951 2032
(1909	
rotundàta 1844 1939 daphnöidea 1845 1939	Platanàceæ.
	Plátanus orientàlis - 1952, to 1954 $\begin{cases} 2033 \\ 203.5 \end{cases}$
1 2 1	
gemelliflòra 1847 1940 indùta 1848 1940	occidentàlis 1959 2043
pseúdo-molúcca 1849 1940	Balsamàceæ.
turbinàta 1850 1941	
lineàta 1851 1941	Liquidámbar Styracíflua - 1961 2049
	imbérbe 1963, 1964 2054
Mexican.	Altíngia 1965 2054
xalapénsis 1852 1941	Myricàceæ.
glaucéscens 1853 1941	
obtusàta 1854 1942	Myrica Gàle 1966, 1967 \ 2057
panduràta 1855, 1856 1942	(2007
repánda 1857 1943	cerífera latifòlia 1968 2057
laúrina 1858 1943	Fàya 1969 2059 spathulàta 1970 2059
sideróxyla 1860 1943	~ 1, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
mexicana 1861 1944	
crássipes 8862 1944	Gnetàceæ.
angustifòlia 1859 1943	E'phedra distàchya - 1973, 1974 2063
lanceolàta 1863 1944	monostàchya - 1975, 1976 2064
reticulàta 1865 1945 chrysophýlla 1864 1945	altíssima - 1977, 1978, 1979 2064
chrysophýlla 1864 1945 pulchélla 1866 1945	1980 2065
*	americàna - Suppl. 2539 2597
•	ern .
stipulàris 1868 1946 crassifòlia 1869 1946	Taxàceæ.
ambígua 1870 1946	Taxus baccata fastigiata - 1981 2066
depréssa 1871 1946	Salisbùria adiantifòlia - 1982, 1983 2095
confertifòlia 1872 1947	Podocárpus latifòlius 1995 2100
trìdens 1873 1947	chilinus 1996 2101
acutifòlia 1874 1947	elongàtus 1997 2101 coriàceus 1998 2101
(1875)	
Fágus sylvática heterophýlla $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1873 \\ 1876 \end{array}\right\}$ 1952	D (III
sylv. cristàta 1877 1952	Phyllócladis rhomboidàlis 2002, 2003 2102
ferruginea 1917 1981	
caroliniàna 1915 1980	Coníferæ.
latifòlia 1916 1980	(2043 2153
oblìqua 1919 1982	to to
betulöides 1920 1982	Pinus sylvéstris \ 2046 2155
Dombèyi 1921 1983	2048 2160
dùbia 1922 1983	syl. uncinàta 2047 2157
Castànea pùmila 1927, 1928 2002	[9057 9058 9186
martabánica 1929 2003	2062 2189
	x 2

Figure Page	The second secon
Pin. pum. Mùghus - 2059, 2060 218	7 - (9967
Banksiàna - 2064, to 2066 $\begin{cases} 2196 \\ 219 \end{cases}$	
Danksiana - 2064, to 2066 { 2191	murieàta 2180 2269
inopa 9008 to 9070 [2199	
inops 2068. to 2070 { 2193	
(010)	2.02 2211
mitis 2072. to 2076 { 2193	(9970
púngens - 2077, to 2079 2198	
(2200	
Larício 2081. to 2084 { to	(2274
2202	
austriaca 2085 2205	
ſ 2206	(2280
Pallasiàna - 2086. to 2089 { to	Stròbus 2193, 2195 2281
2208	C 999 C
pyrenàica - 2090, to 2093 { 2209	excélsa 2197, 2200 { 2286 2287
pyrenàica - 2090, to 2093 { 2209 2210	(0000
resinòsa 2094, to 2096 \( \)	
resinòsa 2094, to 2096 { 2210 2211	(9901
canadénsis bifòlia 2098, 2099 2213	montícola 2208, 2209 2292
(2214	eontórta 2210, 2211 2292
Pináster - 2100, 2101. 2105 { 2215	Abies excélsa 2212 2293
2218	excélsa nìgra 2213 2294
Lemoniànus - 2102, 2103 2216	álba 2224 2311
minor 2104 2217	nìgra 2225 2312
(2225	rùbra 2228 2316
Pinea - 2106, 2107. 2109 to	Smithiàna 2229 2317
2227	(2210
Č 2231	Douglàsii - 2230, 2231 { 2319 2320
halepénsis - 2110. to 2113 { to	Menzièsii 2232 2321
2233	dumòsa 2233, 2234 2325
brùtia 2114. to 2116 2235	cephalónica - 2235, 2236 2326
sp. from Nepal 2117 2236	(0990)
Tæ'da 2118. to 2121 { 2287	Picea peetinàta - 2337, 2338 { 2331
2238 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 3 2	20020
rígida 2128, to 2126 { 2239	balsamea - 2240, to 2242 \ 2339 2340
2123. 10 2120 2241	Fràseri 2243, 2244 2340
serótina - 2127, to 2130 $\begin{cases} 2242 \\ 2232 \end{cases}$	grándis 2245, 2246 2341
2243	amábilis 2247, 2248 2342
variábilis - \( \) 2131 2242	nóbilis 2249, 2250 2343
Suppl. 2540 2599	C 9944
ponderòsa- 2132, to 2135 $\begin{cases} 2244 \\ 0035 \end{cases}$	Webbiàna - 2251, 2252 2345
2245	Pindrow - $2254, 2255$ $2346$
Arceuthòbium Oxýcedri - 2137 2246	2347
2247	bracteàta 2256 2348
Pinus Sabiniana - 2138. to 2142 to	religiòsa - { 2257 2349
2249	Suppl. 2543 2602
Coúlteri - 2144, to 2146 \ 2250	Làrix europæ'a 2258 2353
2251	Cèdrus Libàni 2267 2403
longifòlia - 2148, to 2151 $\begin{cases} 2252 \\ 2252 \end{cases}$	[2428]
2253	Deodàra - 2283, 2284, 2286 { to
Gerardiàna - 2153 to 2155 $\begin{cases} 2254 \\ 2254 \end{cases}$	2430
2255	2433
austràlis - 2156, to 2159 to	Araucària imbricata - 2286. to 2292 to
2100.102100 10	2435
2258	brasiliàna - 2294, to 2296 ∫ 2439
canariénsis - 2162, to 2165 $\begin{cases} 2261 \\ 9969 \end{cases}$	[ 2440
sinénsis 2167, to 2169 2264	excélsa 2297, to 2301 $\begin{cases} 2441 \\ 9440 \end{cases}$
insignis2170, 2172 2265	2442
Teocote 2073, 2074 2266	Cunninghàmii \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
pátula 2175, 2176 2267	Suppl. 2545 2604 Cunninghàmia sinénsis 2306, 2307 2446
2110, 2110 22071	Cunninghàmia sinénsis 2306, 2307 2446

			-	
Fi	igure Page		Figure	Page 2502
Dámmara orientàlis - 2308, 2	$309 \begin{cases} 2447 \\ 3447 \end{cases}$	Jun. lýcia 2	367. 9368 <del>.</del>	
Danning of the state of the sta	[2448]	•		2503
austràlis 2310, 2	$2311 \int 2448$	thurífera		2503
	[2449]	excélsa		2504
I maja ocome	2312 2455	recúrva		2504
orientàlis 2	2315 2459		,	2505
cupressöides 2	2316 2460	Smíthii -		2505
péndula 2317, 2	318 2461		,	2507
Cállitris quadriválvis 2	2319 2463			2508
	320 2465	Ceratiola ericoides - 2	379, 2380	2509
	2327 2475	Smìlax áspera -	- 2381	2510
	328 2478	excélsa	- 2382	2511
torulòsa 2329, to 2	2331 2479	rùbens	- 2383	2511
	£ 2479	Sarsaparilla -	- 2384	2512
péndula 2332. to 2		hastàta lanceolàta .	- 2385	2512
Penada 2002 to 2	2480	quadrangulàris -	- 2386	2514
Taxòdium dístichum - 2	2335 2481	Rúscus aculeàtus -	- 2387	2518
	2338 2482	hypophýllum -	- 2388	2519
sempervirens - 2340, 2			389, 2390	2520
•	C2489	Yúcca gloriòsa -		2522
Juníperus communis 2343, to 2		supérba	- 2392	2523
and Varieties \( \)	2491	gloïfòlia		2523
Oxýcedrus - 2351, 2		dracònis	- 2395	2525
	353 2494	strícta	- 2396	2526
drupàcea 2354, to 2		filamentòsa	- 2397	2526
		angustifòlia -	- 2398	2526
		fláccida	- 2399	2527
	2358 2498		- 2400	2527
Sabìna and Vars, 2359, to 2	2363 \ 2499	glaucéscens -	- 2400	2527
	(2000	Fourcróya longæ'va -		
däùrica 2364, 2		Littæ'a gemmiflòra -	- 2403	2529
phœnícea 2	2366 2502		ppl. 2546	2606
		Chamæ`rops hùmilis ~	- 2404	2530

## LIST OF FUNGI, LICHENS, MOSSES, &c.

Æeídium Pini -	- 2031	2148	Bulgària sarcöìdes -	- 1681	1835
Berbéridis	- 47	303	Cantharéllus cibàrius	- 2037	2149
Agáricus androsàceus	- 1690	1837	Cratèrium leucocéphalum	- 1898	1974
ostreàtus -	- 1667	1833	Cenangium quércinum	- 1682	1835
	- 2019	2146	Dacrýmyces stellàtus	- 2024	2148
campanélla -				- 1553	1703
deliciòsus -	- 2034	2149	Dædàlea betùlina -		
drýinus	- 1665	1833	gibbòsa	- 1886	1973
fláccidus	- 2021	2147	quércina -	- 1668	1833
hypothèjus -	- 2032	2149	Ditìola radicàta -	- 2023	2147
lepídeus -	- 2020	2147	Exídia aurículæ Jùdæ	- 1686	1835
maculàtus -	- 2036	2149	glandulòsa -	- 1687	1835
		-	Fistulina hepática -	- 1674	1834
mastrucàtus -	- 1882	1971			2149
mùcidus -	- 1883	1971	Geoglóssum cucullàtum	- 2039	
multifórmis -	- 2033	2149	víride	- 1899	1974
muscàrius	- 1555	1704	Helvélla esculénta -	- 1904	1975
palmàtus	- 1666	1833	píleus	- 1887	1973
phlebóphorus -	- 1885	1973	Hýdnum auriscálpium	- 2030	2148
rùtilans -	- 2018	2146	coralloides -	- 1889	1973
			Erinàceus -	- 1675	1834
spínipes -	- 2028	2148			
strobilinus -	- 2029	2148	imbricàtum -	- 2035	2149
Bolètus edùlis -	- 1689	1836	Hýpnum cupressifórme	- 1658	1831
imbricàtus -	- 1888	1973	denticulàtum -	- 1656	1831
velutinus -	- 1670	1833	Hystèrium rugòsum	- 1897	1974
Telutinus -	1010	2000	/		

777			
Fig	ure Page	Figure	Page
Lecidea córnea 16		Rhizopògon álbus 1905	1976
Léskea complanàta 16 Lòphium elàtum 20		Sclerodérma citrinum 1688 Scleròtium quércinum 1691	1836 1837
Lòphium elàtum 20 mytilinum 20		Scleròtium quércinum 1691 Spathulària flávida 2040	2149
Lìchen pulmonàrius 16		Splite ria agaricifórmis - 2042	2149
articulàtus 25		alutàcea 2041	2149
Morchélla esculénta 190		deústa 1893	1973
pátula 190		discifórmis 1894	1973
Nidulària crucíbulum 20		fragifórmis 1892	1973
Opégrapha venòsa 196	06 1976	Peziza 1895	1974
Peziza aciculàris 16	79 1834	Spilònia fuliginòsum 1662	1833
æruginòsa 189	91 1973	Stieta serobiculàta 1660	1832
aurántia 16'	78 1834	Stíetis radiàta 1683	1835
fructigena 190		Stílbum turbinàtum - 1896	1974
melástoma 18		Theléphora hirsùta 1677	1834
polymórpha 168		laciniàta 2038	2149
Phaeidium coronàtum 169		quércina 1676	1834
Polýporus fomentàrius 16		sanguinolénta - 2022	2147
igniàrius 16		Tremélla intuméseens 1685	1835
squamòsus 166		mesentérica 1684	1835
versícolor 153 deformed sp 167		Tûber cibârium       -       - 1901         U'snea plicâta       -       - 1661	1974 1832
Puccinia Búxi - 121		Verrue ria analépta 1661 Verrue ria analépta - 1663	1835
Tuccinia Duxi	1340	verrue na anarepta 1003	1000
_			
TIS	TOF	INSECTS.	
DIO		INSECTS.	
Acheróntia A'tropos 108	81 1253	Ph. Auròra 1729	1868
Balaninus núcum 194	17 2028	lùna 1962	2053
<i>B</i> ómbyx mòri 129	24 1356	lùcida 1766	1891
Callídium flexuòsum 126		neógama 1261	1438
Cántharis vesicatòria 104		neùstria 1769	1893
Catocàla elocàta 129		Polyphèmus 2535	2591
Cerùra fúrcula 15		stígma 1752	1884
Clytus Arietis 156		tesselàris 1918	1981
Cóssus Lignipérda 125	33 1386	Fir Cone attacked by Phalæ'na 2016	2145
Jaws of the Larva of Cóssus 129	34 1387	Tinea 5 2016  Fir Bud attacked by Eudòrea 2017	
Lignipérda J 200 Cỳnips gállæ tinctòriæ - 189	22 1929	resinea 2017	2146
Galls of Cỳnips gállæ tinetòriæ 189		Trees attacked by Piccodes mini 5	
Dead Sea Apples - 1823, 189	24 1931	and P. notatus -	2141
Cỳnips producing Dead Sca 189		Scarahæ'us Melolóntha - 1648	1822
Apples 185	25 1932	Scólytus destrúctor 1235	1387
Galls of Diplólepis umbráculus 169	7 1843	Sílpha grísea - 1288	1479
Dórcus parallelopípedus - 68		Sinodéndron cylindricum - 1048	1229
Little Grey Ermine Moth \ \ \frac{246}{946}		Sphinx coniferarum 2161	2260
(240	34 2565	drupiferàrum 1253	1418
Scotch Pine shoots perforated \( \int_{201} \)	3 2142	jasmineàrum - 1079, 1080	1252
by Hylúrgus pinipérda - L	17 811		1253
Larvæ of Ladybird and Sýrphus 56 Liméxylon pasále 164		juglándis 1270 ligústri 1021	1201
Lucànus Cérvus 164		Rayages of Tamious abalasara	
Megachile centunculàris - 54		phus 2015	2144
Nitídula grísea 128	1	Rayages of Tomicus typogra- 1	01.
Nóctua hastulífera 154		phus 2014	2143
	<b>[ 1824</b>	Tórtrix viridàna 1647	1818
Oak Galls and Apples 1649, to 165	51 { to	Trochílium crabronifórme - 1290	1481
• •	1826	Larvæ of Trochílium crabroni-	1482
Oak Spangles 165		forme J	
Papílio Favônius 17.		Zeuzèra æ'sculi 636	887
Papilio Iliôneus 259		Section of a Pear Tree per-	887
Phalæ'na álbifrons 172	28 1868	forated by Zeuzèra æ'sculi	

## LIST OF DIAGRAMS, &c.

Figure	Page	Figure	Page
Effect of the Sea-Breeze on the Oak	195	Basket-making 1277. to 1285	1473 to
Parallelogram for drawing 2	205		1475 1476
Trees 3	208	Willow pierced by Tro-	
Touch of the Leaves of the	208	Willow pierced by Tro- chílium crabronifórme 1291,1292	1482
wild Pear ]	200		1698
Outline of an entire Tree, a young Oak - } 5	209	Oak Trees with inosculated Trunks - \} 1626, 1627	1780
Outline of a young Tree of the	210		1794
Bird-Cherry J Details of leafing, the Oak - 7	210	Spray of the Oak - 1637. to 1641	to 1796
Details of loofing the Rivel			1796
Cherry 8	210	Barnacles on the Oak 1653. to 1655 {	
Chinese Characters signifying \$\frac{1}{30}\$	252	Barnacles attached to a Piece \ 2541	1830
"Moutan" } Mode of protecting Magnòlia }	266	of Spruce Fir J	2600
grandiflòra J		Branching of Turkey Oak - 1720	1859
Cotyledons of Acer Pseudo-	415	American Claks	1863
Mode of planting Robí-	416 2552	Axe for detaching Cork from the Trunk of the Cork Tree	1915
nia hispida - Suppl. 2439	795		1967
Designs for a Rosarium \ 525. to 527 \	796	[1881]	1971
Suppl. 2461	2561	Inosculated Beeches \ 1884	1972
Arch for training Roses 528	797	1908	1977
Trellis for ditto - 529, to 531	798	Rustic Garden Seat of Hazel 1944	2023
Standards for training 332, to 536	799	Kods	2020
itoses j	800	RusticFlower-Basket of Hazel 1945	2024
Mode of training Roses on Walls 537	802	Rustic Arbour of Hazel Rods - 1946	2025
Budding Roses 538. to 542	805	Plane Tree Leaf, and Map 1958	2038
Pruning Roses 543. to 545	807	of the Morea J	
Training standard Roses 546	809	Log House of Pine Trunks - 2006	2123
Germination of the Mistletoe - 772	1024	American Worm Fence - 2007	2123
Honeysuckle, architectural or- 796	1043	Swedish Wooden Fence - 2008	2124
nament	1096	Grafting the Abiétinæ - 2009, 2010	2130
Plans for Ericetums, or Heath- \( \begin{cases} 886 \\ to \end{cases} \]	to	Skeleton of a Scotch Pine at Gordon Castle - 2049	2162
eries 888	1099	Gordon Castle } 2049	2102
Brick and Tile Drains - 999. to 1001	1175	Mode of cutting out	
Designs for Ericacetums, or \( \begin{array}{c} 1002 \\ to \end{array} \)	1178	Deals from the Trunks 2053, 2054	2170
	to	of Pine and Fir Trees	
[1006	1185 1222	Section of Larch Board, hav- ing a Branch with the Bark 2265	2380
Spray of the Ash 1046	1242	on embedded in it	2000
Grafting O'rnus europæ'a - } 1066. to 1068	1243	Sections of Larch affected by 2266	
Grafting O'rnus americana - 1071	1245	Rot 2266	238€
	[1337	Frame and Cover for	
French Parterres - 1216, 1217	1338		2531
Spray of the Elm - 1232	1382	Plants	
Elms injured by Scóly- tus destrúctor	∫ 1388		2559
the description	1389	for training the Locust - J	
Birds (Titmouse) on the Walnut 1256	1424		$\frac{2586}{2599}$
Budding the Walnut - 1258, 1259	) 1431 ) 1432	Design for a Labyrinth 2538	409

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## FOR GENERIC AND SPECIFIC NAMES, &c.

	Α.	Bergius.	-	Bergius. A Swedish writer
A. et S	Albertini et Schw initz. Mo- ravian missionaries resident in America.	Berk.	٠	upon Cape Plants.  Rev. M. J. Berkeley. An  English cryptogamic bota-
Abb. et Smith.	Abbott and Smith. The first an amateur, the second the	Bert. Bertol.	-	nist.  Bertoloni. A writer upon the Flora of France.
	founder of the Linnæan So- ciety.	Bess. ?	-	Besser. A Russian professor,
Abbott	Abbott. See Abhott ct Smith.	Besser. S Bich.	_	resident in the Crimea.  Bicberstein. A Russian bota-
Abel	Abel. Author of "Personal Observations, &c., in China."	Dico.		nist of great note.
Ach	Acharius. A Swedish pro- fessor, and writer upon Li- chens. Achille Richard. A French	Bigel. Bigelow. Big.	•	Jacob Bigelow, M.D. Pro- fessor of botany at Boston, U.S., and author of "Ame- rican Medical Botany," and "Florula Bostoniensis."
Ach. Rich	botanist.	Blume.		"Florula Bostoniensis."  Blume, M.D. A Dutch
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	the distinguished De Can- dolle.	Rooth.	-	Booth. Brothers, nurserymen
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Alpin, -	Prosper Alpini. An Italian	Bork.	-	Borkhausen. A German bo- tanical author.
	physician, and author of "De Plantis Ægypti et de	Borrer.	-	William Borrer. A writer on British Plants, and one
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Bauhin. }	Bauhin. Brothers, professors of medicine, published in 1620—1650.	1		once a nurser, man at Brent- ford, Middlesex; and after- wards gardener to the Em-
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Camb	Cambessedes. One of the authors of "Flora Brasiliæ	Desrous	veller in Barbary.  Desrousseaux. A French bo-
Camer	meridionalis." Camerarius. A German botanist, author of "Hortus	Desm	tanist.  Desmazières. A French cryptogamic botanist.
	Medicus et Philosophicus," &c.	Desv	Desvaux. A French pro- fessor of botany.
Cass	H. Cassini. A French bota- nist.	Dickson	Dickson. An English cryp- togamic botanist.
Castagne	L. Castagne. A French bo- nist?	Dios	Dioscorides. An ancient classic author and botanist.
Catesby. } -	M. Catesby. A botanist, and traveller in North America.	$\left. egin{array}{l} Dod. \\ Dodon. \end{array}  ight\}$	Dodonæus, or Dodoens. A botanist of the 16th cen-
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Cav	Cavanilles. A Spanish pro- fessor and botanist.	Don of Forfar.	Dombey. A French traveller in South America.  Don of Forfar. A Scotch
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+ · · · · ·	Colladon. A Genevese bota- nist. Commclin. A Dutch bota-	Dur. Durand. } -	Parisienne." 1805.  Durand. A French botanist.
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-	guese botanist and diplo- matist.	Ehr.	E. See Ehrenberg.
Crantz Cullum	Crantz. An Austrian botanist. T. G. Cutlum. A botanical	Ehrenberg	See Ehrenberg. Ehrenberg. A German tra- veller in Arabia, &c.
Cunn.	amateur.  A. Cunningham. Colonial bo-	Ehrh	Ehrhart. A German botanist. Ettiot. An American botanist.
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De Candolle.	A. P. De Candolle. The celebrated French systematic botanist.	Forbes	Forbes. Gardener to His Grace the Duke of Bed-
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Del. Delamarre	See Delile. Delamarre. A French writer on plants.	Fourc	Scas with Captain Cook.  A. F. Foureroy. A French
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Garden.		man carpologist.  Garden. A Scotch physician	Hook	Sir W. J. Hooker, Regius
Gaudichau	d.	resident at Charleston. Gaudichaud. A French bo-	77 -1 -1 -1	professor of botany in the University of Glasgow.
G. Don.		tanist.	Hook. ct Arn.	Sir W. J. Hooker and Arnott, authors of "The Botany of Captain Beechey's Voy- age to the Pacific," &c. Hoppe. A German botanist
Geoffr.		editor of "Don's Miller."		of Captain Beechey's Voyage to the Pacific," &c.
Ger. et Lol		Geoffroy. A French bota- nist of the 18th century. See Gérard, and also Lobel.	Hoppe. }	Hoppe, A German botanist and collector of plants.
Ger. Gérard,	-	Gérard. A French botanist.	Horn.	and collector of plants.  Hornemann. A Danish botanist and professor.
Germar.	,	Germar. A German ento-	Hort	Hortulanorum. Of the Gar- deners.
Gesn.	-	mologist, Conrad Gesner of Zurich, a	Hort. Par	Of the Paris Garden. Host. An Austrian botanist,
Gill.	-	famous botanist.  Dr. Gillics. A botanist and	Howison.	and botanical author.
Gill. et Hoo	ok.	traveller. See Gill., and also Hook. Gmelin. A Russian botanist,	Huds	Howison. A writer in the "Edin. Phil. Journ."
Gmcl.	-	and traveller in Siberia.		Hudson. An English writer upon British plants.
Godefroy.	-	Godefroy. A nurseryman at Ville d'Ayray, near Paris	Humb. et Bonp. Humb.et Bonpl.	Hull. A English botanist.  Humboldt and Bonpland.
Goldic.	-	Goldic. A nurseryman at Ayr, in Scotland.	Humb.et Bonpl.	See H. B.
Gordon.	-	George Gordon. Superinten- dent of the Arboretum in		1.
		the Horticultural Society's Garden.	Illig. 1	C. Illiger. A writer on na-
Gouan. Grah.	-	Gouan. A French botanist. Graham, M.D. Regius pro-	Illiger. 5	tural history.
Graham, }	-	lessor of Botany at Edin-		J.
Grev.	-	burgh Dr. Greville. An English	Jacq	Jacquin. An Austrian tra- veller in South America,
<i>a</i> :		botanist, and writer upon cryptogamous plants.	Jaume St Hilaire	
Grigor.	-	Grigor. A nurseryman at Etgin.	Cumic Brizzanii/t	Jaume Saint Hilaire. A French botanist, and author of "Plantes de la France,"
Güldenst.	-	Güldenstaedt. A Russian bo- tanist.	7.70	&c.
Guss.	-	Joannes Gussone, M.D. Di- rector of the Royal Botanic	J. Bauh,	Jo. Bauhin, brother of Cas- par Bauhin, and author of "Historia Plantarum uni-
		rector of the Royal Botanic Garden at Palermo, and a botanical author.	7.1 (7.1	versalis.'' 1650, 1651.
Gyll,	-	L. Gyllenhall. Author of	John Grigor.	John Grigor, nurseryman of Forres.
		seripta." I808, 1827.	J. O. W.	J. O. Westwood. An English entomologist.
		H.	Juss	Jussicu. A celebrated French systematic botanist.
Hænke.	_	Hanke. A German botanical	Juv	Juvenal. A classic author.
Hakluyt.		Hænke. A German botanical writer. Hakluyt. Author of "Two		K.
y		Remembrances of Things to be undiscovered in Turkey,	Kæmpf	Kampfer. A traveller in
Hall.		&c." 1592. Haller. A Swiss botanist.	Kanw. ct Zuccar.	Japan. Baron Karwinski and Zucca-
Hall, fil.	-	Haller the ununger.		of botany in Germany.
Hamilt. S	-	Hamilton. A botanist, and traveller in the East Indies.	Kalm.	Kalm. Professor of botany at Abo, in Sweden.
	-	Hanbury. A writer upon gardening.	Ker	Acr. A describer of plants
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Hasselq.		masselquist. A botanist, and	Kit. Kitaib. }	Kitaibel. A Hungarian bo- tanist.
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Н. В.	-	Humboldt and Bonpland. Fa- mous travellers and bota-	Knowl. ct West-	Knowles (G. B.) and Westcott  (F.). Conductors of the  "Floral Cabinet."
H. B. et Kth.			Koch.	"Floral Cabinet."  Koch. A professor at Er.
Hell.		N. C. Hellenius, A Swedish		Koch. A professor at Er- tangen. Kocler. A writer on German
H. ct Kth.		botanist. Humboldt and Kunth. Ger-	77	and French grasses.
H. L. W.		Henry Lee Warner Fre	Krauss. }	and author of "Boomen en
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L		Maleolm.	-	Malcolm. Late nurseryman at Kensington
L Linnæus.	The celebrated	Marsh.	}	Marshall. A writer on
Lab. ) - Labillardiè	of natural history.	Marshall. Marsham.	-	American trees.  Marsham. An English ento- mologist.
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Lamarck. S nist. Lamb. A. B. Lamb sident of sight.	bert, F.R.S. Pre- the Linnean So-	Mayes.	-	Mayes. A writer in the "West of England Journal of Science," &c.  Medicus. A German botanist
Lap. La Peyrou writer up	se. A French	Medik.	-	Medicus. A German botanist of the last century.
the Pyren	ees. A French entomo-	Menzies.	•	of the last century.  Menzies. A Scotch botanist, and traveller round the world with Vancouver.  Merten. A French bota
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Lech Lechenault.	A French bota-	Michx. fils.	}	Michaux the younger. Also a
Ledebour. Ledebour. traveller	A hotanist, and in Siberia. nurseryman at	Michx. jun.	3	botanist and traveller in N. America, author of 'Histoire des Arbres de l'Amérique.'
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nist and p	professor at Ham-	Mirb.	-	Mirbel. A French physiolo- gical botanist.
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$\left\{ \begin{array}{lll} L. \ fil. & - & Linn \& us \ the \\ L' H\'e'r. & - & C. \ L. \ L' H\'e \\ L' H\'erit. \end{array} \right\}$	younger. ritier. A French	Moc.	-	Mocino. A Mexican bota-
L'Hérit. botanist . Lightfoot Lightfoot.	ritier. A French and author. A writer upon	Moe. et Sesse	c.	Mocino and Sesse. Two Mex-
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sity Colle	botany in Univer- ge, London. elebrated Prussian	Mor.	-	Morison. An old writer on plants. Mougeot, a German crypto-
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Lois. Deslong- French be Loudon J. C. Lou	eslongehamps. A otanist.	Munt. 3		A German botanist.  A. Munting. A German bo-
of various	don, F.L.S., &e. of this work, and works on garden-	Munting. 5 Murr.		tanist.  Murray. A German bota-
ing, agric	ulture, &c. A Portuguese tra.	Mutis.	-	Mutis. A Spanish botanist, resident in New Grenada.
L. pat Linnæus the	Cochin-China. e clder. outhor of "Envi-	Mx.	-	Michaux. See Michx.
Lysons - Lysons. A	ondon," &e.			
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Noisette. 5	ryman.	tanist and naturalist.  Reb. J. F. Rebentisch, A German
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1 4/3/1.	Pursh. A Prussian botanist, and traveller in North America.	
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Raf. }	Rafinesque Schmalz. A bo-	Satzm Satzmann. Author of "Enumeratio Plantarum rariorum, quas collegit." 1818.
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4000000	dex Plantarum otheinalium Horti Chelseani," &c. 1730.	Santi Santi. An Italian botanist. Savi Sari. An Italian botanist.

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		(	

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W. B.		W. Borrer, F. L.S. Acelebrated	Woods.	on roses.
77. 25.		English botanist, and writer upon English plants, more	Wormsk	Wormskiold. A Danish bo-
		especially willows.	Wulf	Wulfen, A German botanist.
Weihe.	_	Weihe. A German writer on		
,, ,,,,,,,		Rùbi.		Z.
Weihe et N	vees.	Weihe and Necs. Two Ger-		Le.
		man writers on Rubi.	Zcyh. •	Zeyher. A German gar.
Wend.		J. W. F. Wenderoth. A Ger-	-	dener.
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## CONTENTS OF VOL. I.

The Roman numerals refer to the General Table of Contents, p. xvii. to cliii., where the species and varieties, with all their synonymes, will be found systematically arranged; the first column of Arabic figures, to the pages of the text in this volume; and the second, to those of the supplementary matter contained in Vol. IV.

The names of the half-hardy and suffruticose orders and genera are in small type.

		Ι.	1.	IV.	1		I.	I.	IV.
Ranunculàcea	e.	xvii	231	2534	Cruciàceæ.	-	xxi.	312	
CLEMATI'DEÆ.	_	xvii.	232	2534	Vélla -	-	xxi.	312	
Clématis -	-	xvii.	232	2534	Cress-Rocket.		xxi.	313	2538
Lady's Bower.			202	2007	Vesicaria - Alýssum -	:	xxi.	313 313	4003
Traveller's Joy. Virgin's Bower.					Iberis Lepídium	-	xxi. xxi.	313 313	2538
Atrágene -	-	xvii.	246		Sisýmbrium -	•	xxi.	313	
PÆONIA CEÆ.	-	xviii.	249	2535	Capparidàceæ.	-	xxi.	313	
Pæònia -	-	xviii.	249	2535	Cápparis Caper Bush.	-	xxi.	313	
Tree Pæony. Xanthorhìza L	_	xviii.	255						
Yellow Root.					Cistàceæ.	-	xxi.	316	2538
Winteraceæ.	-	xviii.	256		Cistus L	-	xxi.	317	2538
Illicium -	-	zviji.	256		Rock Rose. Heliánthemum Tou	rn.	xxii.	317	2538
Aniseed Tree.					Sun Rose.				
Magnoliàceæ.		xix.	259	2536	Hudsònia -	-	xxv.	354	
Magnòlia -	-	xix.	259	2536	Polygalàceæ.	-	xxv.	354	
Umbrella Tree. Cucumber Tree.					Polýgala L Milkwort.	-	xxvi.	356	2538
Indian Physic. Liriodéndron L.	_	xix.	284	2536					
Tulip Tree.		xix.	291		Pittosporàcea.	-	xxvi.	356	
Mangliètia - Michèlia -	-	xix.	291		Billardièra Sm.  Apple Berry. Sollya Lindl.	-	xxvi.	556	
Dilleniàceæ.		xix.	292		Sóllya Lindl. Pittósporum Banks Senàcia Dec.	:	xxvi.	357 358	
Hibbértia -	-	xix.	292		Bursària Cav Cheiranthèra Lindl.	-	XXVI. XXVI. XXVI.	359 359 359	
Anonàceæ.		37.97	293	2536				0.50	
Asímina Adans.	_	XX.	293	2536	Caryophyllàceæ.	,	xxvi.	359	
Custard Apple.		14.	202	2000	Diánthus Tree Clove Pink.	٠	xxvi.	359	
Schizandràceæ.		7/1/	00.5		Silėne L Arenària W Drýpis L	:	xxvi. xxvi. xxvi.	359 359 359	
Schizándra -	-	XX.	295 295			•	AAVI.	555	
Sphærostèma - Kadsùra -	:	XX. XX.	295 295		Linàceæ.	-	xxvi.	360	
					Linum L Tree Flax.	-	xxvi.	360	
Menispermàceæ.		XX.	295		Malvàceæ.				
Menispérmum -	-	xx.	296		Lavátera -	-	xxvi.	360	
Moonseed. Cócculus -	-	XX.	297		Tree Mallow.	-	xxvi.	360	
D 1 \					Hibísens - Althæa Frutex.	-	xxvi.	361	
Berberàceæ.	•	xx.	298	2536	Sida Bonp.	-	xxvi.	363	
Bérberis - Berberru.	-	XX.	298	2536	Sterculiàceæ.			0.00	
Mahonia Nutt.	-	xxi.	308	2537		-	xxv.	363	
Ash Berberry.					Stereulia ·	-	XXV.	363	

		1.	1.	1V.			1.	1.	IV.
Tiliàceæ.	_	xxvii.	364	2538	Meliàceæ.	_	xxxiii.	476	
		xxvii.	364	2538	Melia .	_	xxxiil.	476	
Tilia L	-	A.C. 1114	501	2000	Bead Tree, or Indian Lile	ac.	222111		
Linden Tree.		xxvii.	376	2510	¥71.				
tirèwia L	•		510	2010	Vitàccæ.	-	xxxiii.	477	2544
Ternströmiàceæ.		xxvii.	376	2540	Vitis	-	xxxiii.	477	
Malachodéndron Cav		xxvii.	377		Grape Vine. Ampelópsis -		xxxiii.	481	2544
Stuártia Cav	-	xxviii.	378		Five-leaved Ivn.	-	XXXIII.	.10.1	2011
Gordônia Ellis -	-	xxxviii.	387	2540	Virginian Creeper.		vxxiii.	483	
Loblolly Bay.	-	xxviii.	381	2540	Cissus -	*	XXXIII.	450	
Japan Rose. Thèa L.		xxix.	392		Geraniàceæ.	-	xxxiv.	483	
Tea Tree. Eurya Royle -		xxix.	595		Pelargònium -		xxxiv.	493	
4 (*)				0 11 10					
Aurantiàce a.	-	xxix.	395	2540	Zygophyllàceæ.	-	xxxiv.	484	
C)trus - Orange Tree.	•	xxix.	395		Meliánthus -		xxxiv.	481	
Limbnia Dec	-	xxix.	395		Honey Flower.		xxxiv.	494	
Hypericàcea.		xxix.	397	2541	Zygophyllum - Bean Caper.		222174		
01	-				D ()			40.4	0544
Hypéricum L	-	xxix.	397	2541	Rutàceæ.	-	xxxiv.	484	2544
St. John's Wort.		xxx.	397		Rùta -	-	xxxiv.	484	2544
Tutsan.		26.00			Rue.   Aplophýllum Andr	Tuss.	xxxiv.	487	
Aceràceæ.	-	XXX.	404	2541	Xanthoxylàceæ.	-	xxxiv.	488	2544
A'cer -	-	XXX.	405	2541				488	
Maple. Sycamore.					Xanthóxylum - Toothache Tree, or I	Prick	XXXIV.	100	
Negúndo -	_	xxx.	460	2543	Ptèlea -	-	xxxiv.	489	2544
Box Elder.					Shrubby Trefoil.			400	
Æsculàceæ.	_	xxxii.	462	2543	Ailántus -	-	xxxiv.	490	
					2244474404				
Æ'sculus -	-	xxxii.	462	2543	Coriàceæ.	-	xxxiv.	492	2545
Pàvia -	-	xxxii.	469	2543	Coriària Niss	_	xxxiv.	492	2545
Buckeye.									
Sapindàceæ.	w	xxxiii.	474		Staphyleàceæ.	-	xxxiv.	493	
Kölreutèria Laxm.	_	xxxiii.	475		Staphylèa -	-	xxxiv.	493	
Dodona'a L		xxxiii.	476		Bladder-nut Tree.				

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO VOL. I.

									IV.
A'cer -	_	I. XXX.	1. 405	IV. 2541	Hypericàceæ -	_	xxix.	1. 397	2541
	_	XXX.	404	2541	Hypérieum $L$	_	xxix.	397	2541
are at	_	xxxii.	462	2543	Ibèris L.		xxi.	313	2538
-1 1 "	_	xxxii.	462	2543	Indian Lilac - Indian Physic -	-	xxxiii. XIX.	$\frac{476}{276}$	2536
	_	xxxiv.	490		Illícium L	-	xviii.	256	2000
Ailántus -	-	xxxiv.	490		Kadsura -	-	xx.	295	
Althæa Frutex -	-	xxvi.	361		Kölreutèria Laxm.	-	XXXIII.	$\frac{475}{232}$	2534
Alýssum -	-	xxi.	313	2544	Ladies' Bower -	-	XVII.	360	2004
Ampelópsis -	-	XXXIII.	481 292	2536	Lepídium -	-	XX1.	313	2538
Androsæ'mum Chois.	•	XX.	397	2000	Lime Tree -	-	XXVII.	364	2336
Aniseed Tree -	-	xviii.	256		Linàceæ Linum L.	-	xxvi.	360 360	
Aplophýllum And. Ji	uss.	xxxiv.	487		Liriodéndron L.	_	xix.	284	2536
Apple Berry -	-	xxvi.	356		Loblolly Bay	-	х.	387	
Arenaria W Ash-barbery -	•	xxvi. XXI.	$\frac{359}{308}$	2537	Magnòlia -	-	xix.	260	2536
Asimina Adans.	Ī	XX.	292	2536	Magnoliàceæ -	-	xix.	259	2536
Atrágene L	-	xviii	246	2540	Mahonia Nutt.	-	xxi.	308	2537
Aurantiù ceæ •		xxix.	395	2440	Malachodéndron Co	v.	xxvii.	377	
Barberry -	-	XV.	298	2536	Malvàceæ -	-	xxvi.	360	
Bead Tree Bean Caper	:	xxxiv.	476 486		Mangliètia -	-	xix. XXX.	$\frac{291}{405}$	2541
Berberaceæ -	-	XX.	298	2536	Maple -	-	xxxiii.	476	20 I L
Bérberis L	-	XX.	298 356	2536	Melideee me mo.	:	xxxiii.	476 484	
Billardièra Sm. Bladder-nut Tree	-	xxvi. XXXIV.	493		Menisperm in res.	-	XX.	296	
Box Elder -	_	xxxi.	460	2543	Menispérmu c	-	XX.	296	
Bursària Cav		xxvi.	359	2540			xix. xxvi.	291 356	2538
Caméllia L Caper Bush -	-	xxi,	381 313	2340	Milkwort - 1	for	XX.	296	
Cappariddceæ - Capparis L	:	xxi. xxi.	313 313		Negúndo -		XXX.	460	2543
Caryophyllàceæ - Cheiranthèra Lindl.	:	xxvi.	359 359		Orange Tree -	-	xxix.	395	
Cheiránthus - Císsus L	:	xxi. xxxiii.	312 483	2538	Pæònia L	-	xviii.	249	2535
Cistàceæ -	-	xxi.	316	2538	Pæoniàceæ -	-	xviii.	$\frac{249}{249}$	2335 2535
Cistus L	-	xxi.	317	2538	Pæony Pàvia	-	xviii. XXXII.	469	2543
Citrus L. Clematideæ L.	•	Įxxix. XVII.	$\frac{395}{232}$	2534	Pelargònium -		xxxiv.	483 356	
Clématis -	-	xvii.	232	2534	Pittosporaceæ - Pittosporum Banks		xxvi.	358	0.5.00
Clove Pink Tree -		xxvi.	359	2001	Polygala L Polygalaceæ	-	xxvi.	356 355	2538
Cocculus Bauh		xxxiv.	$\frac{297}{492}$	2545	Ptèlea -	-	xxxiv.	489	2544
Coriària Niss	-	xxxiv.	492	2545	Ranunculàceæ -	-	xvii.	231	2534
Cruciàceæ -		xxi.	312	2538	Rock Rose -	-	xxi.	317	2538
Cucumber Tree	_	xix.	273	2536	Rue -	-	xxxix.	484	2544
Custard Apple	_	xx.	292	2536	Rùta L	-	xxxiv.	484	2544 2544
Diánthus - Dilleniàceæ -		xxvi. xix.	359 292		Rutàceæ -	-	xxxiv.	484 474	2344
Dodonæ'a L	-	xxxiii.	476 359		Sapinduceæ - Schizandra Mx	-	XXXIII.	295	
Drýpis L. Eurya Royle	:	xxvi. xxix.	395		Schizandràceæ -	-	xx. xxvi.	295 359	
Geraniacea Gordònia Ellis	:	XXXIV.	$\frac{483}{378}$	2540	Shrubby Trefoil	-	xxxiv.	489	
Grape Vine -	_	xxxiii.	477	2010	Sida Bonp.	-	xxvi. xxvi.	363 359	
Grèwia L.		xxvii.	376	3540	Silène L Sisymbrium -	-	xxi.	359 313 357	
Heliánthemum Tour	rn.	XXII.	328 292	2538	Sollya Lindl Sphærostèma -	- 1	XXVI.	295	
Hibiscus L	-	XXVI.	361		Staphylèa -	-	xxxiv.	493	
Horseehestnut	-	xxxii.	462	2543	Staphyleàceæ -	-	XXXIV.	493	
Hudsònia -	-	XXV.	354		Sterculiaceæ	-	xxvi.	363 363	
					* B				

								_	
		I.	Ι.	IV.			I.	I.	IV.
St. John's Wort		xxiv.	397	2541	Tutsan -	-	XXX.	397	
Stuártia Cav.	_	xxviii.	378		Umbrella Tree	-	xix.	269	2536
Sun Rose -	_	xxii.	328	2538	Vella L	-	xxi.	312	
		XXX.	414	2542	l'esicària -		xxi.	313	
Sycamore -	-	xxix.	392	2012	Virginian Creeper	-	xxxiii.	481	2544
Ten Tree Ternströmideen	- :	xxvii.	376	2510	Virgin's Bower		xvii.	285	2534
Thea I	•	xxix.	392	0.400	Vitaceæ -		xxxiii.	477	2544
Tilia L	-	XXVII.	364	2538	Vitis -		xxxiii.	477	
Tiliàceæ -	-	xxvii.	364	2538	Winterdeea -	-	xviii.	256	
Toothache Tree	-	xxxiv.	488		Xanthorhìza L.	-	xviii.	255	
Traveller's Joy	-	xvii.	235	2534	Xanthoxylàceæ	-	xxxiv.	488	2544
Tree Flax -	-	xxvi.	360		Xanthóxylum L.	-	xxxiv.	488	
Tree Mallow -	-	xxvi.	360		Yellow Root -		xviii.	255	
Tree Parony -	-	xviii.	219		Zygophyllàceæ -		xxxiv.	481	
Tulip Tree -	-	XIX.	284		Zygophýllum L.	-	xxxiv.	484	

# ARBORETUM ET FRUTICETUM BRITANNICUM.

#### INTRODUCTION.

THOUGH, from our title, the Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum, the reader may expect to find chiefly a history and description of the trees and shrubs which endure the open air in
Britain, yet we mean to connect this history with that of the
trees and shrubs of all similar climates throughout the world, in
such a manner as to show what has been done in the way of
introducing them, and what may be anticipated from future
exertions. The Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum may, therefore, be considered as a General History of the Trees and Shrubs
of Temperate Climates, but more especially of those of Britain.

Trees are not only, in appearance, the most striking and grand objects of the vegetable creation; but, in reality, they are those which contribute the most to human comfort and improvement. If cereal grasses and edible roots are essential for supplying food to sustain human existence, trees are not less so for supplying timber, without which, there could neither be the houses and furniture of civilised life, nor the machines of commerce and refinement. Man may live and be clothed in a savage, and even in a pastoral, state by herbaceous productions alone; but he cannot advance farther: he cannot till the ground, or build houses or ships, he cannot become an agriculturist or a merchant, without the use of trees.

Trees and shrubs also supply an important part of the food of mankind in many countries; besides all the more delicate luxuries of the table, and the noblest of human drinks in every part of the globe. The fruit of the palms, and of other trees of tropical climates, are as essential to the natives of those countries, as the corn and the edible roots of the herbaceous plants of temperate climates are to us. Wine, cider, arrack, and other liquors, are the products of trees and shrubs; as are also our more useful and exquisite fruits, the apple, pear, plum, peach, orange, mango, and many others. Not to insist in detail on the various

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uses of trees and shrubs, it may be sufficient to observe, that there is hardly an art or a manufacture, in which timber, or some other ligneous product, is not, in one way or other, em-

ployed to produce it.

The use of trees in artificial plantations, in giving shelter or shade to lands exposed to high winds or to a burning sun, and in improving the climate and general appearance of whole tracts of country; in forming avenues to public or private roads, and in ornamenting our parks and pleasure-grounds, is too well

known to require to be enlarged on here.

Every one feels that trees are among the grandest and most ornamental objects of natural scenery: what would landscapes be without them? Where would be the charm of hills, plains, valleys, rocks, rivers, cascades, lakes, or islands, without the hanging wood, the widely extended forest, the open grove, the scattered groups, the varied clothing, the shade and intricacy, the contrast, and the variety of form and colour, conferred by trees and shrubs? A tree is a grand object in itself; its bold perpendicular elevation, and its commanding attitude, render it sublime; and this expression is greatly heightened by our knowledge of its age, stability, and duration. The characteristic beauties of the general forms of trees are as various as their species; and equally so are the beauty and variety of the ramifications of their branches, spray, buds, leaves, flowers, and The changes in the colour of the foliage of trees, at different seasons of the year, alone form a source of ever-varying beauty, and of perpetual enjoyment to the lovers of nature. What can be more interesting than to watch the developement of the buds of trees in spring, or the daily changes which take place in the colour of their foliage in autumn? - But to point out here all the various and characteristic beauties of trees, would be to anticipate what we shall have to say hereafter of the different species and varieties enumerated in our Work.

Shrubs, to many of the beauties of trees, frequently add those of herbaceous plants; and produce flowers, unequalled both for beauty and fragrance. What flower, for example, is comparable in beauty of form and colour, in fragrance, and in interesting associations, with the rose? The flower of the honey-suckle has been admired from the most remote antiquity, and forms as frequent an ornament of classic, as the rose does of Gothic, architecture. In British gardens, what could compensate us, in winter, for the arbutus and the laurustinus, or even the common laurel and the common ivy, as ornamental evergreens; for the flowers of the rhododendron, azalea, kalmia, and mezereon, in spring; or for the fruit of the gooseberry, currant, and raspberry, in summer? And what hedge plant, either in Europe or America, equals the common hawthorn? In short,

if trees may be compared to the columns which support the portico of a temple, shrubs may be considered as the statues which surmount its pediment, and as the sculptures which ornament its frieze.

It is not to be wondered at, that trees and shrubs should have excited the attention of mankind in all civilised countries, and that our accumulated experience respecting them should be considerable. The first characteristic instinct of civilised society is, to improve the natural productions by which we are surrounded; and the next is, by commerce to appropriate and establish in our own country the productions of others, while we give our own productions in exchange; and, thus, the tendency of all improvement seems to be to the equalisation of enjoyment, as well as to its increase.

Notwithstanding the use, the grandeur, and the beauty of timber trees, it is a fact, that, compared with herbaceous vegetables, the number of species distributed over the globe is comparatively small. The palms, the banana, the pine-apple, and other plants, popularly or botanically considered as trees or shrubs, though some of them attain a great height and thickness, are, with very few exceptions, of no use as timber. Almost all the timber trees of the world, with the exception of the bamboo, belong to what botanists denominate the dicotyledonous division of vegetables; and, perhaps, there are not a thousand genera of this division on the face of the earth which afford timber trees exceeding 30 ft. in height. The greater part of these genera, supposing such a number to exist, must belong to warm climates; for in the temperate zones, and in the regions of warm countries rendered temperate by their elevation, the number of genera containing timber trees 30 ft. in height, as far as hitherto discovered, does not amount to a hundred. The truth is, that between the tropics the greater number of species are ligneous, while in the temperate regions there are comparatively few, and in the frozen zone scarcely any. It may naturally be expected, therefore, that, in the temperate regions, there should only be a few timber trees which are indigenous to each particular country. In Britain, for example, there are not above a dozen genera of trees, furnishing in all about thirty species, which attain a height exceeding 30 ft.; but there are other countries of similar climates, all over the world, which furnish other genera and species, to what is, at present, an unknown extent; and it is the beautiful work of civilisation, of patriotism, and of adventure, first, to collect these all into our own country, and next, to distribute them into others. While Britain, therefore, not only enjoys the trees of the rest of Europe, of North America, of the mountains of South America, of India, and of China, she distributes her own trees, and those which she has appropriated, to each of these countries respectively, and, in short, to all parts of the world; thus contributing almost imperceptibly, but yet most powerfully, to the progress and equalisation of civilisation and of happiness.

It must be interesting to the philosopher and the philanthropist, to know the precise position in which we stand relatively to this kind of interchange of natural productions. Much as has been done within the last century, there is reason to believe, from the number of countries unexplored, that this department of the civilisation of the great human family is yet in its infancy. Hence, in a work like the present, which professes to be a general history of the trees already in, or suitable for being introduced into, Great Britain, it seems desirable to commence with a general view of all other countries with reference to those trees which they contain which have been already introduced, or which, though we do not yet possess, we may expect to obtain and establish. This, therefore, will form PART I. of our Work; and we trust it will be found of considerable interest, by directing the attention of botanical collectors, travellers, and persons resident abroad, to specific objects of research.

In carrying this intention into effect, we shall commence by taking a general view of the trees and shrubs which were known to the ancients; we shall next give an enumeration of those which are indigenous to the British Islands; after which we shall treat of the introduction of foreign trees and shrubs into Britain, from the earliest records up to the end of the year 1834, the

period at which this Work was commenced. Having thus discussed the history of the trees and shrubs, native and foreign, of the British Islands, we shall next give a similar view of the indigenous and introduced trees and shrubs of all those other countries which possess, either by geography or altitude, climates in any degree analogous to that of Britain. This part of the Work will be concluded by a chapter on the literature of the trees and shrubs of temperate climates; in which the principal works which have appeared on the subject,

both in Europe and America, will be enumerated.

The next division of our Work, PART II., will be devoted to the science of the study of trees. In this part, trees will be considered in all their various relations to nature and art. They will be considered as component parts of the general scenery of a country; in regard to the expression and character of particular kinds; in regard to the mode of delineating them pictorially, and of describing them popularly and botanically. They will also be considered with reference to uncultivated nature, to cultivated nature, and to man. This part will conclude with a summary of particulars to be taken into consideration, in preparing the description and natural and economical history of trees and shrubs, which are to follow as the third part of this Work.

Part III., which will form our next division, and that, indeed, which will comprise by far the greater part of the Work, will be the history and description of the different species and varieties of trees and shrubs, whether native or indigenous, useful

or ornamental, at present cultivated in Britain.

We shall add to the perfectly hardy species the names, and short descriptive paragraphs, of some ligneous plants, which have been found by cultivators to be half-hardy in the climate of London; and of others, which, from their native countries and habits, we think not unlikely to prove so. We make this addition to the Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum for two purposes: in the first place, because, by trying species from all countries in the open air, some hitherto kept in hot-houses or green-houses may be found quite hardy; such having been the case with Kérria japónica, Cydònia japónica, Hydrángea Horténsia, Aucuba japónica, and a number of others. We may add, also, that, though the nature of a species cannot be so far altered as to fit an inhabitant of a very hot climate for a cold one, yet that the habits of individuals admit of considerable variation, and that some plants of warm climates are found to adapt themselves much more readily to cold climates than others. the common passion flower, according to Dr. Walker, when first introduced into the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, lost its leaves during winter; but, in the course of a few years, the same plant retained the greater part of them at that season. same author relates that plants of the common yew, sent from Paris to Stockholm to plant certain designs by Le Nôtre, laid out there for the king of Sweden, all died, though the yew is a native of the latter country, as well as of France.

Every gardener must have observed that the common weeds which have sprung up in pots, in hot-beds or in hot-houses, when these pots happen to be set out in the open air during winter or spring are killed, or have their leaves injured; whilst the same species, which have sprung up in the open ground, are growing

around them in a flourishing condition.

The obvious conclusions from these facts are, that the habits of plants admit of a certain degree of change with regard to the climate which they will bear; that the degree in which this power exists in any plant is only to be ascertained by experiment; and that the only mode of making these experiments is, by trying in the open air plants usually kept under glass. There is reason to believe, from trials already made, that many of the trees and shrubs of Australia, and particularly those of New Zealand and Van Diemen's Land, will ultimately become so habituated to the climate of London, as to live through the winter against a wall, with scarcely any protection.

The second reason why we have included a number of halfhardy, or supposed half-hardy, trees and shrubs in this Work is, that we think there are few scenes in an ornamental garden or pleasure-ground of greater interest to a person having any knowledge of botany, however slight, than a conservative wall; that is, a wall covered with trees and shrubs, natives of foreign climates, which, though they may be killed to the ground during winter, yet exhibit a degree of luxuriance during the summer season, which they never can display in our green-houses or conservatories. Even were all such plants to be killed by frost every winter, and a reserve obliged to be kept in green-houses or pits to supply their place every spring, still, the splendour of their appearance during the summer months, and the novelty of their forms when compared with those of the spring, usually grown in the open air in Britain, would far more than compensate for the trouble incurred. When we take into consideration how easy it is to have such walls flued, and to heat the borders in front of them by small pipes of hot water, the capacities of a conservative wall and border appear great beyond anything we can at present calculate on; and we are persuaded that, were the subject of conservative walls warmly taken up by a spirited and wealthy individual, something would be produced in this way, as superior to our present green-houses and conservatories, as these are to the orangeries and green-houses of the time of Evelyn, or even of Miller. Having thus given our reasons for the introduction of half-hardy species of trees and shrubs into this Work, we shall next submit a few words with respect to our arrangement and treatment of the hardy species.

The general arrangement of the Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum will be that of the natural system; by which, whether in botany, zoology, or mineralogy, those objects are brought together which resemble one another in the greatest number of particulars. In describing each species, we shall follow the summary of particulars laid down in the last chapter of Part II.; giving in succession the identification of the name by botanists; the synonymes, botanical and vernacular; references to published engravings; the specific character; the popular description; the geography; the history; the poetical and legendary allusions; the properties and uses; the soil and situation; the propagation and culture; the accidents and diseases which the plant is liable to; the insects and parasitic plants which inhabit it; examples of its growth in the British Islands and on the Continent; and, lastly, its price in some of the principal

British, Continental, and American nurseries.

In identifying the name of every species, or variety, with that given to it by botanical writers, we have been guided principally by our own examination of the living plant, and comparing it

with existing engravings and descriptions; but we have also in part relied on the identifications of other botanists.\*

In giving the synonymes, we have adopted the same rule as in

giving the identifications.

Though we have used every exertion in our power to render this Work as correct, in a botanical and technical point of view, as possible, yet what we consider to be its great practical value (and that which will contribute more than any other cause to the main end which we have in view, viz. that of diffusing a taste for planting collections of trees and shrubs,) is, that we have described scarcely any tree or shrub which we have not seen ourselves, in a living state, within ten miles of London. Some exceptions are necessarily introduced; but, whenever this is done, it is either indicated by the paragraph relating to that tree or shrub being in very small type; or, by our indicating in words, or by some other means, that we have not seen the plant.

The shrubs, as far as practicable, we shall illustrate by engravings of botanical specimens, to be given along with the text; and all these will be to one and the same scale, of 2 in. to 1 ft. Engravings of the trees will be chiefly given in 8vo or 4to plates, apart from the text; and each of these plates will contain a pictorial portrait of the tree, and a botanical specimen. The pictorial portraits will be of two kinds: first, portraits of trees which have been planted ten or twelve years within ten miles of London, all to the same scale; and, secondly, portraits of full-grown trees, chiefly within the same limits, all to another scale.† The use of the first class of portraits is, to show, at a single glance, the comparative bulk which different trees attain in a given climate in a given period; as well as to indicate how far different kinds of trees, at this early age, show anything characteristic in their shape. The portraits of the full-grown trees, it is almost unnecessary to observe, are given in order to exhibit their ultimate magnitude and character. By merely glancing over these portraits, a planter will see at once, first, the effect which any given tree, purchasable in British nurseries, will produce at ten years' growth; and, secondly, what its appearance will be when it has arrived at its average size.

It will be found that in this Work we have, in various instances, reduced the number of species, and even, in some cases, of va-

<sup>\*</sup> For example, in the case of the very first species described, Clématis Flámmula, having convinced ourselves that our plant was that described by De Candolle (Prod., vol. i. p. 2.), we have not hesitated to give the identifications and synonymes quoted by that eminent author; adding, however, the identifications and synonymes of subsequent authors from our own examination of their works. In the plant referred to we have added to the identifications of De Candolle, Hayne's Dendrologia and Don's Miller.

† See the Explanatory References, which precede the Table of Contents.

rieties; and this, had we been inclined to trust entirely to our own opinion, we might have carried to a much greater extent.

It is well known to the cultivators of trees and shrubs, that there are a great many names of species enumerated in botanical works, our own Hortus Britannicus not excepted, as having been introduced into this country, which are not to be found in any nursery, or even botanic garden. These plants may have been introduced and lost; or the names may have been those of plants already in the country, reintroduced under new names. either case, according to the present mode of compiling botanical catalogues, the introduction of these names in such catalogues (provided the authorities are given with them) is unavoidable, whether the things to which they apply are in existence or not. It is easy to conceive some of the evils which, in a practical point of view, result from this mode of making catalogues; but it is necessary to be at once a practical botanist and a practical gardener, to comprehend the whole of them. One evil is, that, when collectors of trees, for example, order the plants bearing these names from the nurserymen, they either do not receive any plants at all, or they receive something which they do not want, and, probably, something which they already have. Another evil is, that nurserymen, in order to supply the demand for novelties, or to establish or keep up the appearance of having an extensive collection, too frequently introduce names into their catalogues for which they cannot supply plants; or they introduce synonymes without indicating that they are such. The effect of this is, that gentlemen intending to form collections, finding their intentions frustrated, frequently give up the pursuit in disgust.

Imperfect as are the collections, and erroneous as is the nomenclature in public nurseries, it will readily be conceived how difficult it is for a practical gardener to acquire a tolerable knowledge of the trees and shrubs actually in the country; and it is evident that, without this knowledge on his part, it is not to be expected that any but the most common trees and shrubs can be recommended by him to his employers: indeed, no British gardener, who has not passed some time in acquiring a knowledge of his profession in some of our principal botanic gardens, in the Kew Garden, in the garden of the Horticultural Society, in that of Messrs. Loddiges, in the Botanic Garden at Edinburgh, or in some other garden which contains an arboretum, can be said to know the names of one fourth of the trees and shrubs already in the country. The Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum, we think, will go far to remedy this evil, by enabling both gardeners and their employers to ascertain, not only what trees are in the country, but where they may see them growing. Nurserymen, by referring to these living trees, will not only

have an opportunity of correctly ascertaining the names of such as they already possess, but of supplying themselves with cuttings or plants of such sorts as they may not have in cultivation. The purchasers of trees, by always using the nomenclature of the *Arboretum Britannicum*, and being able to refer from it to the living specimens from which our engravings were taken, will at once insure certainty as to the kinds they obtain; and stimulate the nurserymen to accuracy, in regard to the names of those plants which they possess and propagate, and to the cultivation of a greater number of species and varieties. After the publication of our Work, it will be the fault of the nurseryman alone, if his nursery do not contain plants of all the species and

varieties which we have figured and described.

Many persons, when recommended to plant, reply: "Of what use is it to plant at my age? I can never hope to live to see my plants become trees." This sort of answer does not, at first sight, appear surprising, if we suppose it to come from a person of sixty or seventy years of age; but we often hear it even from men of thirty or forty. In either case, such an answer is the result of a vulgar error, founded on mistaken and prejudiced notions. We shall prove its incorrectness by matters of fact. In the year 1830, there were many sorts of trees in the arboretum of Messrs. Loddiges which had been planted exactly ten years, and each of which exceeded 30 ft. in height. these trees have since been cut down for want of room; but we have the names and the measurement of the whole of them. There are, also, at the present time (December, 1834), many trees in the arboretum of the London Horticultural Society's Garden at Chiswick, which have been only ten years planted, and which are between 30 ft. and 40 ft. in height. Why, then, should any one, even of seventy years of age, assign as a reason for declining planting, that he cannot hope to live to see his plants become trees? A tree 30 ft. high, practically speaking, will effect all the general purposes for which trees are planted: it will afford shelter and shade; display individual beauty and character; and confer expression on landscape scenery.

There is one subject which we shall occasionally touch on, in the history of particular species, and also in taking a general view of the trees of each genus, or of each natural order; and that is, the improvement which many species are probably susceptible of by cross-fecundation with other species nearly allied to them, or by procuring new varieties through the selection of remarkable individuals from seedlings raised in the common way. We shall also bear in mind the manner in which curious varieties are procured by the selection of shoots which present those anomalous appearances which gardeners call sports, and which, when propagated by grafting, continue to preserve their peculiarities. It should never be forgotten by cultivators, that all

our most valuable plants, whether in agriculture, horticulture, or floriculture, are more or less indebted for their excellence to art. Our cultivated fruit trees are very different from the same trees in a wild state; and our garden and field herbaceous vegetables so much so, that, in many instances, not even a botanist could recognise the wild and the cultivated plant to be the same species. There is reason to believe that the same means by which we have procured our improved varieties of fruit trees will be equally effective in producing improved varieties of timber trees. A few species, such as the oak, the elm, the magnolia, &c., have had improved varieties raised from seed by accidental crossing, or by the selection of individuals from multitudes of seedlings; and variegated varieties, and varieties with anomalously formed leaves, or with drooping or erect shoots, have been procured from the sports of parts of different plants. But the mode of improvement by cross-fecundation is yet quite in its infancy with respect to timber trees; and to set limits to the extent and beauty of the new varieties which may be produced by it is impossible. There is no reason why we may not have a purple-leaved oak, or elm, or ash, as well as a purpleleaved beech; or a drooping sweet chestnut as well as a drooping ash. The oak is a tree that varies astonishingly by culture; and, when the numerous American varieties that have been introduced into this country shall have once begun to bear seed, there is no end to the fine hybrids that may be originated between them and the European species. In short, we see no difficulty in improving our ornamental trees and shrubs to as great an extent as we have done our fruit trees and shrubs; though we are as yet only procuring new species from foreign countries, which may be considered as the raw material with which we are to operate.

PART IV., which will form the last division of the Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum, will be devoted to selected lists of the trees and shrubs described, classified according to their different capacities for fulfilling the various purposes for which trees and shrubs are required by the planter and by the landscape-gardener. For the rest we refer to the Table of Contents.

The utility of such a Work as the Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum to the gardening world, and to the landed proprietor, will not, we think, be questioned. We shall say nothing, therefore, of the influence which it cannot fail to have in promoting a taste for the culture and spread of such foreign trees as we have already in the country; and in exciting a desire for introducing others from different parts of the world, and for originating new varieties by the different means employed by art for that purpose. One remark, however, we may be permitted to make on the use of such a Work as the Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum to gentlemen of landed property. Every

proprietor of a landed estate is either a planter, or possesses trees already planted. If he is in the former case, he will learn from this Work to combine beauty with utility, by planting, in the outer margins of his natural woods or artificial plantations, and along the open rides in them, and in the hedgerows of his lanes and public roads, trees which are at once highly ornamental and more or less useful — in some cases, perhaps, even more useful - than the common indigenous trees for which they are substituted. If, on the other hand, his estate is already fully planted, he will learn from this Work how he may beautify his plantations by a mode which never yet has been applied in a general way to forest trees; viz., by heading down large trees of the common species, and grafting on them foreign species of the same genus. This is a common practice in orchards of fruit trees; and why it should not be so in parks and pleasure-grounds, along the margins of woods, and in the trees of hedgerows, no other reason can be assigned than that it has not hitherto been generally thought of. Hawthorn hedges are common everywhere; and there are between twenty and thirty beautiful species and varieties of thorn in our nurseries, which might be grafted on them. Why should not proprietors of wealth and taste desire their gardeners to graft some of the rare and beautiful sorts of tree thorns on the common hawthorn bushes, at intervals, so as to form standard trees, in such of their hedges as border public roads? And why should not the scarlet oak and the scarlet acer be grafted on the common species of these genera, along the margins of woods and plantations? Such improvements the more strongly recommend themselves, because, to many, they would involve no extra expense; and, in every case, the effect would be almost immediate. Every gardener can graft and bud; and every landed proprietor can procure stock plants from nurseries, from which he can take the grafts; or he may get scions from botanic gardens, the garden of the London Horticultural Society, that of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, or the Dublin Garden at Glasnevin.

Amateur landscape-gardeners, and architects who lay out the grounds of the houses they have designed, will be enabled, by this Work, to choose the kinds of trees which they think will produce the best effect in their plantations; and, what is of much more consequence, which will produce a certain effect within a given number of years. Indeed, the want of such a Work as the Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum to professional landscapegardeners, and a conviction of the great use it would be of to practical gardeners, and to all persons engaged in laying out grounds, or in forming ornamental plantations, first suggested to us the idea of commencing the Work.

In modern landscape-gardening, considered as a fine art, all the more important beauties and effects produced by the artist

may be said to depend on the use which he makes of foreign trees and shrubs. Our reasons for this are grounded on the principle that all art, to be acknowledged as such, must be avowed. This is the case in the fine arts: there is no attempt to conceal art in music, poetry, painting, or sculpture; none in architecture; and none in the geometrical style of landscapegardening. Why should there be an attempt to conceal art in modern landscape-gardening? Because, we shall be told, it is an art which imitates nature. But, does not landscape-painting also imitate nature; and yet, in it, the work produced is acknowledged to be one of art? Before this point is settled, it is necessary to recur to what is meant by the imitation of nature, and to reflect on the difference between repetition and imitation. In what are called the imitative arts, it will be found that the imitation is always made in such a manner as to produce a totally distinct work from the thing imitated; and never, on any account, so like as to be mistaken for it. In landscape-painting, scenery is represented by colours on a flat surface; in sculpture, forms, which in nature are coloured, are represented in colourless stone. The intention of the artist, in both cases, is not to produce a copy which shall be mistaken for the original, but rather to show the original through the medium of a particular description of art; to reflect nature as in a glass. Now, to render landscape-gardening a fine art, some analogous process must be adopted by the landscape-gardener. In the geometrical style, he has succeeded perfectly, by arranging grounds and trees in artificial surfaces, forms, and lines, so different from nature as to be recognised at once as works of art. A residence thus laid out is clearly distinguished from the woody scenery of the surrounding country; and is satisfactory, because it displays the working of the human mind, and confers distinction on the owner as a man of wealth and taste. A residence laid out in the modern style, with the surface of the ground disposed in imitation of the undulations of nature, and the trees scattered over it in groups and masses, neither in straight lines, nor cut into artificial shapes, might be mistaken for nature, were not the trees planted chiefly of foreign kinds not to be met with in the natural or general scenery of the country. Every thing in modern landscape-gardening, therefore, depends on the use of foreign trees and shrubs; and, when it is once properly understood that no residence in the modern style can have a claim to be considered as laid out in good taste, in which all the trees and shrubs employed are not either foreign ones, or improved varieties of indigenous ones, the grounds of every country seat, from the cottage to the mansion, will become an arboretum, differing only in the number of species which it contains.

Though a taste for trees has existed from the earliest ages, that taste, in this country at least, may still be considered in its

infancy. An English landowner is almost always a great respecter of trees generally, but seldom knows anything of particular sorts: he, therefore, cares very little for their individual beauties, and contents himself with being an indiscriminate admirer of them. Hence the unwillingness of most persons to cut down trees, however improperly they may be placed; or to thin out plantations, however much they may be crowded, and however great may be the injury which the finer foreign sorts are sustaining from the coarser-growing indigenous kinds. This indiscriminate regard for trees, and morbid feeling with reference to cutting them down when they are wrongly placed or too thick, principally results from ignorance of the kinds and of the relative beauty of the different species, and from want of taste in landscape-gardening. When we consider that it is not much above a century since American trees began to be purchasable in the nurseries of this country, this is not to be wondered at; and, more especially, when it is remembered that planters, generally speaking, have few opportunities of seeing specimens of these trees, so as to become acquainted with them, and thus to acquire a taste for this kind of beauty and its pursuit. The public botanic and horticultural gardens, and the private arboretums and collections of foreign trees and shrubs, now establishing throughout the country; and the mode now becoming general among nurserymen, of planting specimen trees in their nurseries; will tend to remedy this defect, by exhibiting living specimens: and our Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum will, we trust, aid in attaining the same end.

To artists, the Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum will not be without its use. It is well known that there are but few landscape-painters who possess that kind of knowledge of trees which is necessary to enable them to produce such portraits as would indicate the kind to a gardener or a forester. This defect, on the part of landscape-painters, arises partly from their copying from one another in towns, rather than from nature in the country; but, principally, from their want of what may be technically called botanical knowledge. The correct touch of a tree, to use the language of art, can no more be acquired without studying the mode of foliation of that tree, than the correct mouldings of a Grecian or Gothic cornice can be understood or represented without the study of Grecian or Gothic architecture. It is for this reason that it will always be found that ladies who reside in the country, and have studied botany, if they have a taste for landscape, will imitate the touch of trees better than professional landscape-painters. We assert it as a fact, without the least hesitation, that the majority of British artists (we may say, of all artists whatever) do not even know the means of acquiring a scientific knowledge of the touch of trees; almost the only works which have noticed the subject, and gone beyond the

mere surface, being the Remarks on Forest Scenery, by Gilpin; and Kennion's Essay on Trees in Landscape. The perusal of the Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum, and the comparison of the botanical specimens with the touch to which they give rise in the portraits, will enable artists to investigate from our figures, and afterwards from nature, those differences in the points of the shoots, in the clustering and form of the foliage, and between the appearance of the foliage of spring and that of autumn, which give rise to the difference of touch necessary to characterise a species, and to mark the season of the year. Most artists who have studied trees from nature can give the touch of the oak with characteristic expression; and, by the study of the details of other trees, they may attain a touch which shall characterise them with equal force and accuracy. There is no work extant, however, from which an artist can study, correctly and scientifically, the touch of more species of trees than the oak, the ash, the weeping willow, and one or two others. proof of this we may refer to the plates in Kennion's work above referred to, as one of the latest and best, where the engravings, in the greater number of instances, have not the slightest resemblance to the trees the names of which are written beneath them. How, under these circumstances, is it possible for an artist, who is not a botanist, and who does not reside in the country, to study the touch of trees? By the Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum he may acquire as much botanical knowledge as will enable him to distinguish with certainty all the different species of trees to be found in this country; and he will see, in the engravings of the botanical specimens as they appear in autumn, the foundations laid in nature for the different descriptions of touch. The London artist, in addition to the botanical knowledge which he may acquire from our work, may have recourse to the specimen trees (all near London) from which our portraits were taken. Artists generally, by becoming botanically acquainted with the trees, will be able to recognise them in their walks, or professional excursions; to study them under various circumstances, and, when they introduce them in their landscapes, to give their characters with fidelity.

Hitherto there has not been a sufficient demand for this kind of skill on the part of the artist; but, as foreign trees become better known by the public generally, it will be necessary for artists to keep their art on a level with the state of knowledge of the times in which they live. As the foreign trees which are every year being introduced into the country advance in size, the truth of this remark will become more and more obvious.

Having now given a general outline of the plan of our Work, and of the manner in which we propose to carry that plan into

execution, we shall next proceed with PART I.

#### PART I.

GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF THE TREES AND SHRUBS OF TEMPERATE CLIMATES.

The use of the slight general outline which we propose now submitting to the reader is, partly, to show the consideration in which trees have been held in all ages and countries, but principally to record what has been done in the introduction of foreign trees into Britain; and to point out, from the ligneous productions of other countries having similar climates, what remains to be accomplished. We shall first notice to what extent a love for, and a knowledge of, trees existed among the nations of antiquity; and, next, give a general idea of the indigenous and introduced trees of those countries occupied by the modern nations of Europe. We shall commence with Britain; and shall take, in succession, France, Germany, and the other European countries. Afterwards, we shall give a slight sketch of the trees suited to temperate climates which are natives of Asia, Africa, America and Australia.

#### CHAP. I.

OE THE KNOWLEDGE OF TREES AND SHRUBS WHICH EXISTED AMONG THE NATIONS OF ANTIQUITY.

The first notices which we have of trees are in the Sacred Writings. The tree of knowledge, and the circumstance of our first parents hiding themselves among the trees of the garden of Eden, are familiar to every one. Solomon appears to have collected all kinds of plants, and not only to have had an orchard of fruit trees, and trees bearing spices, but to have included in his grounds what are called barren trees, and among these the cedar. As this tree is a native of a cold and mountainous country at some distance from Judea, it shows that the practice of collecting trees from a distance, and from a different climate, to assemble them in one plantation or arboretum, is of the earliest date. The cedar, indeed, is frequently mentioned in Scripture; and both that and the fir (including, under this name, probably both Pinus and A'bies, for some species of both are natives of Asia Minor and Greece) are said, in the book of Ezekiel, to be frequent in magnificent gardens. Large trees were then used as places for meeting under (as they are, in the East, to this day); and they were then, as now, planted in cemeteries.

Trees are mentioned in the writings of Hesiod and Homer. The garden of Alcinous is said to have contained various sorts of fruit trees: and directions are given in Hesiod for lopping the poplar, and other species, for fuel; and felling the oak, the elm, and other kinds of large trees, for timber.

The principal trees of the Egyptians, according to Herodotus, were, the palm, the sycamore fig, the lote tree (Céltis austràlis, according to Mr. Hogg, Gard. Mag., x. 291.), the olive, and the pomegranate. There are, we know, several other trees which are natives of Egypt; but these were probably thought most

worthy of being recorded, as producing edible fruit.

The gardens of the *Persians* contained trees; and those in the garden of the younger Cyrus, at Sardis, were all planted with his own hand, in straight lines; the only mode which, at that early period, when scarcely any but indigenous trees were in use by planters, could convey the expression of art and design. In general, the trees which most attracted the attention of the ancients were those which bore edible fruits, produced spices, had a terebinthine odour, or possessed spreading branches to afford shade. Hence the frequent mention of the palm, the fig, the olive, the cinnamon, the camphor, the cypress, the sycamore

fig, and the plane.

The only positive source of information respecting the trees known to the nations of antiquity, down to the time of the Greeks, is to be found in the works of Theophrastus. Stackhouse, in his edition of Theophrastus's Historia Plantarum, has endeavoured to show the modern botanical names for the plants of which Theophrastus has treated. Sprengel had done the same thing in his Historia Rei Herbaria. Stackhouse has added to his own identifications as many of those of Sprengel as are different from, and supplementary to, his own. From both we have selected the following list of the ligneous species. Stackhouse has stated in the preface to his second volume (his work is in two volumes, 1813, 1814), that Sprengel has carefully ascertained 357 of the kinds treated of by Theophrastus, and that he has passed over the rest, which are nearly as many in number, in silence; except remarking the circumstances which make them so ambiguous as to render the identifying of them hopeless. To some of the identifications which have been proposed, doubt appertains; and, in the case of the ligneous species, in the enumeration below, this doubt is expressed by notes of interrogation. It may be observed, that the greater number of these plants, according to Sibthorp's Flora Græca, are natives of Greece, and that most of those which are not, will endure the open air, or are cultivated, in that country. The whole of them, with scarcely any exceptions, are in British gardens and hot-houses; and all those which we have marked

with a star, are indigenous to the British Isles. We have thrown the species into the groups indicated by the natural orders, in order to aid the memory of the botanical reader, and to facilitate generalisation.

Ranunculàceæ. Clématis orientàlis. Capparídeæ. Cápparis spinòsa.

Cistineæ. Cistus créticus and salviæfòlius.

Malvàceæ. Gossýpium arbòreum; Málva tomentòsa; Hibiscus, an arboreous species if a hibiscus.

Tiliàceæ. Tilia \* europæ'a.

Aurantiàceæ. Cîtrus Médica and Aurántium.

Acerineæ. A'cer \* campéstre and \* Pseudo-Platanus.

Ampélidæ. Vitis vinífera, 3 kinds, and índica.

Rutaceæ. Ruta graveolens.

Celastríneæ. ? Celástrus, the species was, in habit, a tree of middle size; \* Euónymus europæ'us.

Rhámneæ. Rhámnus lycioides and? Alatérnus, Paliùrus

aculeatus, Zizyphus vulgaris.

Terebinthàceæ. Pistàcia Terebinthus and Lentíscus, Balsamodéndron gileadénse, Rhús Coriària más, C. fœ'mina, and Cótinus,

? Mangífera índica.

Leguminòsæ. Acàcia arábica, Sénegal, Cátechu, myrrhífera Stackhouse, and polyacántha; ? Tamaríndus índica; Cércis Siliquástrum; Colùtea arboréscens and cruénta; Cathartocárpus Fístula; Cýtisus Labúrnum and "Maránta;" Ceratònia Siliqua; Morínga pterygospérma; Genísta lusitánica and ? Scórpius (Spártium villòsum Flora Græca); Medicàgo arbòrea; ? Coronílla E'merus; E'benus crética; Astrágalus Tragacántha.

Rosàceæ. Ròsa, the 5-leaved, the 10-leaved, the 20-leaved, and the 100-leaved; Rùbus \* fruticòsus, \* cæ'sius, and \* idæ'us.

Amygdaleæ. Amýgdalus commùnis; ? Pérsica vulgàris; Cérasus \* Pàdus, durácina and ? Laurocérasus; Prùnus \* in-

sitítia and doméstica var. Juliána.

Pomàceæ. Pýrus \* commùnis wild, and cultivated; \* Màlus wild, and cultivated, \* Aria, and crética; \* Sórbus, two varieties of; \*? torminàlis and? a variety of; Méspilus \*? germánica, ? a variety of; Cydònia vulgàris, wild and cultivated; ? Amelánchier vulgàris; Cotoneáster \* vulgàris; Cratæ'gus Pyracántha, Azaròlus, and \* Oxyacántha.

Granàteæ. Pùnica Granàtum.
Rhizophòreæ. Rhizóphora Mángle.
Tamariscíniæ. \* Tamarix gállica.
Myrtàceæ. Mýrtus commùnis.
Cácteæ. Opúntia vulgàris.

? Grossulaceæ. ? Rìbes \* Grossulària.

Umbelliferæ. Bùbon Galbanum.

Araliàcea. Hédera \* Hèlix, and varieties of it.

Caprifoliàceæ. Caprifòlium \* Periclýmenum; ? Lonícera pyrenàica; Vibúrnum \* ? Lantàna, \* ? O'pulus and ? Tinus; Sambùcus \* nìgra.

Córneæ. Córnus más and \* sanguínea.

Loranthaceæ. Loranthus europæus; \* Viscum album.

Compositæ. Santolina rosmarinifòlia; Helichrysum Stæ'chas; Kentrophýllum (Onobroma) arboréscens; Conyza saxátilis.

Vaccinièæ. Vaccinium \* Vitis idæ`a.

Ericcàeæ. Erica; A'rbutus Andráchne and \* Unedo; ? Rhododéndron pónticum.

Styracineæ. Styrax officinàle. Ebencaeæ. Diospyros Lòtus.

Oleàceæ. O lea europæ'a, sylvéstris; Phillýrea latifòlia; ? Ligústrum vulgàre; O rnus curopæ'a; \* ? Fráxinus excélsior. Apocu'neæ. ? Nèrium Oleánder; \* Vínca màjor, or \* mìnor.

Cordiaceæ. Córdia Sebestèna and Myxa.

Soláneæ. Cápsicum frutéscens; Lýcium bárbarum and

? europæùm.

Labiatæ. Lavándula Spica: Rosmarinus officinàlis; Salvia tríloba, crética; Teùcrium créticum; ? Marrùbium Pseudo-Dictámnus, Oríganum Dictámnus, Tournefórtii, and ? ægyptiacum; Saturèja capitàta; Thymus vulgàris, ? Mastichina.

Verbenàceæ. Vitex A'gnus cástus. Plantagineæ. Plantàgo? Cynops. Chenopòdeæ. Salicórnia fruticosa.

Lauríneæ. Laúrus nóbilis, var. platyphýlla and var leptophýlla; Cinnamòmum vèrum.

Myristiceæ. Myristica.

Thymelæ'æ. Daphne Cncorum and sericea.

Euphorbiaceæ. Euphórbia Pithyùsa, \* Charàcias, and Myrsinites; \* Búxus sempervirens.

Urtíceæ. Ficus Caprificus, Cárica, religiosa, and Sycomorus

Mòrus nìgra.

Ulmaceæ. U'lmus campéstris, ? and another kind; Céltis austràlis.

Piperàceæ. Piper nigrum. Juglándeæ. Júglans règia.

Salicíneæ. Salix \* alba, nigra; \* Hèlix variegata and babylónica; Pópulus \* nigra, \* alba.

Betulinea. Bétula \* alba and ? A'lnus \* glutinosa; A'lnus

oblongàta.

Cupuliferæ. Quércus? Ilex, Sùber, coccifera, Ballòta, Ægilops, Æsculus, Cérris, \* Ròbur, faginea Desf., and Tournefórtii; \* Córylus Avellàna; Castànea \* vésca; Fàgus \* sylvática; O'strya vulgàris.

Plataneæ. Plátanus orientàlis.

Coníferæ. Cèdrus Libàni; Làrix europæ'a; Pìnus halepénsis, Pínea, marítima, and \*sylvéstris; A'bies excélsa and Pícea; Cupréssus sempervirens; Thùja aphýlla; Táxus \*baccàta; Juníperus \*commùnis, Oxýcedrus, lýcia, and \*nàna.

Cycadea. Cras revoluta.

Smilàcece. Smìlax áspera; Rúscus hypophýllum, \* aculeàtus? racemòsus.

Pálmæ. Phæ'nix dactylífera, and four varieties; Còcos nucífera; Chamæ'rops; ? Arèca Cátechu.

Gramíneæ. Bambùsa arundinàcea.

It thus appears that the total number of species known to Theophrastus was not less than 170, which belong to 53 groups or natural orders.

The Romans appear to have begun with a knowledge of all the trees possessed by the Greeks; and there are added to them, in their works, almost all the trees of the colder regions of Europe. It is evident that the Romans introduced trees into Italy from other countries; because frequent mention is made, by their agricultural writers, of the platanus, the cedar, the cypress, and other trees, which are not indigenous to Italy; and the cherry, the peach, and other fruits, we are informed, were imported from Persia. The pine, the bay, the plane, and the box appear to have been the favourite trees of gardens: the first, for its refreshing odour; the second, for its beauty, and because it was used in crowning martial heroes; and the third, on account of its shade. Pliny observes, "In old times trees were the very temples of the gods; and, according to that ancient manner, the plain and simple peasants of the country, savouring still of antiquity, do at this day consecrate to one god or other the goodliest and fairest trees that they can meete withall; and verily, we ourselves adore, not with more reverence and devotion, the stately images of gods within our temples (made though they be of glittering gold and beautiful ivory), than the very groves and tufts of trees, wherein we worship the same gods in religious silence. First, the ancient ceremony of dedicating this and that kind of tree to several gods, as proper and peculiar to them, was always observed, and continues to this day. For the great mighty oak, named esculus, is consecrated to Jupiter, the laurel to Apollo, the olive to Minerva, the myrtle to Venus, and the poplar to Hercules." (Holland's Translation of Pliny's Natural History, p. 357.)

The Romans cultivated trees for useful purposes, like the moderns. They planted coppice woods, for fuel, fence wood, and props for the vine: they had osier grounds, for producing hoop and basket willows; single rows of elms and poplars, for supporting the vine and they had indigenous forests on the hills

and mountains, for supplying timber for building and other purposes. The larch was a favourite tree among them; and instances are given by Pliny of the enormous size which it attained, of its durability, and its resistance to fire. The positive knowledge of the Romans, with respect to trees, may be found in Pliny's Natural History; and an enumeration of the species which that work contains, as far as they can be guessed at by modern botanists, is given by Sprengel in his Historia Rei Herbaria, vol. i. It contains so few, in addition to those known to Theophrastus, that it seems unnecessary to introduce it here.

#### CHAP. JI.

OF THE HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF THE TREES AND SHRUBS NOW IN THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

The trees and shrubs now indigenous to, or cultivated in, the British Islands, including Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the other adjacent isles, naturally form two divisions; viz., those which are of spontaneous growth, and those which have been introduced or originated by the art and industry of man. In order to convey distinct ideas respecting the number and nature of the native woody plants which may be considered as aboriginal and permanent inhabitants of this country, we shall give an enumeration of them, arranged according to the natural orders to which they belong; and, in order to show the progress of the introduction of foreign species, the number introduced, and the individuals to whom we are indebted for such introductions, we shall treat of the native and foreign plants separately.

## Sect. I. Of the Native Trees and Shrubs of the British Isles.

The native plants of any island may generally be considered as the same as those of the continent to which that island belongs; and hence we find that there are very few trees and shrubs which are indigenous to the north of France, Belgium, and the north of Germany, which are not also natives of Britain. In countries which have been long civilised, it appears difficult to determine what trees or plants are aboriginal, and what have been introduced; and even in wild countries, the same difficulties may be said to occur, since the seeds of the plants of one country may be, and undoubtedly are, carried to another country by birds and other animals, and may spring up there, mature themselves, and continue their species like aboriginal plants. It is probable that this process has gone on more or less in every country from its

first existence; and thus, that the tendency even of nature, independently of human art, is to equalise the productions of similar climates.

Cæsar, in his Commentaries, states that he found the woods of Britain to contain the same trees as those of Gaul, with the exception of the abies and the fagus: " Materia cujusque generis, ut in Gallia est, præter fagum et abietem." This passage has given rise to much controversy, some authors supposing that Cæsar, by the word abietem, meant the wild or Scotch pine, which is a native of Britain. As, however, the Romans designated the silver fir abies, there can be little doubt that this was the tree alluded to by Cæsar; which not only does not grow wild in England, but was not introduced into this country till This solution of the passage is so simple, that modern times. it is difficult to imagine how any mistake can have arisen, particularly as Pliny speaks of the Scotch pine expressly as Pinus sylvéstris (Nat. Hist., lib. xv. and xvi.) The only reason appears to be, that the Scotch pine was formerly called the Scotch fir; and that the word abies, being considered to signify fir, was, without further examination, supposed to apply to that tree.

It is more difficult to reconcile Cæsar's assertion that he did not find the fagus in Britain, as that name is generally supposed to have been applied by the Romans to the common beech. Belon informs us that, in his time (Les Obs., &c., en Grèce, en Asie, et autres Pays étrangers, 1554), on Mount Athos and in Macedonia, the beech was called phega. It is wonderful, therefore, says Ray, that Cæsar should deny the beech to Britain: his doing so can only be satisfactorily accounted for, by supposing that by the word fagus he meant the Quércus Æ'sculus, the phagos of Theophrastus. Mr. Long, in his Observations on certain Roman Roads, and Towns, in the South of Britain, p. 36., asserts that the tree Cæsar called fagus was the sweet chestnut, Fàgus Castànea L. Mr. Long does not state his grounds for this opinion; but should the fagus of the Romans be our chestnut, and their castanea our beech, it would not only explain this difficulty, but do much to reconcile that passage in the Georgics, lib. ii. v. 71., where the fruit of the fagus appears preferred to that of the castanea. If we consider that by fagus Cæsar meant our common beech, all that can be concluded from his remark is, that the beech was not, in his time, discoverable in large masses in Kent; where, though it grows naturally, it is only found on the hills and not in the plains. Mr. Whitaker, in his History of Manchester, concludes that the Romans introduced the beech, partly from the assertion of Cæsar above alluded to, and partly from the name for the beech in the British language, foighe, faghe, faydh, being obviously derived from fagus. The name in the Anglo-

\* c 4

Saxon is bece; bèche, Fr.; and buche, Ger. The Scotch pine, Whitaker thinks, was a native of the island before the arrival of the Romans, though unknown to them at their invasion; and this pine, judging from the resinous quality of that dug up from peat bogs, he considers to have been of a different species from that now grown in England, and "the same assuredly with the Scotch fir of the highlands of Scotland." Here we know the author to be entirely mistaken; the species being every where the same, and the quality of the timber differing only in consequence of differences in the soil and situation. Sir Walter Scott fell into a similar error, when he stated, in the Quarterly Review (xxxvi. 580.), that our "Scotch fir was brought from Canada, not more than half a century ago," and that the true species, found in the north of Scotland in immense forests, grows with "huge contorted arms, not altogether unlike the oak." The conjectures of these two eminent writers only show that, however great may be their authority in other matters, they are not to be depended upon in what concerns trees. The Scotch pine must, unquestionably, have been indigenous in the highlands of Scotland in the time of Cæsar, though, in all probability, not to be met with, or rare, in England, at least in the southern counties.

The Romans, Whitaker observes, first brought among us, as their present names sufficiently show, "the platanus or plane, the tilia or teil, the buxus or box, the ulmus or elm, and the populus or poplar. The platanus passed from Asia to Sicily, thence into Italy; and, before the year 79, as Pliny informs us, it had reached the most northerly shore of Gaul. The apple Whitaker conjectures to have been brought into Britain by the first colonies of the natives, and by the Hædui of Somersetshire in particular; hence Glastonbury was distinguished by the title of Avellonia, or the apple orchard, previously to the arrival of the Romans. Before the third century, this fruit had spread over the whole island, and so widely, that, according to Solinus, there were large plantations of it in the "Ultima Thule." The Romans added "the pear, the damson, and the cherry, the arbor persica, perch, or peach; aprica, or apricot; and cydonia, or quince." Cherries were introduced from Pontus and Egypt into Italy by Lucullus, who conquered the former country; and they were carried into Britain within five years of the first settlement of the Romans in the country. Pears abounded in Italy, though it is uncertain at what time the Romans brought them into England. The damson was originally brought from Damascus to Italy, and thence to Britain, as the quince was from Crete, and the peach from Persia: the latter was common in Gaul in the time of Agricola.

The mulberry, the chestnut, the fig, and the sorbus, or true service, were introduced by the Romans. It is singular, that, not far from one of the very few habitats in which the true

service is to be found in a wild state in Britain, viz., Wyre Forest in Worcestershire, the remains of a Roman villa were some years ago discovered (see Arch. Mag., ii. p. 94). It is not improbable that the tree referred to may be a descendant from a service tree planted in the orchard belonging to the adjoining Roman villa. The chestnut belongs to Sardis in Asia Minor; and it was brought thence to Tarentum and Naples, where it was cultivated with great success in the reign of Vespasian. That the chestnut was in Britain as early as the 12th century is placed beyond dispute by Giraldus Cambrensis, who, in speaking of the trees of Britain which Ireland wants, mentions the chestnut and the beech. Daines Barrington conjectures that the chestnut was probably brought into England from Spain; and Dr. Ducarel, who had a dispute with Barrington on the subject (see Phil. Trans., lix. and lxi.), endeavours to prove that it is a native. Mr. Whitaker thinks, and, in our opinion, with great reason, that the tree was brought into Britain by The medlar, according to Pliny, was brought the Romans. into Italy from Greece, at what period is uncertain; as is also when it was introduced into Britain. The rose was brought from Italy by the Romans, the best being those of Prænestina and Campania. The rosemary and the thyme are also supposed to have been introduced by the Romans. The thyme, in the days of Vespasian, Pliny observes (xxi. 10), so greatly overspread the plains in the province of Narbonne, that many thousands of cattle were brought every year from the distant parts of the country to fatten upon it.

In a paper on the subject of indigenous trees, in the Archaelogia, by Daines Barrington, he lays down a test by which it may be known what trees ought to be considered as truly indigenous: that they grow in large masses, and spread over a considerable breadth of surface; that such masses never end abruptly, except where there is a sudden change in the soil or the substratum, and, that the trees or shrubs ripen their seeds kindly, and that when these seeds are dropped, they spring up freely. Applying these tests to what are commonly considered native trees, he rejects positively the sweet chestnut, the lime, the English elm, and the box. As doubtful, he reckons the A'cer Pseudo-Platanus, and the white poplar (Pópulus álba), and even the yew, which, he says, is seldom found but in churchyards or in artificial plantations. He also doubts the spindle tree and the privet. A few lime trees, he thinks, such as those in Moor Park in Hertfordshire, and on the river Neath in Glamorganshire, have been introduced by the alien abbots and priors, when they came to visit their religious houses; but the tree was not generally planted till after the time of Le Nôtre, in the reign of Charles I., who introduced it extensively in avenues, as was then

the custom in France. The antiquity of the sweet chestnut at Tortworth, which he had ascertained from Lord Ducie to be much exaggerated, he alleges to be no proof that the tree is indigenous. "The English, or narrow-leaved, elm," he says, "being much esteemed by the Romans, was probably introduced by them. The box," he erroneously (see Herb., 1597, p. 1226.) states, "is not mentioned by Gerard, and," he adds, "the tree is found nowhere in an apparently wild state, except on Box Hill, where it was planted by Lord Arundel, who designed to build a house there, but who relinquished his intention from the want of water, and built one at Albury hard by." The only native evergreen trees and shrubs of Britain would thus appear to be the Scotch pine, the holly, the juniper, the furze, the spurge laurel, the butcher's broom, and the ivy. The furze Dr. Walker supposes not to be aboriginal, but to have been introduced from the mountains of Portugal, where it abounds. His reason is, that it is the only alleged indigenous shrub which flowers during winter; and that during severe winters it is killed to the ground, both in England and Scotland. According to these authors, the only indigenous evergreen trees are the Scotch pine and the holly; so that we are thus reduced to two evergreen trees and four evergreen shrubs; unless we include such under-shrubs as the heath, the Andromeda, the Arctostaphylos U'va úrsi, &c., which do not generally attain the height of two feet.

Perhaps it may be thought unreasonable to allege that the lime and the yew are not natives of Britain, since they unquestionably are of countries which lie farther north; viz., the north of Germany and Sweden: but it must be remembered that the summers of those countries are hotter than those of England, in consequence of which, the lime ripens its seeds every year, which it seldom does in Britain. In countries without extremes either of heat or cold, such as the sea coast of Britain and great part of Ireland, many trees will live and thrive without ever producing seeds. Such trees may remain for ages in a country, without being one step nearer naturalisation than the day on which they were introduced. In Hasted's Kent it is stated that Sir John Speilman, who introduced the manufacture of paper into England from Germany, in the time of Elizabeth, and to whom Queen Elizabeth granted the manor of Portbridge in Dartford, introduced the lime tree. He is said to have brought over two trees with him in his portmanteau, and to have planted them at Portbridge, near the dwelling-house belonging to the powder mills; where, according to Hasted, they remained till they were cut down a few years previously to the time when he wrote, which was in 1776. (Beauties of England, &c., Kent, p. 562.) The lime, however, is represented by Turner as growing to a large size in 1562; so that the trees introduced by Speilman could

not have been the first that were brought into the country. The Tilia europæ'a, or common lime tree of the north of Europe, is stated by Turner and Gerard to be a native of England; but Ray says, that, though it is an inhabitant of Essex, it is never found in that county, or anywhere else, growing wild. The

Tília parvifòlia, Ray seems to consider as a native.

The box is one of our most interesting "disputed trees;" for, if we are deprived of that and of the yew, neither of which Daines Barrington will allow us, our only evergreen trees will be the Scotch pine and the holly. Ray says that "the box grows wild on Box Hill, hence the name: also at Boxwell, on Cotswold in Gloucestershire, and at Boxley in Kent, where there were woods of this tree, according to Aubrey. It grows plentifully on the chalk hills near Dunstable." Turner says, "it groweth on the mountains in Germany plentifully, wild, without any setting; but in England it groweth not by itself in any place that I know, though there is much of it in England." (Herbal, edit. 1551, p. 159.) Parkinson says it is found in many woods, and that it is also planted in orchards. Evelyn considers it a native, as does Lambarde, in his Perambulations of Kent, in 1576. Some curious controversial matter on this subject will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lvii., for 1787. One writer, T. H. White (p. 667), says, "he called at the village of Boxley, and that, from the strictest enquiries, he was thoroughly convinced that Evelyn was wrong in considering the box to grow wild at this village." It has been said that the Earl of Arundel, who died in Italy in 1646, planted the box trees on Box Hill, with a view to building a house there; but this is denied by another writer, S. H., in the same magazine. "The Earl of Arundel," this writer says, "was a very curious man; and, having a house very near, at Dorking, it has been conjectured, but without foundation, that he planted Box Hill. The ground on which the box trees grow," he continues, "was not His Lordship's property;" and this is confirmed by a passage in Manning and Bray's Surrey, where that part of the hill which is covered with the trees is proved to have belonged to Sir Matthew Brown, long before the date when they were said to have been planted by the earl. "Various have been the disquisitions," say these authors, " concerning the antiquity of this plantation, which, however, for aught that has hitherto appeared to the contrary, may have been coeval with the soil. Here was formerly also a warren, with its lodge; in a lease of which, from Sir Matthew Brown to Thomas Constable, dated 25th August, 1602, the tenant covenants to use his best endeavours for preserving the yew, box, and all other trees growing thereupon; as also to deliver, half-yearly, an account of what hath been sold, to whom, and at what prices; and in an account rendered to Ambrose,

his son, by his guardian, of the rents and profits for one year, to Michaelmas, 1608, the receipt of box trees cut down upon the sheepwalk on this hill is 50%. We have seen also an account of this manor, taken in 1712, in which it is supposed that as much had been cut down within a few years before as amounted to 3000l. (Manning and Bray's Surrey, i. 560.) At present the only habitat of this tree in England is Box Hill; and though this circumstance cannot be considered as a proof that it is not indigenous, yet, as it is known that it does not ripen its seeds freely in this country, and seldom sows itself, either on Box Hill or anywhere else, when in a neglected state, we may fairly be allowed, when these circumstances are taken into consideration and conjoined with its Roman name, to doubt whether it be a native. It is so beautiful a tree, that its branches, like those of the bay, were probably in early use both in civic festivals and religious ceremonies; and it appears likely that it was not only introduced, but was cultivated, at an early period. At the same time, it must not be forgotten, that, in estimating the probability of a tree or plant being indigenous to a country, we must add to the other considerations mention that of its native habitat. Now the native site of the box is in woods of deciduous trees, where it is well known a plant may propagate itself by seeds, which would not do so on naked exposed situations. Taking this view of the subject, the box may yet be a native.

The English elm (U'Imus campéstris) seldom-ripens its seeds in England, though it does so freely in the neighbourhood of Paris. It can hardly be considered a native. The common sycamore ripens its seeds kindly, and in woods it sows itself, and the seeds spring up freely; but this may be said of various trees and shrubs which we know are foreign to the soil. The white poplar is found so seldom that it can hardly be considered a native. The yew is found in inaccessible acclivities, and other places where it must have been sown by birds, which is also the case with the spindle tree and the privet; therefore, their being natives cannot reasonably be doubted, except on something like

positive evidence.

The trees and shrubs which were known to our Saxon ancestors were, the birch, alder, oak, wild or Scotch pine, mountain ash or rowan tree, juniper, elder, sweet gale, dog rose, heath, St. John's wort, and the mistletoe. All these are considered as aboriginal in the country; but, from the length of time that England was under the government of the Romans, it may reasonably be supposed that, in addition to the native trees and shrubs, there were in the country, when it was taken possession of by the Saxons, several which were natives of France, Spain, or Italy. To what extent this was the case cannot now be known; but it is sufficient for our purpose, that, in the present

day, botanists consider all those plants indigenous to a country, which have existed in it beyond the memory of man or the existence of written records, and which propagate themselves

freely by seed, without human agency.

The reputed native plants of Britain have been enumerated and described by different botanical authors: but it will be of little practical use in this case, and in the others which will come before us, to quote from any author who wrote previously to the time of Linnæus; and who, of course, could not adopt his admirable system of giving plants specific names composed of two words, instead of short Latin descriptions. The first author who enumerated the plants of England, and applied the Linnæan specific names, was Hudson, in his Flora Anglica, published in 1762; and those of Scotland were first described by Lightfoot, in his Flora Scotica, in 1775. Those of Ireland were first enumerated by Threlkeld, in 1727, before the Linnæan system was adopted, and there has not yet been any other flora of the country than a list published by Mr. T. Mackay in 1825. Fortunately, however, there are two recent works, the English Flora of Sir J. E. Smith, and the British Flora of Dr. Hooker, which contain an enumeration and description of all the plants indigenous to the British Isles, and from them we have compiled the following enumeration. In it are included all the plants, considered by botanists as ligneous, which grow in the British Islands, exclusive of varieties.

To such as are considered by many persons as doubtful natives, we have prefixed, not the point of interrogation used to

signify botanical doubts, but the letters qu.

Ranunculàcea. Clématis Vitálba, a deciduous climber.

Bérberis vulgaris, a deciduous shrub, 10 ft. Berberideæ. high.

Cistinea. Heliánthemum marifolium, surrejanum, vulgare, tomentòsum, and poliifòlium, evergreen prostrate shrubs, from

6 in. to 1 ft. in height.

Tilia europæ'a qu., a deciduous tree, 50 ft.; grandifòlia (syn. platyphýlla) qu., a deciduous tree, 50 ft.; parvifòlia,

a deciduous tree, 30 ft.

Hypericineæ. Androsæ'mum officinàle, a deciduous undershrub, 4 ft.; Hypéricum calycinum qu., an evergreen undershrub, 1 ft.

A'cer campéstre, a deciduous tree, 20 ft. high; Accrineæ.

and A. Pseùdo-Plátanus qu., a deciduous tree, 50 ft. high.

Celastrínea. Euonymus europæ'us, a deciduous tree, from 15 ft. to 20 ft. high.

Ilicinea. Ilex Aquifòlium, an evergreen tree, 30 ft. high. Staphyleacea. Staphylea pinnata qu., a deciduous shrub, from 10 ft. to 15 ft. high.

Rhámneæ. Rhámnus cathárticus mas, c. fæm., deciduous shrubs, from 10 ft. to 15 ft. high; Frángula, a deciduous shrub

retaining its leaves late, 5 ft. high.

Leguminòsa. Cýtisus scopàrius, an evergreen shrub, of 5 ft.; Genísta tinctòria, an evergreen under-shrub, of 18 inches; G. pilòsa, a prostrate evergreen shrub; G. ánglica, a prostrate deciduous shrub; U'lex europæ'a, an evergreen shrub, of 5 ft.; U. nàna, an evergreen shrub, of 2 ft.; U. strícta, and U.e.fl. plèno.

Rosaceæ. Rosa cinnamomea qu., rubélla, spinosissima, involùta, Doniàna, grácilis, Sabìni, villòsa, tomentòsa, Sherárdi, rubiginòsa, micrántha, Bórreri, cæ'sia, sarmentàcea, bractéscens, dumetòrum, Fórsteri, hibérnica, canìna, and sýstyla, all deciduous shrubs, from 3 ft. to 5 ft.; and R. arvénsis, a deciduous trailing shrub; Rùbus fruticòsus, plicàtus, rhamnifòlius, leucóstachys, glandulòsus, nítidus, affinis, and corylifòlius, all evergreen trailers; R. cæ'sius, a deciduous trailer; and R. suberéctus and idæ'us, deciduous under-shrubs, of 3 ft. Some more species, or reputed species, might be added to the evergreen trailers, from Dr. Lindley's Synopsis and our Hortus Britannicus. Potentílla fruticòsa, a deciduous shrub, above 3 ft.; Cómarum palústre, a prostrate deciduous under-shrub, of 1 ft.; Spiræ'a salicifòlia qu., a deciduous under-shrub of 3 ft.

Pomàceæ. Pyrus communis, Malus, torminalis, doméstica, aucuparia, and pinnatífida, all deciduous trees, of between 20 ft. and 30 ft.; and P. A'ria, and A'ria intermèdia, deciduous trees, between 30 ft. and 40 ft.; Cratæ'gus Oxyacántha, and Méspilus germánica qu., deciduous trees, between 15 ft. and 20 ft.; and

Cotoneáster vulgàris, a deciduous shrub, 4 ft. high.

Amygdàleæ. Cérasus Pàdus and àvium, and Prùnus doméstica qu., deciduous trees between 20 ft. and 30 ft.; P. insititia and spinòsa, deciduous shrubs or very low trees, of 10 ft. or 15 ft.

Tamariscineæ. Támarix gállica qu., an evergreen shrub, be-

tween 5 ft. and 10 ft. high.

Grossulàceæ. Rìbes rubrum, petræ'um, alpinum mas, a. fæm., nìgrum, Grossulària qu., and U'va críspa qu., all deciduous under-shrubs, from 1 ft. to 3 ft. in a wild state.

Araliàcea. Hédera Hèlix, a prostrate and clinging ever-

green shrub.

Caprifoliàceæ. Caprifòlium itálicum qu., and Periclýmenum, deciduous twiners; Loníceræ Xylósteum qu., a deciduous shrub, 10 ft. high; Sambùcus nìgra, a deciduous tree, 15 ft. or 20 ft. high; Vibúrnum O'pulus and Lantàna, deciduous shrubs or very low trees, from 10 ft. to 15 ft. high.

Córneæ. Córnus sanguínea, a deciduous shrub or very low

tree, from 10 ft. to 15 ft. high.

Loranthàcea. Viscum album mas., a. form., evergreen parasites.

Vaccinièæ. Vaccinium Myrtíllus and uliginòsum, deciduous shrubs, 1 ft. high; and Vìtis idæ'a, an evergreen shrub, under a foot high; Oxycóccus vulgàris, a prostrate evergreen shrub.

Ericàceæ. Callùna vulgàris, a prostrate evergreen shrub. about a foot in height; Erica Tétralix cinèrea, ciliàris, mediterrànea, Mackaiàna, and vàgans, and Dabæ'cia poliifòlia, D. p. álba, and cærùlea, and Andrómeda poliifòlia, evergreen shrubs, under a foot high; Arbutus U'nedo qu., an evergreen shrub, 15 ft. high; Arctostáphylos U'va úrsi, a prostrate evergreen shrub, and alpìna, a prostrate deciduous shrub; and Chamælèdon procúmbens, a prostrate evergreen shrub.

Oleàceæ. Ligústrum vulgare, a deciduous shrub, 6 ft. high; Fráxinus excélsior, a deciduous tree, 80 ft. high; heterophýlla,

a deciduous tree, 30 ft. high.

Apocýneæ. Vinca minor qu., an evergreen prostrate shrub.

Solàneæ. Solànum Dulcamara, a deciduous trailer.

Chenopòdeæ. Chenopòdium fruticòsum, an evergreen shrub, between 3 ft. and 4 ft. high; A'triplex portulaciòdes, a prostrate evergreen shrub, under a foot in height.

Thymela'a. Daphne Laurèola, an evergreen shrub, 2 ft.;

Mezèreum qu., a deciduous shrub, 3 ft.

Elæágneæ. Hippóphae rhamnöides mas, rh. fæm., deciduous

shrubs or very low trees, 15 ft.

Euphorbiaceæ. Euphórbia Characias qu., and amygdalöides, evergreen fruticulose shrubs, 2 ft. high; and Búxus sempervirens qu., an evergreen tree, from 8 ft. to 20 ft. high.

Ulmaceæ. U'lmus campéstris qu., a deciduous tree, of 80 ft.; U. suberòsa qu., màjor qu., and montàna, deciduous trees, of

40 ft.; and U. glàbra qu., a deciduous tree, of 60 ft.

Cupuliferæ. Quércus Ròbur and sessiliflòra, deciduous trees, of 80 ft.; Castànea vésca qu., a deciduous tree, of 60 ft.; Fàgus sylvática, a deciduous tree, of 70 ft.; Córylus Avellàna, a deciduous shrub, of 10 ft.; and Cárpinus Bétulus, a deciduous tree, of 35 ft.

Betulineæ. Bétula álba, a deciduous tree, of 40 ft.; and B.

nàna, a deciduous under-shrub, of 2 ft.

Salicíneæ. Sàlix frágilis mas and frágilis fæmina, Russell-iàna mas, Russell. fæm., álba mas, a. fæm., álba var. cærùlea mas, a. c. fæm., deciduous trees, of 40 ft. high; S. triándra mas, t. fæm., lanceolàta mas, l. fæm., pentándra mas, p. fæm., petiolàris mas, p. fæm., vitellìna mas, v. fæm., decípiens mas, d. fæm., rùbra mas, r. fæm., cinèrea mas, c. fæm., oleæfòlia mas, o. fæm., hírta mas, h. fæm., càprea mas, c. fæm., acuminàta mas, a. fæm., and viminàlis mas, v. fæm., all deciduous trees, 20 ft. or 25 ft. high; Hoffmanniàna mas, H. fæm., amygdálina mas, a. fæm., nígricans mas, n. fæm., Borreriàna mas, B. fæm., nìtens mas, n. fæm., Davalliàna mas, D. fæm., Wulfeniàna mas, W. fæm., tétrapla mas, t. fæm., bícolor mas,

b. fæm., tenuifòlia mas, t. fæm., malifòlia mas, m. fæm., purpurea mas, p. foem., Helix mas, H. foem., Lambertiana mas, L. fcem., Forbyana mas., F. fcem., Croweana mas, C. fcem., prunifòlia mas, p. fem., venulòsa mas., v. fem., carinàta mas, c. fæm., Stuartiàna mas, S. fæm., arenària mas, a. fæm., lanàta mas, l. fæm., argéntea mas, a. fæm., Doniàna mas, D. fæm., aurita mas, a. fœm., aquática mas, a. fœm., cotinifòlia mas, c. fæm., rupéstris mas, r. fæm., Andersoniàna mas, A. fæm., Forsteriàna mas, F. fcem., sphacelàta mas, s. fcem., Smithiana mas, S. feem., and stipularis mas, s. feem., all deciduous shrubs, from 3 ft. to 15 ft. high; phylicæfòlia mas, p. fæm., vacciniifòlia mas, v. fem., Myrsinites mas, M. fein., Dicksoniana mas, D. fœm., arbúscula mas, a. fœm., lívida mas, l. fœm., glaúca mas, g. fæm., fúsca mas, f. fæm., incubàcea mas, i. fæm., and rosmarinifòlia mas, r. fcem., all deciduous, from 1 ft. to 3 ft. high; herbacea mas, h. fæm., reticulata mas, r. fæm., fæ'tida mas, f. fæm., rèpens mas, r. fæm., and prostràta mas, p. fæm., prostrate deciduous shrubs, under a foot in height. Nearly the whole grow in moist ground. Populus alba qu. mas, a. fcm., trémula mas, t. fcem., nìgra mas, n. fcem.; and canéscens mas, c. fæm., deciduous trees, from 40 ft. to 60 ft. high.

Myricea. Myrica Gàle mas, G. fæm., deciduous shrubs, 2 ft.

high.

Coniferæ. Pinus sylvéstris, an evergreen tree, from 60 ft. to 80 ft. high; Táxus baccata mas, b. fæm., and var. hibérnica, evergreen trees, 20 ft. to 30 ft. high; Juníperus communis mas, c. fæm., evergreen shrubs, from 5 ft. to 7 ft. high; nana mas, n. fæm., prostrate evergreen shrubs.

Empétreæ. E'mpetrum nigrum mas, n. fæm., evergreen

prostrate shrubs.

Smilàcea. Rúscus aculeàtus mas, a. fæm., and var. láxus,

evergreen shrubs, from 1 ft. to 2 ft. high.

In estimating the heights of these trees and shrubs, we have supposed them to be growing in their natural and ordinary habitats. Under culture, or even in a wild state under favourable circumstances, many of them would grow higher, particularly the roses, the willows, and the fruticulose plants. The number of the latter might have been increased, by adding the carnation, the pink, &c., which, even as indigenous plants, are certainly as much fruticulose as Euphórbia Charàcias, or E. amygdalöides.

The above enumeration includes 71 genera, and about 200 species, nearly 100 of which are willows, roses, and brambles; and these species are comprised in 37 groups or natural orders.

In greater detail, they are: -

27 deciduous trees, from 30 ft. to 60 ft. in height. 28 deciduous trees, from 15 ft. to 30 ft. in height. 1 evergreen tree, from 60 ft. to 80 ft., the Scotch pine. 3 evergreen trees from 15 ft. to 30 ft., the box, the yew, and the holly.

65 deciduous shrubs, and very low trees, from 5 ft. to 18 ft.;

including 21 roses and 32 willows.

26 deciduous shrubs, from 1 ft. to 5 ft.; including 6 roses and 10 willows.

5 evergreen shrubs, from 5 ft. to 15 ft. 7 evergreen shrubs, from 1 ft. to 5 ft.

1 evergreen climber, the ivy.

1 deciduous climber, the clematis. 2 deciduous twiners, honeysuckles.

8 evergreen trailers, brambles.

3 deciduous trailers: the Ròsa arvénsis, the Solànum Dulcamàra, and the Rùbus cæ'sius.

13 evergreen shrubs, or fructiculose plants, from 6 in. to 1 ft. in height; such as the Vaccínium Vitis idæa, the ericas,

Andrómeda poliifòlia, &c.

10 deciduous shrubs, or fruticulose plants, from 3 in. to 1 ft. in height; such as Cómarum palústre, Vaccínium Myrtíllus, Sàlix reticulàta, prostràta, &c.

#### Sect. II. Of the Foreign Trees and Shrubs introduced into the British Isles.

IF wild plants are said to follow those animals to which they supply food, cultivated plants are the followers of man in a state of civilisation. In all cases of taking possession of a new country, the first step of the settlers has been to introduce those vegetables which, in their own country, they knew to be the most productive of human food; because the natural resource of man for subsistence is the ground. In all temperate climates, the plants of necessity may be considered to be the cereal grasses and the edible roots. Trees, with the exception of such as bear edible fruit, are not introduced till a considerable period afterwards; because all new and uncivilised countries abound in forests of timber. It can only be when this timber becomes scarce, or when wealth and taste have increased to such an extent as to create a desire for new trees as objects of curiosity, that the practice takes place of cultivating indigenous trees, or of introducing new ones. Hence we find that, in England, all the timber required for the purposes of construction and fuel was obtained from the native forests and copses, till about the time of Henry VIII. In this reign and the next, Holinshed informs us that plantations of trees began to be made for purposes of utility; and we find, in the same reign, that attention began to be paid to the trees and shrubs of foreign countries, and that some few, even at that early period in the history of British tree culture, began to be introduced into our gardens, as

objects of rarity and value.

The ornamental trees, or the trees of curiosity, that would first be introduced into any country after those that recommended themselves by their fruit or their medicinal virtues, would be such as were generally planted about houses and in gardens, or such as bore conspicuous seeds. Hence the cypress, the bay, the box, the clin, the lime, and the plane, as being domestic shrubs and trees; and the chestnut, the ilex, the walnut, and the pine, as being trees with conspicuous seeds, would, we may suppose, be those that were first brought over by the Romans, or by the heads of religious houses, ambassadors, or travellers.

In tracing the introduction of foreign trees into this country, from the earliest ages to the present time, we shall first collect such notices as we have been able to obtain of the period from the invasion of the country by the Romans, to the end of the 15th century: and, next, take in succession the 16th, 17th,

18th, and 19th centuries.

Subsect. 1. Of the Foreign Trees and Shrubs introduced into Britain by the Romans, and during the Middle Ages, to the End of the 15th Century.

THERE can be no doubt whatever that the Romans introduced most of our cultivated vegetables and fruits. Some curious proofs of this are occasionally found in the springing up of Italian plants in the neighbourhood of the ruins of Roman villas, where ground, which had long remained in a state of rest, had been turned over in search of antiquities. Though, as far as we know, no trees or shrubs of Italy have sprung up in this manner from dormant seeds; yet there cannot be a doubt but that some of the trees and shrubs of the Romans would be cultivated in the gardens of their governors and generals, most of whom, it is understood, must have been practically acquainted with husbandry. Such trees would not only be interesting to them as reminding them of their native country, but they would serve to decorate and distinguish their residences, and command the admiration of the Roman army and of the natives.

We have seen, in the preceding chapter (p. 22.), that most of our fruit trees, and in all probability the plane, chestnut, walnut, lime, elm, and box, were introduced by the Romans. Many trees and shrubs introduced by the Romans, or by the monks of the middle ages, may have been afterwards lost; because this is, sooner or later, the case with all neglected plants that are placed in a climate which will not enable them to ripen their seeds.

In the 9th century, during the reign of Charlemagne, some exertions appear to have been made in France for the extension

of orchards; but nothing has reached us respecting the barren trees and ornamental shrubs of that period, either in France or

England.

In the tenth century, monasteries and other religious establishments began to abound in the country; and the monks and clergy, who were their principal occupants, were generally either natives of foreign countries, or had been educated in Italy. The occupants of monasteries have, in all times, been attached to gardening; and, among the plants which those of Britain probably introduced from Italy, there can be little doubt that fruit trees were included, and probably, also, some trees of ornament, and shrubs. The sweet bay and the arbutus, if they were not introduced by the Romans, were, in all probability, brought over by the monks. It is conjectured by Dr. Walker (Essays on Nat. Hist.), that some trees and shrubs were introduced from the Holy Land during the time of the crusades; and one of these, he thinks, was the English elm. In the dispute already noticed (p. 23.), between Daines Barrington and Dr. Ducarel, on the question of the sweet chestnut being indigenous, the latter refers to a record, dated in the time of Henry II., by which the Earl of Hereford grants to Flexby Abbey the tithe of all his chestnuts in the Forest of Dean. It appears highly probable that the chestnut, being so productive of human food in Italy in the time of the Romans, would be introduced by them, wherever they went, as one of the most useful of trees.

In the beginning of the 13th century, the apple appears to have been cultivated to some extent in Norfolk. In the 6th of King John (1205), Robert de Evermere was found to hold his lordship of Redham and Stokesly, in Norfolk, by petty serjeantry, the paying of 200 pearmains, and 4 hogsheads (modios) of wine, made of pearmains, into the exchequer, at the feast of St. Michael yearly. (Blomfield's Norfolk, ii. 242. 4to edit., 1810.)

At the beginning of the 15th century, the rose appears to have been not only known, but in extensive cultivation. Sir William Clopton granted to Thomas Smyth a piece of ground called Dokmedwe in Haustede, for the annual payment of a rose, at the nativity of St. John the Baptist, to Sir William and his heirs, in lieu of all services, dated at Haustede, on Sunday next before the Feast of All Saints, 3 Henry IV. (1402). (Cullum's Hausted, p. 117.)

In explanation of this deed, it may first be observed that ancient deeds are often dated on a Sunday, being executed in churches or churchyards, for the greater notoriety: in the second place, the rose was then in much more extensive use in cultivated society than it is now, when its place is partly occupied by the great variety of other flowers now in cultivation. The demand for roses formerly was so great, that bushels of

them were frequently paid by vassals to their lords, both in France and England. The single rose paid as an acknowledgment was the diminutive representation of a bushel of roses; as a single peppercorn, which is still a reserved rent, is of a pound of peppercorns, a payment originally of some worth, descending by degrees to a mere formality. (Histoire de la Vie privée des François, ii. 221., and Cullum's Hawsted, 117, 118.)

The well-known story of the quarrel in the Temple Gardens, about 1450, which gave rise to the distinctions of the white and red rose in the wars of York and Lancaster, is in unison with

the foregoing authorities.

Towards the end of this century, parks for hunting became common in England, and bushes in gardens were clipped; but we have no evidence that in either case foreign trees or shrubs were made use of; unless, with Daines Barrington, we reckon the yew tree as such. The yew is mentioned in these times as subjected to the topiary operations of the gardener; and there appears little doubt that it was then reckoned one of the principal garden shrubs, and almost the only evergreen one. The trees of the parks were, in all probability, wholly indigenous, and were left to propagate themselves, by shedding their seeds among rough herbage; and the extent of surface they covered was allowed to be curtailed by deer and other animals, or to extend itself, according to the abundance or scarcity of pasture.

Of the foreign trees and shrubs of Scotland and Ireland, at this remote period, scarcely any thing is known. James I. is said to have been an amateur of the fine arts, and to have been fond of gardens, and of grafting fruit trees. James III. had gardens in the neighbourhood of Stirling Castle? and the pear trees and chestnuts, which are known to have existed in Scotland at that period, may have been introduced from France, with which country Scotland was then, and for many years afterwards, on intimate terms, or by the Roman clergy. Dr. Walker mentions a sweet chestnut at Finhaven in Forfarshire, which, in 1760, was conjectured to be upwards of 500 years old, and which is supposed to have been the oldest planted tree in Scotland. (Essays, p. 29.)

Still less is known of the introduction of foreign trees and shrubs into Ireland. The arbutus is thought by some to be indigenous; and it is certain that in England, in the 15th century, it was called the Irish arbutus. By others, however, it is said to have been introduced into Killarney by the monks of St. Finnian, who founded the abbey of that name on the

banks of the lake, in the 6th century.

Subsect. 2. Of the Foreign Trees and Shrubs introduced into Britain in the 16th Century.

THERE is no record which throws any light on the subject of the introduction of foreign trees into England previously to the time of Henry VIII. Fitzherbert, in 1523, wrote on planting and preserving trees for timber and fuel; and Googe, who translated Heresbachius in 1578, notices the same subjects. Turner's Names of Herbes in 1548, the trees mentioned are, the almond, the apricot, the pomegranate, Cistus salviæfòlius, rosemary, thyme, white jasmine, Spartium junceum, the fig, the oriental plane, the elm, the sweet bay, the common black mulberry, the stone pine, the spruce fir, the Cupréssus sempervirens, and the savin. In his Herbal of 1562, he adds the peach, the walnut, and the rue. In 1568 he adds the lavender. It appears that foreign trees and shrubs were not altogether neglected in the royal gardens, in the time of Henry VIII.; since, in a survey of the royal palace at Nonsuch, in Surrey, in the succeeding century, there were, in the wilderness, lilacs, lime trees, yews, junipers, and hollies. L'Obel, who published his Adversaria in 1570, includes the Jasminum fruticans, the Pistacia officinarum, and the Genista Scórpius, among his woody plants. Tusser, in 1573, mentions the quince and the Damask rose. Grindal, Bishop of London, is said by Fuller to have introduced the German tamarisk, about the year 1560; but, according to Camden and Hakluyt, better authorities, about 1582. Grindal was visited at Fulham by the queen, who complained that the bishop had so surrounded his house with trees, that she could not enjoy the prospect from her chamber windows. Such excellent grapes were produced at Fulham by this prelate, that some were sent every year to the queen. (Strype's Life of Grindal.)

Wimbledon House, which was rebuilt by Sir Thomas Cecil in 1588, and surveyed by order of the parliament iu 1649, was celebrated for its gardens and trees. In the several gardens, which consisted of mazes, wildernesses, knots, alleys, &c., are mentioned a great variety of fruit trees, and some shrubs, particularly "a faire bay tree," valued at 1l., and "one very faire tree, called the Irish arbutis, very lovely to look upon, and worth 11. 10s." (Lysons, i. 397.) Gerard, the first edition of whose Catalogue is dated 1596, appears to have had several foreign trees and shrubs in his garden in Holborn; and, among others, althæa frutex, the laburnum, the Judas tree, six different kinds of roses, the laurustinus, the Diospyros Lotus, the white mulberry, the nettle tree, the pinaster, the arbor vitæ, the yucca, and several others, as may be seen by the list below.

Gerard mentions having planted Phillýrea serràta in the Earl of Essex's garden at Barn Elms. (Herbal, edit. 1597, p. 1210.) Gough (Brit. Topog., p. 61,) says, that, before the year 1597, Gerard had 1000 different plants and trees in cultivation. Tradescant is said by Gough to have been contemporary with Gerard, but he appears rather to belong to the 17th century. The only nursery which we read of as existing in the 16th century is that of Corbet, otherwise called Poynter, the father of Bishop Corbet, at Twickenham, mentioned by Sir Hugh Plat and by Ben Jonson. Gerard says that "Richard Poynter was a most cunning and curious grafter and planter of all manner of rare plants at Twickenham." (Herb., 1597, p. 1269.)

It is uncertain whether Raleigh brought over any hardy American trees or shrubs, though it is highly probable that he did so, as he introduced the cherry tree into Ireland, and his manor at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, is said to have been magnificently embellished with woods and gardens. Coker, author of a Survey of Dorsetshire, published in 1732, but which appears to have been written in the time of James I., says that Sir Walter Raleigh built in "the parke" adjoining the old castle "a most fine house, which hee beautified with orchardes, gardens, and groves of much varietie and great delight; soe, that whether that you consider the pleasantness of the seate, the goodnesse of the soyle, or the other delicacies belonging unto it, it rests unparalleled by anie in those parts." (p. 124.)

The park of Sherborne, after the death of Sir Walter Raleigh, came into the possession of the Earls of Digby, one of whom altered the house, and employed Brown to lay out the grounds. The centre part of the former mansion, which was built by Sir Walter Raleigh, still exists, and bears his arms, and the date 1574 over the windows. In the park there is a grove, said to have been planted by Sir Walter, which still retains his name.

(Beauties of England, &c., Dorsetshire, p. 438.)

We can state nothing respecting the introduction of foreign

trees into Scotland or Ireland during this century.

The trees and shrubs introduced into England during the 16th century, and the persons by whom they were introduced, cultivated, or recorded (the names of the latter being included in parentheses), according to the Hortus Kewensis, are as follows:-

Laurus nobilis 1548. Spártium júnceum Amýgdalus communis Pùnica Granatum Armeniaca vulgàris Jasminum officinale Rosmarinus officinàlis

(Turner) Italy Lord Cobham S. of Eu. (Turner) Barbary Syon Garden S. of Eu. (Turner) Levant (Turner) East Indies (Turner) South of Europe

1548.	Thỳmus vulgàris	South of Europe	
	Hyssòpus officinàlis	South of Europe	(Turner)
	Artemísia Abrótanum	South of Europe	(Turner)
1548 or	before. Mòrus nìgra		(Turner)
1340 01	Ficus Cárica	South of Europe	(Turner)
	Plátanus orientàlis	Levant	(Turner)
15/18 00	before. Pinus Pinea		ichmond
1548 OF	A'bies excélsa	North of Europe	
		South of Europe	(Turner)
	Juníperus Sabina		
1 1	Cupréssus sempervirens	Candia Syor	Garden G
1551.	Cístus salviæfòlius	S. of Eu. Syon	Garden
1562.	Rùta gravèolens	South of Europe	(Turner)
	Pérsica vulgàris	Persia	(Turner)
	Pérsica læ'vis	Persia	(Turner)
	Saturèja montàna	South of Europe	(Turner)
	Jùglans règia	Persia	(Turner)
	Juníperus $t$ amariscifòlia	South of Europe	
1568.	Colutea arboréscens	France	(Turner)
	Lavándula Spica and la-	South of Europe	(Turner)
	tifòlia		
1569.	Clématis Viticélla	Spain Hugh	Morgan
1570.	Pistàcia officinàrum	Levant	Gray
·	Genísta sagittàlis	Germany	(Turner)
	Genísta Scórpius	South of Europe	(Turner)
	Ononis rotundifolia	Switzerland Hugh	
	Santolina squarròsa	S. of Eu. Hugh	Morgan
	Jasminum fruticans	South of Europe	
	Vìtex $A'$ gnus cástus		(Turner)
	E'phedra distàchya	Sicily France	L'Obel
1573.	Ròsa damascèna	Levant	(Tusser)
10/01	Cydònia vulgàris	Austria	(Tusser)
	Santolina Chamæcyparis-		(Tusser)
	sus		,
1581.	Quércus I'lex	S. of France White	ehall Gar.
1582.	Támarix germánica	Germany Archbp	
1596.	Clématis pedicellàta	Majorca	Gerard
1000.	Clématis cirrhòsa	Spain	Gerard
	Clématis Flámmula	France	Gerard
	Cístus incànus	South of Europe	Gerard
		Syria	Gerard
	Hibíscus syriacus Cýtisus Labúrnum	Continent of Eu.	Gerard
		Continent of Eu.	Gerard
	Cýtisus alpìnus		Gerard
	Cýtisus spinòsus	South of Europe	Gerard
	Coronílla E'merus	France	
	Medicàgo arbòrea	Italy	Gerard
	Cércis Siliquástrum	South of Europe	Gerard
	Ròsa centifòlia	South of Europe	Gerard

		~	0 1
1596.	Ròsa lùtea	Germany	Gerard
	Ròsa moschàta	Barbary	Gerard
	Ròsa cinnamòmea	France	Gerard
	Ròsa provinciàlis	France	Gerard
	Ròsa gállica	France	Gerard
	Amelanchier vulgaris	South of Europe	Gerard
	Plantàgo Cynops	South of Europe	Gerard
	Paliùrus aculeatus	South of Europe	Gerard
	Rhús Coriària	South of Europe	Gerard
	Lonicera alpigena	Switzerland	Gerard
	Córnus más	Austria	Gerard
	Philadélphus coronàrius	South of Europe	Gerard
	Tenòria fruticòsa	South of Europe	(Miller)
	Sambùens racemòsa	South of Europe	Gerard
	Vibúrnum $T$ inus	South of Europe	Gerard
	Vibúrnum T. lùcida	Spain	Gerard
	Viburnum T. stricta	South of Europe	Gerard
	Artemísia Santónica	Siberia Siberia	Gerard
	Diospyros Lòtus	Italy	Gerard
	Sàlvia tríloba	South of Europe	Gerard
	Phlòmis fruticòsa and	Spain Spain	Gerard
	lanàta	Браш	Corara
	Saturèja capitàta	Levant	Gerard
	Mòrus álba	China	Gerard
	Céltis austràlis	South of Europe	Gerard
	Pinus $P$ ináster	South of Europe	Gerard
	Thùja occidentàlis	North America	Gerard
	Yucca gloriòsa	North America	Gerard
	Rúscus hypoglóssum	Italy	Gerard
1597.	Ròsa álba	Crimea	Gerard
•	Cér asus Chamæcérasus	Austria	Gerard
,	Lonicera nìgra	Switzerland	Gerard
	Syringa vulgàris	Persia, or probab	
	gary, of which country		
	to be also a native (1	Rot. Mag. 3278., a	nd Gard.
	$M_{ag.}$ , ix. 706.)	301. 11 agi, 02 joi, a	Gerard.
	Phillyrea angustifòlia, an	d the varieties medi	
	péndula, <i>o</i> leæfòlia, <i>l</i> i	mustrifòlia læ'vis	ilicifòlia.
	latifólia, and obliqua	S of Eu Earl	of Essex
	Periploca græ'ca	Syria Syria	Gerard
	Sálvia officinális	South of Europe	Gerard
	Styrax officinale		Gerard
	Dáphue Gnídium	Italy	Gerard
	Dapine Omanin	Spain	Geraid

It will be observed, from the foregoing list, that the date of the first introduction, or rather, that of the first mention made in books, of foreign woody plants in England, is 1548, when sixteen were introduced. Among these were the sweet bay, the almond, the apricot, the pomegranate, the mulberry, the platanus, the stone pine, the common spruce fir, the cypress, and the savin juniper. The names of the introducers, or first cultivators, are almost entirely unknown, and, indeed, it is probable that most of the plants named at this early period had been in the country many years previously; some of them, as the rosemary, the thyme, the southernwood, the sweet bay, the apricot, &c., possibly from the time of the Romans; or, at all events, from the period of the establishment of religious houses in England. Among these plants, there are only two from ultra-European countries: the almond, from Barbary; and the jasmine, from the East Indies.

From 1551 to 1596, during the reign of Mary and the greater part of that of Elizabeth, twenty-four plants were first recorded, among which were the peach, the nectarine, and the walnut, from Persia; and the damask rose, the quince, and the Quércus I'lex. The names of the introducers are not known, with few exceptions; such as that of Hugh Morgan, apothecary to Queen Elizabeth; Gray, a London apothecary, mentioned by L'Obel; L'Obel, a Fleming, who was afterwards botanist to James I.; and Dr. Grindal, who was bishop of London, and afterwards archbishop of York and Canterbury, during the greater part of the reign of Elizabeth. From 1596 to the end of the century, forty-six different species were introduced, and upwards of thirty of these were first recorded by Gerard. Among these were, the English and Scotch laburnums, the althwa frutex, the Judas tree; the musk, the yellow and the hundred-leaved roses: the cotoneaster, Christ's thorn, Córnus más, the common syringa, the laurustinus, the lilac, and the phillyrea. Most of these are from the continent and south of Europe; and there are, in this period, also, the arbor vitæ and the yucca, from North America.

Thus, the total number of foreign woody plants which are known to have been cultivated in Britain during the 16th century is only eighty-four, exclusive of two varieties of the lau-

rustinus, and nine of the phillyrea.

It is impossible, at this distance of time, to ascertain the names of all the persons to whom we are indebted for the introduction of these plants; but it is certain that the merit of the first cultivation of the greater part of them belongs decidedly to Gerard.

John Gerard, Pulteney informs us, was born at Nantwich in Cheshire, in 1545, educated as a surgeon, and patronised in London by Lord Burleigh, who had at that time the best collection of plants in the kingdom. Gerard superintended this nobleman's garden, which was in the Straud; Gerard himself living in Holborn, where he had a physic garden, considered

to be at that time the most remarkable in England for the number and variety of its productions. This garden appears by the old maps to have been situated on the brow of the hill between what is now Ely Place, and what was formerly the Fleet River, but what is now called Field Lane, the stream being arched over. Gerard appears to have practised as a surgeon and apothecary, supplying his prescriptions from his garden. He was the author of several works, the principal of which are his Catalogue and his Herbal. The first edition of the former is dedicated to Lord Burleigh, and the second to Sir Walter Raleigh. It enumerates nearly 1100 sorts of plants, of foreign and domestic growth, all of which (as attested by L'Obel) were to be found in his garden in Holborn. Gerard died about the year 1607, highly respected by the college of physicians and by all his contemporaries.

Subsect. 3. Of the Foreign Trees and Shrubs introduced into Britain in the 17th Century.

TRADESCANT appears to have come to England towards the end of the preceding century. Wood says he was a Dutchman; that he was in the service of Lord Treasurer Salisbury, Lord Wootton, and the Duke of Buckingham; and that, about 1629, he obtained the title of gardener to Charles I. He is said to have travelled over a great part of Europe, and to have gone into Barbary, Greece, Egypt, and other Eastern countries, in quest of plants and natural curiosities. He had a garden at Lambeth, and a museum there; in the former of which he cultivated many plants, and, as appears by a Catalogue published by his son, in 1656, some trees and shrubs. Tradescant's garden and muscum were probably not commenced till after he had retired from the service of private noblemen, and entered into that of the king, which would give its origin about 1630. Tradescant's son travelled in Virginia, and introduced various new plants from that country. Tradescant, senior, died about 1652. Tradescant's garden was visited, in 1749, by Dr. Mitchell and Dr. (afterwards Sir) William Watson, F.R.S.; but at that distant period they found very few trees. Among these, however, were Schubértia dísticha, Robínia Pseud-Acacia; Rhámnus cathárticus, about 20 ft. high, and nearly a foot in diameter; an Aristolòchia, and several mulberry trees. (Phil. Trans. Abr, x. 740.) These were but a few of the species of trees cultivated by Tradescant; as appears by the Catalogue published by his son, and by the list at the end of this section.

From a memorandum by Dr. Gray, in his copy of the *Horti Regii Hamptoniensis*, &c., now in the British Museum, we learn that many of the plants enumerated in that catalogue were

brought from Soesdyke in Holland, the seat of Mr. Bentinck, afterwards Earl of Portland. The gardens of Holland were

at that time the richest in Europe.

The great introducer of foreign trees in this century was Dr. Compton, who was the bishop of London from 1675 to 1713, and who may truly be said to have been the father of all that has since been done in this branch of rural improvement. Bishop Compton was the youngest son of Spencer, Earl of Northampton; he was made Bishop of Oxford in 1674, and was translated to the see of London in the following year. He was a zealous protestant and a most excellent man. He lived a retired life at Fulham, attending to his episcopal duties

and to his garden.

In the 32d book of Ray's Historia Plantarum, written in 1686, in which he treats of plants imperfectly known, there is a chapter on the rare trees and shrubs which he saw in the garden of Bishop Compton at Fulham. Among these are enumerated the tulip tree, the magnolia, the sassafras, the tree angelica (Aràlia spinòsa), the hickory, the box elder, the liquidambar, the Constantinople nut, some species of Cratægus, some of Rhus, some of Córnus, and some of A'triplex. Bishop Compton died in 1713 at the age of 81 years. His garden was visited by Sir William Watson in 1751, 48 years after his death; and he gave the following account of this bishop and his garden to the Royal Society:-"Dr. Henry Compton," he observes, "planted a greater variety of curious exotic plants and trees, than had at that time been collected in any garden in England. This excellent prelate presided over the see of London from the year 1675 to 1713; during which time, by means of a large correspondence with the principal botanists of Europe and America, he introduced into England a great number of plants, but more especially trees, which had never been seen here before, and described by no author; and in the cultivation of these (as we are informed by the late most ingenious Mr. Ray) he agreeably spent such part of his time as could most conveniently be spared from his other more arduous occupations. From this prelate's goodness, in permitting, with freedom, persons curious in botany to visit his garden, and see therein what was to be found nowhere else; and from his zeal in propagating botanical knowledge, by readily communicating to others, as well to foreigners as to our own countrymen, such plants and seeds as he was in possession of, his name is mentioned with the greatest encomiums by the botanical writers of his time; viz., by Hermann, Ray, Plukenet, and others. As this prelate's length of life and continuance in the see of London were remarkable, so we find the botanists, who wrote after Mr. Ray, most frequently mentioning in their works the new accessions of treasures to this garden; and of this you meet with a great variety of examples in the treatises of Dr. Plukenet, Hermann, and Commelyn. Botanical much more even than other worldly affairs are subject to great fluctuations, and this arises not only from the natural decay of vegetables, and their being injured by the variety of seasons, but also from the genius and disposition of the possessors of them. So, here, upon the death of Bishop Compton, all the green-house plants and more tender exotic trees were, as I am informed by Sir Hans Sloane, given to the ancestor of the present Earl Tylney at Wanstead. And as the successors of this bishop in the see of London were more distinguished for their piety and learning than for their zeal in the promotion of natural knowledge, the curiosities of this garden were not attended to, but left to the management of ignorant persons; so that many of the hardy exotic trees, however valuable, were removed to make way for the more ordinary productions of the kitchen-garden." (Phil. Trans., xlvii. 243.)

Collinson, speaking of Bishop Robinson, Dr. Compton's successor, says, he was a man of "no such taste" as Bishop Compton. "He allowed his gardener to sell what he pleased, and often spoiled what he could not otherwise dispose of. Many fine trees, come to great maturity, were cut down, to make room for produce for the table. Furber of Kensington, and Gray of Fulham, augmented their collections from this source, with

plants not otherwise to be procured."

The following are the principal trees and shrubs which Sir William Watson found in the bishop's garden in 1751:—

Acerineæ. A'cer rùbrum, platanöides; Negúndo fraxini-

fólium.

Hippocastàneæ. Pàvia rúbra.

Terebinthàceæ. Pistàcia officinàrum, Rhús typhìna.

Leguminòsæ. Robínia Pseúd-Acàcia, Gledítschia triacánthos, Cýtisus alpinus, Cércis Siliquástrum.

Amygdàleæ. Cérasus Laurocérasus. Pomàceæ. Méspilus prunifòlia? Ericàceæ. A'rbutus U'nedo. Ebenàceæ. Diospyros virginiàna.

Oleàceæ. O'rnus europæ'a, rotundifòlia; Syrínga pérsica var. laciniàta.

Lauríneæ. Laurus Benzoin.

Ulmàceæ. Celtis.

Juglandea. Jùglans nìgra.

Cupuliferæ. Quércus Suber, I'lex, álba; Córylus rostrata? Coníferæ. Cèdrus Libàni, Làrix europæ'a; Pinus Pínea, Pináster; A'bies Pícea; Cupréssus, the male cypress, the female cypress; Juníperus virginiàna.

Smilàceæ. Rúscus hypoglóssum, racemosus.

These articles belong to 15 orders, or natural groups, and include 34 trees and shrubs.

A survey of the old trees at Fulham Palace was made by Lysons in 1793, and again in 1809, and published in Lysons's Environs of London; by which it appears that several of the trees mentioned by Sir William Watson were still in existence, and in a growing state. The girts of the following trees, taken at these two different periods, are here given from Lysons, as taken at 3 ft. from the ground, to which we have added the dimensions of such as are now (January, 1835) still in existence, which we are enabled to do through the kindness of Dr. Blomfield, the present bishop. We saw the trees ourselves in October last, and found most of those below mentioned still in a growing state, with some robinias and others in a state of venerable decay.

Girt in Girt in Girt in Height in 1793 & 1835 1809. 1835. 1793. ft. in. ft. ft. in. Negúndo fraxifòlium, or ash-leaved 45 maple, planted in 1688 1분 6 4 40 A'cer rubrum, scarlet-flowered maple -4 3 70  $5\frac{1}{5}$ 11 2 11 14 - 6 Juglans nigra, black walnut tree 7 11 8  $1\frac{1}{5}$ 11 5 70 Quércus álba, white oak 50 3 8 0 9 1 10 Quércus I'lex, evergreen oak -9 5 50 4 Quércus Sûber, cork tree 30 Cupréssus sempervirens, upright cypress Juniperus virginiàna, Virginian red 20 2 5 cedar 11 10 80 Pinus Pináster, cluster pine 10 0 10 1

"There were also," says Mr. Lysons, in 1793, "the Quércus Sùber, the Cýtisus Labúrnum, the Robínia Pseùd-Acàcia, and the Pinus Cèdrus, mentioned by Sir William Watson. The cedar of Lebanon was first planted at Fulham in 1683; the largest, of two measured in 1793, was only 7 feet 9 inches in girt." "Near the porter's lodge," he continues, "are some limes of great age, one of which measured, in 1793, 13 feet 3 inches in girt. It is most probable that they were planted by Bishop Compton about the year of the Revolution (1688), when the fashion of planting avenues of limes was introduced into this country from Holland, where they ornamented the Prince of Orange's palaces."

"Upon visiting the gardens at Fulham again in 1809," Lysons observes, "I could not find the Cupréssus sempervirens, the Juníperus virginiàna, or the Acer rubrum. The following trees still remain, and they will no doubt be regarded with veneration by the botanist, as the parent stocks of their respective races in the kingdom. The Acer Negúndo, the girt of which, at three feet from the ground, is now

(1809) 7 ft.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; the Jùglans nìgra, 11 ft.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in.; the Pìnus Pináster, 10 ft. 1 in.; the Quércus I'lex, 9 ft. 1 in.; the Quércus álba, 8 ft.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; the Quércus Sùber, of which I had not a satisfactory measure in 1793, is now (1809) 8 ft. 4 in. in girt; the largest cedar now measures 8 ft.  $8\frac{3}{4}$  in. in girt; another, in a court of the palace, about 7 ft.: it is probable that the latter has been lessened in girt, from having been drawn up by its situation to a remarkable height. The lime tree above mentioned now measures 14 ft. 1 in. in girt. The Cýtisus Labúrnum is an old decayed tree in the close (without the lodge) near the moat, about 3 ft. in girt. There are two of the Robínia Pseùd-Acàcia, one near the porter's lodge, and one on the lawn near the moat; they are both in a state of great decay, and their trunks in such a state as not to admit of measurement."

All the trees mentioned in the above extract, except those contained in the table, the large limes, the remains of the robinia, and one or two others, are decayed or taken down; the grounds having undergone several alterations during the occupancy of Bishop Porteus, between 1800 and 1816. Both Bishop Porteus and the present bishop have added considerably to the collection.

It would be interesting to know the means by which Bishop Compton procured his trees and shrubs from America, and who were the botanical collectors of that day. Several may have existed whose names are now lost. It appears highly probable that most of the American trees and plants at Fulham were introduced by the Rev. John Banister, who was sent by the bishop as a missionary to Virginia. John Banister, according to Dr. Pulteney (Sketches, &c., vol. i.), was one of the first British collectors in North America. He published a Catalogue of the plants he observed there, dated 1680. He is mentioned repeatedly by Ray, as having introduced many plants. Banister was one of the early martyrs to natural history, having, in one of his excursions, fallen from a rock and perished. His Catalogue will be found in the second volume of Ray's Historia Plantarum, and several of his papers are published in the Philosophical Transactions. Plukenet, describing the Azàlea viscòsa, says that a drawing of it, by his own hand, was sent by him to Bishop Compton, his patron.

The name of Evelyn is well known, as belonging to this century. His Sylva was published in 1664, from which, and from his Calendarium Hortense, it appears that the number of species and varieties of trees and shrubs in the London gardens was then extremely limited. In one of the later editions of the Sylva, Evelyn mentions the tulip tree as having been introduced by Tradescant. His description of the tree is curious. He says, "they have a poplar in Virginia of a very peculiar shaped leaf,

as if the point of it were cut off, which grows very well with the curious amongst us to a considerable stature. I conceive it was first brought over by John Tradescant, under the name of the tulip tree (from the likeness of its flowers,) but is not, that I find, taken notice of in any of our herbals. I wish we had more of them." (Sylva, edit. 1670.) The tulip tree was at that time known through all the English settlements by the title of poplar. (Hunter's Evelyn, i. 207.) Hermann says that he observed in the park of the Duke of Norfolk, five or six miles [Dutch miles] from London [? Deepdene], a tulip tree which had been planted there twenty years before, but which had never flowered or borne fruit. (Hort. Acad. Lugd. Bat. Cat. 1687, p. 615.) At Say's Court, Deptford, one of Evelyn's residences, he is said to have had a variety of trees; but Gibson, who visited it in 1691, after Evelyn had left it, found only the phillyrea and the holly: of the former, Evelyn had four large round and smoothly clipped plants, on naked stems; and of the latter, a hedge, 400 ft. long, 9 ft. high, and 5 ft. in diameter. Evelyn was very proud of this hedge, and mentions it more than once in his writings. It was ruined by Peter the Great, who, having taken the house at Say's Court, to be near the Deptford Dockyards, had himself wheeled through this hedge in a wheelbarrow for amusement! Evelyn planted cedars, pines, silver firs, ilexes, and walnuts at Wooton, some of which we found still remaining there in 1830. Evelyn however, was more anxious to promote the planting of valuable indigenous trees, than to introduce foreign ones.

Gibson, who made a tour through the gardens about London in 1691, which was published from his M.S. many years afterwards in the Archaeologia, tells us that he found Sir William Temple's garden, at West Sheen, to excel in orange trees and other "greens," as evergreen shrubs were called at that time; Among these "greens" Italian bays, laurustinuses, and striped hollies were included. Sir Henry Capell is said to have had as "curious greens, in his garden at Kew, as any about London." Histwo lentiscus trees (Pistácia Lentiscus) for which he paid 40l. to Versprit, were said to be the best in England. He had four white-striped hollies, about 4 feet above their cases, kept "round and regular," which cost him 5l. a tree; and six laurustinuses, with "large, round, equal heads, very flowery and showy." "In the garden of Sir Stephen Fox, at Chiswick which, though only of five years' standing, is brought to great perfection for the time), are two myrtle hedges about 3 ft. high. They are protected in winter with cases of boards painted." Sir Josiah Child's plantations of walnuts and other trees, at Wanstead, are said by Gibson to be "much more worth seeing than his gardens, which are but indifferent." "Captain Foster's

garden at Lambeth," Gibson observes, "has many curiosities in it, and perhaps the finest striped holly hedge in England. He has many myrtles, not the greatest, but cut in the most fanciful shapes that are anywhere to been seen. He has a walk arched over with trelliswork, and covered with vines, which with others running on most of his walls, without prejudice to his lower trees, yield him a deal of wine."

The commercial gardeners at this time (1691) are thus enumerated by Gibson:-London and Wise had the only extensive nursery; Versprit excelled in hollies and "greens." Ricketts and Pearson were small cultivators for sale. The latter had "abundance of expresses, which, at 3 ft. high, he sold for 4d. apiece; and, being moderate in his prices, and very honest in his dealings, he got much chapmanry." Darby, at Hoxton, is said "to be master of several curious greens that other sale gardens want." Darby is said to have raised many striped hollies by inoculation; and Captain Foster (who appears also to have sold or exchanged his garden productions) to have propagated the same plants by grafting. Darby also kept a book of dried specimens of plants, to show to his customers. Clements, at Mile End, had many curious "greens," and, the year that Gibson visited him (1691), made "white muscadine, and white Frontiguac wine," better than any he (Gibson) had elsewhere tasted. It is worthy of remark, that all these "sale gardeners" had greenhouses, and that they piqued themselves principally upon their plants in pots and on their florists' flowers. It is singular that Gibson does not speak of the Bishop of London's garden, though it must have been in its state of greatest perfection at the time he wrote; and also that he barely mentions the nursery of Messrs. London and Wise, which Evelyn informs us, in the preface to his translation of Quintinve's Complete Gardener, published in 1701, "far surpassed all the others in England put together."

The Brompton Park Nursery may, indeed, be considered as the first establishment of the kind which became celebrated. It was founded by Messrs. Cooke, Lucre, London and Field, in 1681. Lucre, or Lukar, was gardener to the Queen Dowager at Somerset House; Field was gardener to the Earl of Bedford, at Bedford House in the Strand; Moses Cook was gardener to the Earl of Essex, at Cashiobury, and author of a work entitled The Manner of raising Forest Trees, &c., 4to, 1676. George London was gardener to Bishop Compton, and afterwards chief gardener, first to William and Mary, and afterwards to Queen Anne. Lukar died in 1686; Cooke and Co. succeeded. Cooke retired in 1689, when Henry Wise, who had been an apprentice to Rose, the royal gardener, as London had also been, became he sole proprietor. In 1593-4, he entered

into a new partnership with London. At that time the grounds exceeded 100 acres in extent. This nursery passed, successively, from London and Wise, in 1701, to Swinhoe; in 1714, to Smith and Co.; in 1756, to Jeffries; in 1788, to Jeffries and Gray; at the death of Jeffries, to Gray and Wear; afterwards to Gray, Wear, and Co.; then to Gray, Son, and Brown; and, lastly, to Gray and Son, in whose occupation it still (1835) is. The grounds are now reduced to thirty acres. In the time of London and Wise, it was thus spoken of by Evelyn, in the preface before alluded to: - "The proprietors, Mr. George London, chief gardener to their majesties, and his associate, Mr. Henry Wise, are recommended for their assiduity and industry; they have not made gain the only mark of their pains, but with extraordinary and rare industry endeavoured to improve themselves in the mysteries of their profession; from the great advantages and now long experience they have had, in being employed in most of the celebrated gardens and plantations which this nation abounds in, besides what they have learned abroad, where horticulture is in high reputation." He adds, "the grounds and gardens of noblemen and persons of quality, which they have planted ab origine, and which are still under their care and attention, justify what I have said in their behalf." Bowack, who wrote an account of the parish of Kensington in 1705, says, "that some affirm that if the stock of these nurseries were valued at one penny per plant, the amount would exceed 40,000l." London and Wise, in 1694, employed twenty men in their nursery and two women. The foreman had 12s. a week, the other men had 8s., and the women 4s.

Botanic gardens began to be established in England about the middle of this century; and they contributed to the introduction of hardy trees and shrubs, as well as of herbaceous plants and exotics. The oldest botanic gardens in England are those of Oxford and of Chelsea. Evelyn visited the latter in 1685, and mentions, as rarities, a tulip tree and a tea shrub. Many private botanic gardens were also founded during this century, Among these were the gardens of Ray, in Essex; of the Duchess of Beaufort, at Badmington, in Gloucestershire; of Sir Hans Sloane, at Chelsea; of Dr. Uvedale, at Enfield, &c. The catalogues of these gardens, in the libraries of the Linnaan Society and of the British Museum, show that they contained various foreign trees and shrubs. Dr. Uvedale's garden, Gibson informs us, "chiefly excelled in exotic greens and orange trees, for which he had six or seven houses or roomsteads." Gibson adds, "that he understood the culture of particular plants, but had no taste for the disposition of his garden." We learn from Miller, that Dr. Uvedale had a fine cedar tree, which,

in 1788, was 45 ft. 9 in. high, though 9 ft. had been broken off by the wind. Lysons saw this tree in 1809, and found the girt of it, at 3 ft. 10 in. from the ground (not being able to measure lower, on account of a seat which was fixed round it), to be 13 ft. 1 in. Dr. Uvedale was born in 1642; he became master of the grammar school at Enfield about 1670, and died in 1722. He is said to have devoted so much of his time to his garden, as to be threatened with being removed from his situation by the authorities who had appointed him.

Dr. May, the present master of the grammar school at Enfield, says there is a tradition that one of Dr. Uvedale's scholars, who travelled, had a commission from the doctor to bring a plant of the cedar of Lebanon from Mount Lebanon, and that he brought the tree now standing. Dr. May had it measured in 1821, for the History of Enfield; and, the tree being in a state of decay, its dimensions at the present time (January, 1835) are much the same as they were then. The tree lost one of its leading branches in November 1794, previously to which its general form was that of an inverted cone. It was then, and is now, 64 ft. 8 in. high; the girt at one foot from the ground, in 1821, was 19 ft. 9 in.; and the girt is now (1835) 15 ft. 8 in., at 3 ft. from the ground; at 6 ft., 14 ft. There is a portrait of the Enfield cedar in Strutt's Sylva Britannica, and the measurements, as taken for us, with the kind permission of Dr. May, will be found in detail in the Gardener's Magazine, vol. xi.

The trees and shrubs introduced or cultivated by the curators or proprietors of these different gardens, and others which we have mentioned, will be found in the list which concludes this section, in which the names of Dr. Compton, Gerard, L'Obel, Parkinson, Tradescant, Sutherland, Uvedale, and Sir Hans

Sloane, will be found frequently to occur.

In Scotland there appears to have been some taste for botany towards the end of this century, as Patrick Murray had a collection of a thousand plants at Livingstone, and Dr. Balfour founded the botanic garden of Edinburgh in 1680. The curator of the botanic garden at Edinburgh, James Sutherland, was an excellent botanist, and by his correspondents introduced many foreign plants into the garden. It is remarkable that in this garden the cedar of Lebanon was introduced in 1683, the same year in which it is mentioned as having been planted by Bishop Compton at Fulham, and in the Chelsea Botanic Garden.

In Ireland, Sir Arthur Rawdon, struck with the collection of plants in the garden of his countryman, Dr. (afterwards Sir) Hans Sloane, of Chelsea, sent a gardener, who had been a collector for Sir Hans Sloane, to Jamaica, who brought back a shipload of plants to Moira, where various hardy foreign trees were introduced, and kept in good order for several years.

The place is now in the possession of Sir Robert Bateson, but we believe it has been long since dismantled.

The trees and shrubs introduced into England in the 17th century, according to the *Hortus Kewensis*, were as follows:—

century, a	eccording to the Hortus Ke	ewensis, were as to	ollows: —
1603.	Abies Picea	Germany Serjt	. Newdigate
1616.	Sálvia grandiflòra	South of Europe	
1629.	Cistus ladaniferus	Spain Spain	(Parkinson)
10201	Cistus cýprius	Spain Greece	(Parkinson)
	Æ'sculus Hippocástanun	n Asia	(Parkinson)
	Ampelópsis hederàcea	North America	
	Coriària myrtifòlia	South of Eu.	
	Rhámnus Alatérnus		(Parkinson)
	Rhámnus Clùsii	South of Eu.	
	Rhús typhìna	North America	Parkinson
	Cýtisus sessilifòlius	North America Italy	Parkinson
	<i>R</i> òsa turbinàta	Cont. of Eu.	(Parkinson)
	Ròsa sempervirens	South of Eu.	(Parkinson)
	Ròsa sulphùrea	Levant J. de I	
	Cérasus Laurocérasus	Levant	James Cole
	Cérasus serótina	North America	(Parkinson)
	Cratæ`gus Pyracántha	South of Eu.	(Parkinson)
	Lonicera cærûlea	Switzerland	(Parkinson)
	Helichrysum Stæchas	Cont. of Eu.	(Parkinson)
	Diospyros virginiàna	North America	(Parkinson)
	Mòrus rùbra	North America	
	Jùglans nìgra	North America	(Parkinson)
	Carya alba	North America	(Parkinson)
	Làrix europæ`a	Germany S. of Europe	(Parkinson)
1633.	Elæágnus angustifòlia	S. of Europe	Parkinson
	Laurus Sassafras	North America	
1636.	Coronilla júncea	France J. Trac	lescant, jun.
1640.	Cistus villòsus	South of Eu.	(Parkinson)
	Hypéricum hircinum	South of Eu.	
	Staphylèa trifòlia	N. Amer. J.	
	Rhús Toxicodéndron	North America	
	Gelsemium sempervirens	North America	
	Astrágalus Tragacántha	South of Eu.	(Parkinson)
	Astrágalus Potèrium	Levant Spain	(Parkinson)
	Cýtisus triflòrus Robín <i>ia</i> Pseùd-Acàcia	N. Amer. J.	(Farkinson)
	Spiræ a hypericifòlia	North America	
	Cratæ`gus Azaròlus Syringa pérsica	S. of Eu. J. Tra Persia J	. Tradescant
	Stæhelina dùbia	Continent of Eu	
	Dorýcnium réctum	South of Eu.	
	Artemísia arboréscens	Levant	(Parkinson)
	Zirteimsta arborescens	Levanit	(Larkinson)

(Parkinson) Sicily Plantàgo àfra 1640. Técoma radicans North America Parkinson South of Eu. (Parkinson) Zízyphus vulgáris (Parkinson) France Dáphne Tartonràira (Parkinson) A'triplex Hálimus Spain N. Amer. J. Tradescant, jun. Pllphatanus occidentlphalis N. Amer. J. Tradescant, jun. Schubért*ia* dísticha Rúscus hypophýllum Parkinson Italy (Parkinson) Cístus álbidus Spain Cont. of Eu. Oxford Gar. Vitis laciniòsa 1648. Oxford Garden Cérasus lusitánica Portugal -Oxford Garden Erìca mediterràn ${f e}$ a Portugal S. of Eu. Oxford Garden Smìlax áspera John Tradescant Cistus láxus Spain 1656. Portugal John Tradescant Cístus crispus Spain John Tradescant Cístus populifòlius Portugal J. Tradescant, jun. Cístus hirsùtus Cistus corboriénsis J. Tradescant, jun. Spain John Tradescant Cístus monspeliénsis Spain N. Amer. J. Tradescant, jun. A`cer rùbrum N. Amer. J. Tradescant, jun. Vìtis vulpina Vitis Labrúsca N. Amer. J. Tradescant, jun. J. Tradescant Pistàcia Terebinthus S. of Eu. J. Tradescant S. of Eu. Rhús Cótinus -Caprifòlium sempervirens N. Amer. J. Tradescant, jun. N. Amer. J. Tradescant Céltis occidentàlis Jùglans cinèrea N. Amer. J. Tradescant, jun. Switzld. J. Tradescant, jun. Rhododéndron hirsútum S. of Eu. J. Tradescant, jun. Jasminum hûmile Oxford Garden Polýgala Chamæbúxus Austria 1658. S. of Eu. Edward Morgan Phlòmis purpùrea 1661. Edward Morgan Phlòmis itálica Italy Earl of Norfolk Liriodéndron Tulipífera N. Amer. 1663. (Evelyn) S. of Europe Pistàcia Lentíscus Evelyn North America Juníperus virginiàna 1664. North America Evelyn Smilax Sarsaparilla John Rea Córylus Colúrna Constantinople 1665. South of France (Morrison) Onònis fruticòsa 1680. Jas. Sutherland S. of Eu. A cer platanöides 1683. Jas. Sutherland N. Amer. Euónymus americánus Rhamnus infectòrius S. of Eu. Jas. Sutherland Switzerland Jas. Sutherland Ròsa alpina (Ray) Amýgdalus půmila China Jas. Sutherland Russia Amýgdalus nàna Bishop Compton Cratæ gus coccinea N. Amer. Pyrenees James Sutherland Pyrus Chamæméspilus Bishop Compton Cornus sericea N. Amer.

1683.	Rìbes reclinàtum	Germany	J. Sutherland
	Báccharis halimifòlia	N. Amer.	Bishop Compton
	Santolina rosmarinifòlia	S. of Eu.	Jas. Sutherland
	Dorýcnium hirsútum	S. of Eu.	Jas. Sutherland
	Lithospérmum fruticosum		Jas. Sutherland
	Laurus Benzòin	N. Amer.	Bishop Compton
	Quércus coccifera	France	Jas. Sutherland
	Liquidámbar styracíflua	N. Amer.	Bishop Compton
	Pinus halepénsis	Levant	Bishop Compton
	Cèdrus Libàni	Levant	Chelsea Garden
	Juníperus phænícea	S. of Eu.	Jas. Sutherland
1688.	Magnòlia glaúca	N. Amer.	Bishop Compton
1000.	Magnòlia longifòlia	N. Amer.	Bishop Compton
	Hypéricum serpyllifòlium		Hon. C. Howard
	Negúndo fruxinifòlium	N. Amer.	Bishop Compton
	Rhús copállina	N. Amer.	Bishop Compton
	Aràlia spinòsa	Virginia	Bishop Compton
1690.	Spiræ`a opulifòlia	N. Amer.	Bishop Compton
1691.	Menispéraium canadénse		Bishop Compton
1031.	Cratæ gus Crús-gálli	N. Amer.	Hon. C. Howard
	Quércus coccinea	N. Amer.	Bishop Compton
1692.	Sàlix babylónica	Levant	Royal Gardens,
1092.	Ballx Babylollica	13CVAIIIC	Hampton Court
	Pópulus balsamífera	N. Amer.	Royal Gárdens,
	2 opulus baisanmera	IV. Miller.	Hampton Court
	O'strya virgínica	N. Amer.	Bishop Compton
1609	Juníperus lýcia	S. of Eu.	Jacob Bobart
1693.	Rùbus occidentàlis	N. Amer.	Chelsea Garden
1696.	Lýcium bárbarum	Barbary	Royal Gardens,
	Lycium barbarum	Darbary	St. James's
	A bies balsamífera	N. Amer.	Bishop Compton
1697.	O'rnus rotundifòlia		chess of Beaufort
	Passiflòra cærùlea		chess of Beaufort
1699.	Phýllis Nòbla		Duch. of Beaufort
	Sálvia pomífera		Hon. C. Howard
	Castànea pùmila		Duch of Beaufort
			ichess of Beaufort
	Quércus Suber		Duch of Beaufort
1500	Myrica cerífera		
1700.	Ampelópsis bipinnàta Gledítschia triacánthos	North Am	
	A bies álba	N. Amer.	Bishop Compton
		N. Amer.	Bishop Compton
	A'bies nìgra	N. Amer.	Bishop Compton
		N. Amer.	Lord Clarendon
	Pyrus melanocárpa	N. Amer.	Ciu Llana Class
F731	Rûbus odorâtus	N. Amer.	Sir Hans Sloane

The total number of woody plants introduced during the 17th century appears to be upwards of 130.

From the commencement of the seventcenth century to 1636, during the reign of James I., and part of that of Charles I., twenty-six plants were introduced; all, except four, in the year 1629. The reason why so many appear in this year is, that it is the date of the first edition of Parkinson's Paradisi in Sole, &c., in which they were first enumerated. The only introducers mentioned are, Mr. Serjeant Newdigate; John de Franqueville, a merchant in London, from whose care, Parkinson says, "is sprung the greatest store of rare plants that is now flourishing in this kingdom; "Wilmot, and Parkinson. Among the plants introduced during this period are some of considerable interest; the silver fir by Serjeant Newdigate, the gum cistus, the horsechestnut, the five-leaved ivy, the common laurel, the pyracantha, the red mulberry, the black walnut, and that most important tree, the larch: the introducers of the last eight valuable plants are unknown. Five of the articles are from North America, one from Asia, and the rest from different parts of the continent of Europe. Evelyn states that "at Harefield Park, in the county of Middlesex, belonging to Mr. Serjeant Newdigate, there are two Spanish or silver firs, that being planted there in the year 1603, at two years' growth from the seed, are now (1679) become goodly masts. The biggest of them, from the ground to the upper bough, is 81 ft., though forked on the top; which has not a little impeded its growth. The girt, or circumference, below, is 13 ft.; and the length, so far as it is timber, that is to 6 in. square, is 73 ft.; in the middle it is 17 in. square; amounting by calculation to 146 ft. of good timber. The other tree is indeed not altogether so large, by reason of its standing near the house when it was burned about 40 years since, when one side of the tree was scorched." (Silva, edit. 1706.)

In 1640 (still during the reign of Charles I.), twenty-three plants were introduced. The authority is Parkinson's Herbal, or Theatre of Plants, published in that year. The introducers were, Parkinson, Tradescant, and Tradescant junior. Among the articles were, the Robinia Pseud-Acacia, the azarole, the Persian lilac, the occidental plane, and the deciduous cypress. Seven are from North America, and the rest from different

parts of Europe.

In the year 1656 (in the time of Cromwell), sixteen plants were introduced, the anthority for which is the Catalogue of Tradescant's Museum, published in that year. Among the articles are, Acer rubrum, the evergreen honeysuckle, the nettle

tree, and the grey walnut.

From 1658 to 1683 (Charles II.), nine plants were introduced, by Edward Morgan, John Rea, Bishop Compton, Evelyn, and the Earl of Norfolk. Among these are, the Pistàcia Lentiscus,

Only the red cedar, the Constantinople nut, and the tulip tree.

three of these are from North America.

In 1683, twenty plants were introduced, by James Sutherland, first curator of the botanic garden of Edinburgh, Bishop Compton, and Parkinson. Among these were, the Acer platanoides, the American spindle tree, the kermes oak, the dwarf almond, the scarlet thorn, the Laurus Benzoin, the liquidambar, the Aleppo pine, and the cedar of Lebanon. The principal authority is Sutherland's Catalogue of the Plants in the Edinburgh Botanic

Garden, published in 1683.

From the year 1688 to the year 1700 inclusive (James II., and William and Mary), thirty-one species were introduced, by Bishop Compton, the Honourable Charles Howard, the Duchess of Beaufort, Jacob Bobart, son of the first superintendent of the Oxford Botanic Garden, and others. thorities are to be found in Ray's Historia Plantarum, in the Phytographia of Plukenet, and in Bobart's Historia Plantarum Oxoniensis. The titles of all these catalogues, and several others used as authorities for the dates of the introduction, or rather first record, of plants, are given in the preface to the second

edition of the Hortus Kewensis.

The botanists to whom the British arboretum was most indebted during the seventeenth century were, Parkinson, Tradescant junior, Ray, and Sutherland; and the principal botanical amateurs were, the Bishop of London and the Duchess of Beaufort. Parkinson was born in 1567, and was contemporary with Gerard and L'Obel. He possessed a rich garden, and was appointed apothecary to James I. He appears to have died somewhere about 1650. John Tradescant junior inherited his father's museum, and published a catalogue of it, entitled Museum Tradescantianum, in 1656. He died in 1662, bequeathing the museum to Mr. Ashmole, who lodged in his house, and whose name the museum now, "unjustly," as Pulteney remarks, bears in Oxford, where it is deposited. John Ray was born at Black Notley, near Braintree in Essex, in 1628. His father, though a blacksmith, contrived to give him a college education. At college, he imbued the minds of some of his companions with a taste for plants, and he pursued this taste himself at every leisure opportunity. In 1660 he was ordained deacon and priest, and after this time he made various journeys throughout Britain, and visited the Continent. He was the author of numerous works, the principal of which relating to plants are, his General History of Plants, his Methodus Plantarum, and his Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum. He died in 1704, at his birthplace, at the age of 76.

Subsect. 4. Of the Foreign Trees and Shrubs introduced into Britain in the 18th Century.

A HOST of amateurs, botanists, and commercial gardeners enriched the British arboretum during this century. In the preceding one, the taste for foreign plants was confined to a few, and these not the richest persons in the community; but generally medical men, clergymen, persons holding small situations under government, or tradesmen. In the 18th century, the taste for planting foreign trees extended itself among the wealthy landed proprietors; partly from the influence of the Princess Dowager of Wales, who established the arboretum at Kew, and partly from the display previously made by Archibald Duke of Argyle at Whitton, the Duke of Richmond at Goodwood, and others. Towards the middle of the century, the change introduced in the taste for laying out grounds, by Pope, Addison, and Kent; and the circumstance that Brown, who had been a practical gardener, was extensively employed in remodelling country residences according to this new taste, must have greatly contributed to increase the number of species employed in plantations; and hence we have the collections at Croome, at Syon, and at Clare-The writings of Miller, Bradley, Switzer, and Linnæus, and the consequent spread of botanical knowledge among the educated classes about the middle of the century or before, must have enlightened practical men to a degree far exceeding that which had ever previously existed.

In order to give a general view of the state of gardening in England in the first half of the 18th century, as far as it respects foreign trees, we shall begin by giving a summary notice, by Collinson, of the chief encouragers of gardening and planting of his time. Peter Collinson was born in London, in 1693: he was a quaker, and a linendraper. He had a country house and garden, first at Peckham in Surrey, and afterwards at Mill Hill, near Hendon in Middlesex. He appears to have taken possession of the latter place, Ridgeway House, sometime previous to 1749. He was a great lover of animated nature in every form'; and in one of his letters, published by Sir James Edward Smith, in the Linnaan Correspondence, he declares that every living thing called forth his affections. In a note written in 1768, in one of his copies of Miller's Dictionary, which was purchased from one of his lineal descendants in January 1835, by A. B. Lambert, Esq., and which, through the kindness of that gentleman, we have just seen, he declares, at the age of 68, that the plants in his garden at Mill Hill furnish his greatest source of happiness. He died in 1768. In the year 1764, he made notes on some blank leaves in a copy of Miller's Dictionary, and

again in 1768, in another copy of that work; and the following extract from those made in 1764 is abridged from a communication by A. B. Lambert, Esq, to the *Linnæan Transactions*, vol. x.:—

"The gardeners about London in 1712," he says, "were remarkable for fine cut greens, and clipt yews in the shapes of birds, dogs, men, ships, &c. Mr. Parkinson, in Lambeth, was much noticed for these things, and he had besides a few myrtles, oleanders, and evergreens. At that time, Mr. Rench, who lived behind the Earl of Peterborough's at Parson's Green, was famous for tulip trees: he began the collecting of evergreens, arbutuses, phillyreas, &c.; and from him came the gold and silver hedgehog holly. He gave rewards for accidental varieties of the common holly, and thus obtained the saw-leaved variety, and a variegated holly which bears his name. He and Parkinson died about 1724. Brompton Park and Hunt's at Putney were fine nurseries. In 1764, Chelsea Garden excelled all the others in Europe for variety of plants. In 1759, there were, in the American grove at Goodwood, two fine great magnolias [M. grandiflora], about 20 ft. high, that flowered annually." Collinson adds, that his tree of this species flowered in 1760, which he had raised from seed 20 years before. "Lord Petre, he continnes, "who was the ornament and delight of the age he lived in, removed, in the spring of 1734, twenty-four full-grown elms about 60 ft. high, and 2 ft. in diameter: all grew finely, and now (1764) are not known from the old trees they were planted to match." In 1738, he planted an avenue of elms 15 or 20 years old, cedars 20 years old, and larches 11 years old. John Clarke, a butcher at Barnes, was famous for raising cedars from seed, from the great tree at Hendon Place; and also for raising plants of the small magnolia [M. glaúca]. Clarke sold a thousand cedars in 1761, five years old, for 791. 6s., to the Duke of Richmond, which were all planted at Goodwood, and did well. The cedars at Whitton were all raised from seed by the Duke of Argyle in 1725. In 1762, most of the duke's rare trees and shrubs were removed to Kew, then belonging to the Princess of Wales, and under the direction of Lord Bute. Mr. Vernon, a Turkey merchant at Aleppo, brought the weeping willow from the river Euphrates to his seat at Twickenham Park, where Collinson saw it growing in 1748. This was the original of all the weeping willows in our gardens. [In the Hortus Kewensis, the weeping willow is stated to have been cultivated at Hampton Court in 1692.] In 1761, Mr. Sharpe, at South Lodge, in Enfield Chase, invited Mr. Collinson to dine with him, and to see the Cornus florida in flower. In 1746, Mr. Collinson received the first double Spanish broom from Mr. Brewer of Nuremberg. In 1756, the famous tulip tree in Lord Peterborough's garden at Parson's Green, near Fulham, died. It

was about 70 ft. high, and perhaps 100 years old, being the first tree of the kind that was raised in England. "It had, for many years, the visitation of the curious, to see its flowers, and admire its beauty. It was as straight as an arrow, and died of age, by a gentle decay." (Abridged from Mr. Collinson's paper, as quoted by Mr. Lambert, in the Linnean Transactions, vol. x. p. 282.)

On a blank leaf of another copy of Miller's Dictionary, Collinson adds the following names of proprietors of gardens to the above list: - Reynardson, at Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, whose fine collection, he says, was sold to Mr. Robert Walpole; Mr. Parker, near Croydon; Dr. Lumley Lloyd, at Cheam in Surrey, "who gave his house and great collection of plants to the Duke of Bedford;" Sir Harry Trelawney, of Buttshead, near Plymouth, who had a great collection of hardy trees and shrubs; Sir Harry Goodrick, at Ribstone in Yorkshire, who was a great collector and naturaliser of exotic trees; Mr. Charles Dubois, at Mitcham, remarkable for his collection both of house and of hardy plants; and Mr. Blackburne, at Orford, near Warrington in Lancashire [a catalogue of whose garden was published in 1779], who had a great collection, particularly of stove plants, kept in the highest degree of perfection. Collinson also mentions, in one of the memoranda in this volume, that Tradescant junior was the first who propagated American plants for sale in England.

In Collinson's garden at Mill Hill, the Periploca græ'ca, and numerous other trees and shrubs, as will be seen by the list at the end of this section, flowered for the first time in England. It was kept up some years after Peter Collinson's death, by his son, Michael Collinson. Afterwards it fell into the hands of Richard Anthony Salisbury, Esq., F.R.S. About the end of the century it was purchased by the protestant dissenters, for a foundation grammar school: the house was turned into lodging-rooms for the boys, and Collinson's stable fitted up as

a chapel. A new house has since been built.

On examining the grounds which formerly belonged to Ridgeway House, in January, 1835, several trees and shrubs planted in the time of Collinson were found to be still remaining. A platanus 40 ft. high, and 1½ ft. in diameter at a foot from the ground; a decidnous cypress 48 ft. high, and 1½ ft. in diameter; four pinasters, the diameter of the largest of which was 3 ft.; two of Pinus Cémbra with trunks nearly 2 ft. in diameter, and from 50 to 60 ft. high, which must be the finest specimens of this tree in England; a tulip tree 30 ft. high, diameter 9 in.; and two cedars with clear trunks between 30 and 40 ft. high, and diameters of nearly 4 ft., the branches of which cover a space of 60 ft. in diameter. Near the spot where Collinson's house stood (for it is now pulled down) there is a cedar 60 ft. high, with its lowest branches reclining on the ground, and covering a space of 70 ft. in diameter.

Near it are a very old laburnum, and a sweet chestnut, with a trunk nearly 5 ft. in diameter, and its branches extending 30 ft. on each side. There are a Quércus I'lex covering a space of 35 ft. in diameter with its branches; and a weeping willow 50 ft. high; there are a Chinese arbor vitæ 25 ft. high; two red cedars from 30 to 40 ft. high; an upright cypress 40 ft. high, which the present gardener says was planted by Linnæus, but this could not be the case, as Linnæus left England in 1737; a hemlock spruce with two trunks, each 1 ft. in diameter, and 50 ft. high, with branches extending about 30 ft.; two Portugal laurels, each covering a space 40 ft. in diameter; an arbutus 1½ ft. in diameter, with branches extending 20 ft.; a very handsome variegated holly covering a space 18 ft. in diameter; a handsome box tree 15 ft. high; and a cone of laurustinus 20 ft. in diameter at the base; besides several other trees and shrubs evidently as old as the time of Collinson. It is greatly to the credit of the proprietors of the school, that all these fine specimens are carefully preserved, and the name of Collinson respected as it ought to be.

The large cedar referred to, at Hendon, was blown down, at a mature age, on the 1st of January, 1779. Its height was 70 ft., and the diameter of the space covered by its branches 100 ft. The girt of the trunk, at 7 ft. from the ground, was no less than 16 ft.; at 12 ft., it was 20 ft. in circumference; and the limbs varied in girt, from 6 ft. to 12 ft. The gardener, two years before it was blown down, made 50l. of the cones. (Lysons, vol. ii. p. 395.)

Peterborough House, mentioned by Collinson, is described by Bowack, in his account of Fulham, in 1706, as having 28 acres of ground attached to it, in which was a tulip tree 76 ft. in height, and 5 ft. 9 in. in girt. Swift, in one of his *Letters*, speaks of Lord Peterborough's garden as one of the finest that he had seen about London. The villa is now (1835) the property of T. Sampayo, Esq., and is no way remarkable for its

trees and shrubs.

Whitton, a villa and grounds belonging to the Duke of Argyle, near Hounslow, began to be planted when the duke was Earl of Islay, about the year 1720. Collinson informs us that all the cedars at that place were raised from seed in the year 1722. He also mentions that the Anòna (Asimina) triloba flowered at Whitton every year; and Weston informs us that the duke's oranges, lemons, limes, and citrons, grown on an open wall, and only sheltered by glass during winter, were the finest in England. (Tracts, &c., p. 201.) Archibald Duke of Argyle was grandson to the Duchess of Lauderdale; he was born at Ham House near Richmond in 1682, and died in London in 1761, aged 79, leaving all his real and personal estate in England to Mrs. Elizabeth Anne Williams. A copy of

his will is given in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xxxi. p. 206., in which the duke gives one year's wages to each of his servants in London, and to Daniel Craft, his gardener at Whitton, and to his housekeeper there, except, says His Grace, "my cook, whose wages are too high." The duke, who succeeded to that title in 1742, collected all the foreign trees and shrubs which, at that time, were to be procured either at home or abroad: many of the former still remain at Whitton, but all those removable were sent to the Princess Dowager of Wales's garden at Kew, in 1762, after the duke's death, his paternal property and dukedom going to a distant relative. The grounds were sold and divided, and now form three distinct villas, which are remarkable for their fine specimens of cedars, Weymouth pines, silver firs, deciduous cypresses, walnuts, hickories, and American oaks.

In February, 1835, through the kindness of the Misses Gostling, the present proprietors of Whitton Place, and the assistance of Mr. Castle, of the Twickenham Botanic Garden, and of Mr. West, gardener at Whitton, a number of the trees were measured for us. Among these are, a Lombardy poplar 115 ft. high, and 19 ft. 8 in. in girt at 2 ft. from the ground; a cedar of Lebanon 71 ft. high and 14 ft. in girt; a silver fir 95 ft. high, and 10 ft. 6 in. in girt; a Weymouth pine 81 ft. high, and 11 ft. 8 in. in girt; a Quércus Phéllos (the willow oak) 70 ft. high; and a black hickory 60 ft. high. There are a number of other fine trees, larches, firs, pines, oaks, robinias, gleditschias, &c., on this and other portions of the estate, of which notices will

be found in the Gard. Mag., vol. xi.

The seat of the Lord Petre so highly eulogised by Collinson was at Thorndon Hall in Essex; and that place still contains some fine old exotic trees. Speaking of Robert Lord Petre, Collinson, in a letter to Linnæns, dated Jan. 18. 1743, observes that "the death of the worthiest of men, the late Lord Petre, has been the greatest loss that botany or gardening ever felt in this island. He spared no pains or expense to procure seeds and plants from all parts of the world, and then was as ambitious to preserve them." After speaking of his stoves as such "as the world never saw, and may never see again," and giving the dimensions of the more remarkable plants grown in them, he says, "the collections of trees, shrubs, and evergreens in his nurseries at his death, I had told over; and they amounted to 219,925, mostly exotic. As this young nobleman was the greatest man in our taste that this age produced, I thought it might not be unacceptable to give you some account of the greatness of his genius; but his skill in all the liberal arts, particularly in architecture, statuary, planning, and designing, planting, and embellishing his large park and gardens, exceeds my talent to set forth." (Smith's Linnaan Correspondence, vol. i.

p. 11.) Robert James, eighth Lord Petre, died in 1742, at the age of 29 years. Linneus has named a genus of plants Pètrea,

in commemoration of this nobleman.

Goodwood, near the coast of Sussex, enjoys a mild climate; but the soil, which is thin and on chalk, is not favourable to the growth of trees. The park contains a great number of cedars; but there are not many other foreign trees, except ilices, cork trees, acacias, some acers, and oaks. The magnolias mentioned by Collinson, in his notes of 1764, no longer exist; in Collinson's notes of 1768, he states that all the moveable articles were sold at the duke's death. Miller mentions that a great many trees of the true service were planted at Goodwood; but in 1828, and again in 1831, we sought in vain in the woods for a

single specimen.

Samuel Reynardson, Esq., resided at an ancient house, called the Cedar House, from the celebrated cedar which grew in the garden. This cedar was planted by Reynardson, who resided at Hillingdon from 1678, till his death in 1721. This tree was probably one of the first that were planted in England. Lightfoot measured it in 1779; it was then 53 ft. high; the diameter of the space covered by the branches measured from east to west 96 ft., and from north to south 89 ft. The girt, close to the ground, was 13 ft. 6 in.; at 7 ft., 12 ft. 6 in., and at 12 ft., 14 ft. 8 in. It was cut down in 1789, in consequence of one of the branches being broken off by a high wind. It produced 460 ft. of timber,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  loads of stack wood, and 125 faggots. It was sold to a carpenter for 10l., and he retailed it for 22l. 17s. (Lysons). Reynardson made a curious will, leaving all his property to the vicar of Hillingdon for ever, to build a room to hold his library and museum. He ordered all his plants to be sold for this purpose. The present vicar of Hillingdon is Dr. Hodgson, the very reverend the Dean of Carlisle, to whom we have written twice, to learn in what state this library and museum now are, but without receiving any answer.

Cashiobury, near Watford in Hertfordshire, the seat of Arthur Capel Earl of Essex (the Earl of Essex who patronised Gerard, and had a seat at Barn Elms, was the celebrated and unfortunate Robert Devereux), was noted for its trees in the time of Evelyn; Cooke, His Lordship's gardener, was the author of a work on forest trees, published in 1676, and afterwards a partner in the Brompton Nursery. Evelyn, in his Diary, mentions Cooke as being a skilful artist in the mechanical part of gardening, not ignorant in mathematics, and having some pretensions to astrology. At Cashiobury there is now (1835) one of the finest specimens of Quércus tinctòria in the country. There are also many fine magnolias, Pìnus Cémbra, tulip trees,

cypresses, cedars, and other species.

The limited variety of evergreens which existed in the London nurseries at the beginning of this century, according to Collinson, is confirmed by the preface to the first edition of Miller's Dictionary, published in 1724, in which it is stated that the catalogue of evergreens kept by nurserymen for sale contained only twelve sorts; viz., alaternus, arbutus, bay, box, holly, juniper, laurel, laurustinus, phillyrea, pyracantha, Italian green privet, and yew. In the eighth and last edition which Miller published of his Dictionary, dated March 1. 1768, the number of plants then cultivated in England is said to be more than double those that were known in 1731. It appears difficult to reconcile Collinson's and Miller's relation with the ample list of trees and shrubs published in 1730, in the nurserymen's Catalogue, which we are about to give some account of: most probably Collinson and Miller referred only to the ordinary gardens and nurseries; or perhaps the defective state of the catalogues of these was one reason why the larger catalogue about to be noticed was produced. From Bradley's New Improvements of Planting and Gardening, published in 1720, the former appears to be the case; for, after treating of the common shrubs, he speaks of American trees, which were commonly kept in pots, and housed during the winter; so that what are now considered hardy plants were then looked upon as inmates of the greenhouse, or of the cold frame or covered pit. (Bradley, New Improvements, &c., p. 87.)

In the year 1730, the Society of Gardeners, consisting of all the principal nurserymen and florists about London, published A Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs, both Exotic and Domestic, which are propagated for Sale in the Gardens near London. This catalogue is in folio, ornamented with an elaborate frontispiece, containing a vista in a garden laid out in the ancient style, exhibiting walls, pillars, and arcades of clipped verdure; and the descriptions of the trees and shrubs refer to engraved plates. As this may be considered a work of unquestionable authority, we shall quote, from the preface, a general view there given of the principal encouragers of planting and gardening in England,

The work is dedicated to the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, F.R.S.; and, after complimenting His Lordship on his various merits, the Society say, "Your Lordship's good taste in, and great encouragement of, planting and gardening, are fully displayed in those noble gardens at Wilton, where are a greater number of the trees here treated of, and in a more flourishing condition, than can be found in any one garden in this king-

dom besides." (p. iv.)

previously to and at that time.

There are now (1834) a considerable number of cedars at Wilton of a large size, and some planes, limes, evergreen oaks,

horsechestnuts, red cedars, arbor vitæs, laurels, bays, &c., which probably were planted in or previously to 1730. (See Index,

Cedar, &c.)

In the preface (after praising the temperature of the British climate; the Royal Society, Charles II., and William III., and also Malpighius, Grew, Ray, &c., are complimented, as having paved the way for the improvement of gardening. "The profits and innocent delights of this art," they say, "have allured into it many learned and curious persons, nobility and gentry;" and these "have not contented themselves with the narrow compass and mean stock of our former poorly furnished gardens, but they have industriously procured, from abroad, trees, plants, flowers, and fruit, not only from our own plantations in America, but those also of other parts of Europe, nay, even Asia and Africa. Among these generous procurers of plants, &c., we cannot," the Society add, "forbear mentioning the following worthy persons:—

"First, Dr. Compton, late Bishop of London, who was an early introducer of exotic trees and plants, many of which were grown to a considerable size in the open air, in those formerly well-stocked gardens at Fulham, most of which have been since

destroyed, to the great regret of many curious persons.

"Much about the same time Samuel Reynardson, Esq., began to furnish his fine gardens at Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, with a great variety of curious plants, which his great correspondence abroad enabled him to procure from divers parts of the world; but, as he kept them for the most part confined to pots and tubs, preserving them in green-houses in winter, never attempting to naturalise them to our climate, so, soon after his death, that valuable collection was dispersed, as at present to be hardly known what he was possessed of.

"In the like manner, also, the curious Dr. Uvedale of Enfield did, by his great correspondence abroad, collect a very valuable parcel of plants and flowers, which he, with great skill and care, maintained for many years; and some of the valuable trees were planted in the full ground, where they are now (1730) remaining; but the bulk of his collection was sold to Sir Robert

Walpole, soon after the doctor's death.

"Her Grace the Duchess of Beaufort did also collect a numerous quantity of rare plants into those famous gardens of Badmington, where she preserved and maintained them with great care in wonderful beauty for many years; but this collection also consisted chiefly of the most tender exotic plants.

"The Earl of Pembroke began about the same time to plant those magnificent gardens at Wilton, with all the different varieties of curious exotic trees and shrubs as would endure the cold of our climate in the open air; in which His Lordship hath so well succeeded, as to have the best collection of those trees, which are advanced to a considerable size, that can be found now growing in any one garden in this kingdom: and it was from examples of this kind that people were encouraged to make further trials of what plants, trees, flowers, and fruits could be brought to thrive in our climate without the trouble and expense of housing in winter; and it has been from repeated trials and experiments of this kind, that the many noble trees, fruits, and flowers now in England have by degrees been naturalised to our coarse climate, to the no small pleasure of all the delighters in the innocent divertisements of gardening.

"Nor should we, in mentioning particular persons, forget the many various gentlemen which at present are carrying this spirit of gardening to a considerable height, by introducing many new kinds of plants, flowers, trees, and fruits, and in making many curious experiments concerning their culture and uses; from all whose observations and experiments we may daily expect something new in the business of gardening and vegetation; amongst which persons are, the Earl of Islay, Lord Wilmington, Sir Charles Wager; Sir Harry Goodrick, Bart., in Yorkshire; the Reverend and Honourable Lumley Lloyd, Esq., at Cheam, in Surrey; Henry Trelawney, Esq., at Buttshead, near Plymouth; Henry Marsh, Esq., at Hammersmith; George Dennis, Esq., in Cornwall; Dr. Beeston, of Ipswich; Mr. James Sherard, of Eltham, in Kent; — Topham, of Windsor; Mr. Peter Collinson, with several others, too many to be here enumerated.

"But to none of the before-mentioned persons is England more indebted for introducing trees, plants, flowers, and fruits, than to the learned and ingenious Charles Dubois, Esq., of Mitcham, who has not only been very industrious to procure plants from abroad, but also as generous in communicating whatever his garden would afford, as also many useful observations relating both to their culture and uses, to all delighters in planting and gardening; and it is to him that we are greatly indebted for many valuable trees and plants which enrich this catalogue.

"And after mentioning the particular persons to whom England is thus indebted for introducing so many valuable trees, plants, flowers, and fruits, we cannot in justice omit to mention the establishing of the public botanic garden at Chelsea, by the worshipful company of Apothecaries of London, not only for medical instruction, but also for introducing still a greater variety of trees and plants." Afterwards, when speaking of botanic gardens, it is observed by the Society, that there is only one in England which deserves the name, and that is, "that of Chelsea, maintained at the expense of the worshipful company of Apothecaries." (p. viii.) The reader is next taught what he is to expect; viz., "an exact catalogue of the several sorts of trees

and shrubs, which will endure to be planted in the open air in England, which are to be found in the several nurseries near London," arranged in alphabetical order, and with short descriptions. The preface is signed by the twenty "gardeners and nurserymen" composing the Society, among which are Fairchild of Hoxton, Furber of Kensington, Miller of the Physic Garden, Chelsea, Gray of Fulham, and F. and S. Hunt of Putney.

Some of the patrons of gardening in the above enumeration have been already mentioned, and of the others we know but little. Spencer Compton, speaker of the House of Commons in 1714, and afterwards Earl of Wilmington, was a near relative of Bishop Compton. He died in 1743. Lewis Kennedy, one of the founders of the Hammersmith Nursery, was gardener to him in 1739. Sir Charles Wager had a residence at Parson's Green, where he introduced the scarlet maple (which was then called Wager's maple) in 1725. A Magnòlia grandiflòra flowered in his garden in 1737. He died in 1743. Collinson says that a tulip tree, which had been raised from a seed which he gave Sir Charles Wager, flowered for the first time when it was thirty years old, in 1756; and Lysons mentions a cedar of remarkable growth, which grew near the house, in Sir Charles's garden. (Environs, &c., ii. 829.) The grounds at Mitcham, which belonged to Mr. Dubois, are now (Jan. 1835) the property of Mr. Blake, an auctioneer at Croydon. Dubois's house has been long since pulled down; but another has been built, which is occupied by Mrs. Beckford. In the grounds a number of the trees planted by Mr. Dubois still remain. Among these are a very large weeping willow; a nettle tree, with branches covering a space 50 ft. in diameter, and with a trunk 6 ft. 8 in. in circum-The extremities of the branches hang down nearly to the ground; and on Jan. 10, 1835, when we had the tree examined, the spray was still covered with dark purple berries, rather larger than those of the common hawthorn. There is a pinaster, with a clear trunk about 40 ft. high; the girt, about 3 ft. from the ground, 9 ft.; and the total height 60 ft. The cracks in the bark of this tree are from 6 in. to 8 in. deep. There is a very old, large, and handsome mulberry tree, the branches of which cover a space of 60 ft. in diameter; it bears abundantly every year. Besides these, there are very large and old Scotch pines; a large old stone pine; large Prunus Mahaleb; a fine Ptèlea trifoliàta; a stag's horn sumach, with a trunk 6 ft. in girt; an old Bignonia radicans; a large arbutus, and some other fine specimens. Dubois died in 1740, aged 83 years.

The following is an abridged list of the above-mentioned catalogue of the Society of Gardeners, with the modern names, as given in our *Hortus Britannicus*, as far as we have been able

to ascertain them :-

1. Ranunculàceæ. Clématis Vitálba, V. simple-leaved, ? cirrhòsa, ? flórida; Viticélla, blue; V., blue, double: V., purple; Viórna.

2. Magnoliàceæ. Liriodéndron Tulipífera, also "the laurel

leav'd tulip tree."

3. Berberídeæ. Bérberis vulgàris, v. white-fruited, v. seedless-fruited, canadénsis.

4. Cistíneæ. Cistus ladaníferus albiflòrus, l. maculàtus,

? latifòlius, ? cýprius, ? incànus, sp.

5. Malvàceæ. Lavátera O'lbia, tríloba, "Althæa, frutescens Bryoniæ folia. C.B.P. 316." Hibíscus syriacus, red flowered, s., purple-flowered; s., white-flowered; s., striped-flowered; s., striped-leaved.

6. Tiliàceæ. Tília europæ'a; e., variegated-leaved; platy-

phýlla, parvifòlia, pubéscens.

7. Hypericineæ. Hypéricum hircinum,? canariénse.

8. Aceríneæ. A'cer Pseùdo-Plátanus; Pseùdo-Pl. variegaied-leaved; campéstre, platanöides; pl. variegated-leaved; rùbrum ("the Virginian flowering maple," &c.); and another sort of "the Virginian flowering maple." Negúndo fraxinifòlium.

9. Hippocastàneæ. Æ sculus Hippocastanum; H., with leaves variegated with yellow; H., with leaves variegated with

white; Pàvia rùbra.

10. Vites. Vitis vulpina, ? Labrúsca ("the wild Virginian grape"); and these varieties of vinífera, "the parsley-leav'd vine," "the blotch'd-leav'd vine," and "strip'd leav'd vine." Ampelópsis bipinnata and hederacea.

11. Zygophy'lleæ. Meliánthus major and minor.

12. Xanthoxy'leæ. Ptèlea trifoliàta, Cneòrum tricóccum.
 13. Rutàceæ. Rúta gravèolens, ? angustifòlia; ? an., var.

"the [silver]strip'd narrow-leav'd;" chalepénsis.

14. Ilicineæ. Tlex Aquifòlium, 33 varieties of, whose characteristics are given; vomitòria, "South Sea thea tree;" sp. ("Aquifolium; Carolinianum, angustifolium, spinis raris brevissimis." Carolina holly, with smooth leaves.

15. Staphyleàceæ. Staphylèa pinnàta and trifòlia.16. Celastríneæ. Euónymus europæ'us and latifòlius.

- 17. Rhámneæ. Rhámnus Alatérnus; A., blotched-leaved; Clùsii; C., gold-edged-leaved; C., silver-edged-leaved; Frángula, cathárticus, ? infectòrius, sp. ("Rhamnus; spinis oblongis, cortice albo, Monspeliensium. J. B., vol. i. pars 2. 31.") Paliùrus aculeàtus.
- 18. Anacardiaceæ. Rhús Cótinus, typhìna, Toxicodéndron, radicans, ? vérnix, Coriària myrtifòlia, Pistàcia, Terebínthus and officinàrum.
- 19. Leguminòsæ. Gledítschia triacánthos, Robínia viscòsa, sp. ("Acacia, Caroliniana, aquatica, Abruæ folio, spinis rarioribus.

Water acacia.") Pseùd-Acàcia with rough pods, Pseud-Acàcia with smooth pods. Amórpha, ? fruticòsa; Colùtea arboréscens, Sutherlándia frutéscens; Cýtisus scopàrius, sp. (? sessilifòlius ? nígricans), alpìnus, ? alpìnus var., Labúrnum, álbus; Dorýcnium suffruticòsum, Coronílla E'merus, E'merus ? "minor," U'lex europæ'a and nàna, Genísta ánglica, Medicàgo arbòrea, Wistària frutéscens; Cércis Siliquástrum, canadénsis, sp. ("Carolina pointed-leav'd Judas tree:" this is given as distinct from the previous two); Spártium júnceum.

20. Amygdalæ. Amýgdalus communis; c., bitter-kerneled; c., tender-shelled; c., white-flowered; Armeniaca vulgàris, and a striped leaved variety of it; Cérasus Pàdus, P. the Cornish variety; the Flanders cluster cherry, the double-flowered cherry tree, the double-flowered cherry with very large flowers, the black cherry or mazzard, the common wild or honey cherry, the wild northern English cherry, the garden cherry with the leaf elegantly striped; Mahàleb, Laurocérasus, L. with the leaf variegated with yellow, L. with the leaf variegated with white; Pérsica vulgàris, double-flowered; Amýgdalus nàna and pùmila; Prùnus spinòsa, insitítia; i., white fruited; and the following varieties of, we assume, doméstica: "the damson," "the great violet damson," "the strip'd [leaf] perdrigon plumb," "the strip'd [leaf] muscle plumb," "the cherry plumb," "Christmas plumb or

winter creke," and a kind "flore pleno."

21. Rosàceæ. Ròsa canina, villòsa, sp. allied to villòsa, spinosíssima and two varieties of it, rubiginosa and var. flore pleno, sp. or var. ("Rosa, rubra, multiplex. C. B. P."), cinnamomea, c. fl. pl.; lùtea, lùtea punícea, sulphùrea, turbinàta, sempervirens, moschata; m., double-flowered, "rose without thorns," "the Virginian briar," alba and varities of it; and these ornamental varieties of other species, the single damask, the double damask, the York and Lancaster, the red Belgick, the blush Belgick; the single Provence, the damask Provence, the red Provence, the common Provence, the moss Provence, the Dutch hundred-leaved; the single velvet, the double velvet, the rosa mundi, the marbled, the royal virgin, "the monthly rose," "the strip'd monthly;" Potentilla fruticòsa; Spiræ'a salicifòlia, opulifòlia, hypericifòlia; Rùbus fruticòsus; fr., white-fruited; fr., variegated-leaved; cæ'sius, idæ'us; i., white-fruited; i., the late red; odoratus, "the upright Pennsylvania bramble, or rasp. berry," "the Virginian black raspberry."

22. Pomaceæ. Pyrus A'ria, "the white beam tree with long leaves and small red fruit," "the red chess apple, or English wild service;" Sórbus ("the pear-shaped true service"); S., "the round late-ripe service;" aucupària, a. "foliis ex luteo variegatis," torminàlis, Màlus, "the strip'd [leaf] crab tree," "the strip'd [leaf] apple tree," "the paradise apple," "the figg apple,"

"the Virginian crab tree with sweet flowers," communis "with strip'd leaves," "the double-blossom pear," "the twice-flowering pear;" Cydonia vulgaris, the pear quince, apple quince, and Portugal quince; Méspilus germánica; g., the great Dutch; Cratægus Oxyacántha; O. fl. pl.; O., Glastonbury; O., white-fruited; Azarolus, "the Virginian azarol with red fruit;" Pyracántha," "the Virginian cockspur," "the Virginian hawthorn with long sharp thorns," "the yellow-berried Carolina hawthorn;" Amelánchier vulgaris, Photínia arbutifòlia,? Cotoneáster vulgaris.

Granàteæ. Pùnica Granàtum, G. flòre plèno.
 Tamariscineæ. Támarix gállica and germánica.

25. Philadélpheæ. Philadélphus coronàrius; c., double-flowered; c., variegated-leaved; c. nànus ("nunquam florens,"

which never flowers).

26. Passiflòreæ. Passiflòra cærùlea; c., with yellow blotch'd leaves; "the narrow leav'd passion flower, with lesser and paler colour'd flowers;" "the yellow passion flower," "the three-leav'd passion flower."

27. Crassulàceæ. Sèdum populifòlium.

28. Grossulàceæ. Rìbes Grossulària; eight kinds of gooseberry, among which are "the yellow-leav'd" and "the strip'd-leav'd;" and included in the species rùbrum these varieties, common red currant, champagne, large red, white, large white, "the strip'd-leav'd white," "the yellow-strip'd-leav'd currant tree," "the silver-strip'd currant tree;" alpinum: a., with leaf variegated with yellow; nìgrum; n., variegated-leaved; "Ribes, Americana, fructu nigro; "small wild currant."

29. Araliàceæ. Aràlia spinòsa.

- 30. Caprifoliaceæ. Kinds of honeysuckle named as follows:—the Italian, yellow Italian, early or French white, late red, Dutch, English long-blowing, oak-leaved, English white, Russian, evergreen, common with striped leaves, striped honeysuckle with hairy indented leaves. Lonícera Xylósteum, alpígena, and carùlea; Symphòria glomeràta. Vibúrnum Lantàna; L., variegated-leaved; lævigàtum, O'pulus, O. ròsea, O. folio variegato, Tinus; T., hírta; T., "foliis ex luteo variegatis;" T., "small-leav'd;" lùcidum, l. "foliis ex albo variegatis." Hédera Hèlix. H., "yellow-leav'd;" H., "silver-strip'd;" H., "the yellow-strip'd." Sambùcus nìgra; n., greenish-berried; n., white-berried; n., leaf variegated with yellow; n., "parsley-leav'd;" racemòsa.
- 31. Córneæ. Córnus más sanguínea; s., striped-leav'd; "the Virginian."

32. Compósitæ. Báccharis halimifòlia.

33. Vaccinièa. Vaccinium uliginòsum and Myrtíllus.

34. Ericàceæ. A'rbutus U'nedo; U., double-flowered; "the strawberry tree with oblong flowers and egg-shaped fruit."

35. Styracineæ. Halésia tetráptera.
36. Ebenàceæ. Diospyros virginiána and Lótus. Perhaps the "Celtis fructu luteo ampliori" is a variety of D. virginiàna.

37. Oleàeeæ. Fráxinus excélsior; e., leaf striped with yellow; ? carolinàina, sp. (" the New England ash"); O'rnus europæ'a and rotundifólia; Ligústrum vulgare v., leaf yellow-variegated; v., leaf silver-variegated. Syringa vulgaris, these varieties of it, blue-flowered, purple-flowered, white-flowered yellow blotchedleaved, white blotched-leaved; pérsica; p., cut-leaved. O'lea europæ'a, e. buxifòlia, Phillýrea latifòlia; 1., leaf yellow-variegated; ligustritòlia augustifòlia; a., rosemarinifòlia: oleæfòlia.

38. Jasmíneæ Jasminnm officinàle; o., leaf yellow-variegated;

o., leaf white-variegated; fruticans, humile.

39. Bignoniàceæ. Técoma radicans, r. minor; Bignonia capreolàta, Catálpa syringæfòlia.

40. Solaneæ. Solanum Dulcamara; D., white-flowered; D.,

leaf white-variegated.

- 41. Labiàtæ. Phlòmis fruticòsa, ? lanàta; Rosmarinus officinàlis; o., silver-striped-leaved; o., yellow-striped-leaved; o., latifòlius; sp. ("Rosmarinus; Almeriensis, flore majore, spicato, Tourn. 195. The large flowering rosemary.") purpurascente. Sàlvia officinàlis; o., leaf variegated with green and white; o., leaf red; o., leaf particoloured; sp. ("Salvia; absinthium redolens. J. B. iii. 307. Wormwood sage"), sp. ("Salvia; minor, aurita et non aurita"), and a variety of the preceding ("Salvia; minor, foliis variegatis"). Teùcrium? frùticans, sp. ("Teucrium; Bœticum, calice campanulato. Boerh. Ind. Alt. 181. Spanish tree germander.") "Galeopsis; hispanica, frutescens, Teucrii folio. Tourn. The base-horehound tree."
  - 42. Verbenúceæ. Vítex A'gnus cástus, A. latifòlius.

43. Chenopodeæ. A'triplex H'alimus.

- 44. Laurinea, Laurus Benzoin Sassafras, nobilis mas, and nóbilis fæm.
- 45. Thymelæ'æ. Daphne Laurèola; L., yellow-variegated; Mezuèrem, red-flowered; M., purple-flowered; M., white-flowered; M., white-variegated-leaved.
- Elæágnus angustifòlia; Hippóphaë rham-46. Elæágneæ. nöldes mas, r. fæm.

47. Euphorbiàceæ. Búxus sempervirens, eight varieties of.

48. Artocarpeæ. Ficus Carica, nine varieties of; a tenth kind of Ficus. Morus nigra, alba; a., "the small purplishwhite" fruited; "the large-leav'd Virginian mulberry with black shoots," "the Virginian mulberry with long red fruit."

49. Ulmaceæ. The common elm; the witch hazel, or broadleaved elm; the small-leaved elm; the smooth-leaved, or witch elm; the Dutch elm; the small-leaved striped elm; the striped witch elm; the yellow-leaved elm; the striped Dutch elm. "There are some other varieties of these trees in the nurseries near London, which, not having been examined, we shall omit

at present." Céltis occidentalis.

50. Juglander. Jùglans règia, four varieties of; nìgra. Càrya, sp. ("Virginian walnut with long furrow'd fruit"), sp. ("the hickery, or white Virginian walnut"), sp. ("the small white Virginian Walnut, or hickery").

51. Salicíneæ. Sàlix álba, pentándra, sp. '(" the long-leav'd sweet [scented leaf] willow"), babylónica, frágilis, ? amygdálina or ? triándra, vitellina, ? càprea; ? c., round-leaved; c., round-leaved-variegated. Pópulus canéscens, álba; a., variegated-

leaved; trémula, nìgra.

52. Betulineæ. Bétula álba, A'Inus glutinosa and ? oblongata.

53. Cupuliferæ. Quercus I'lex, four varieties of; coccifera, Ròbur; R., leaf white-variegated; álba, "evergreen oak with broad leaves like the common oak," "the scarlet oak," "the Virginian chestnut-leav'd oak," "the Virginian willow-leav'd oak," "the chinquapin oak," "the Spanish cut-leav'd oak;" Sùber, "the broad-leav'd cork tree;" S., "the narrow-leav'd cork tree." Carpinus Bétulus; B., striped-leaved; O'strya vulgàris and virginica; Castànea vésca; v., leaf elegantly variegated; pùmila; Fàgus sylvática; s., yellow-variegated-leaved: Córylus Avellàna, and five varieties of it.

54. Platanee. Platanus orientalis, occidentalis, ? acerifolia;

Liquidámbar styracíflua.

55. Myrîceæ. Myrîca Gàle, cerifera, carolinénsis.

56. Coniferæ. Cedrus Libàni, Làrix europæa: e., with the rudiments of the cone white; Pinus sylvéstris, Pinaster, sp. ("Pinus; Americana, foliis prælongis, subinde ternis, conis plurimis confertim nascentibus"), Pinea, Stròbus, palústris; A'bies excélsa, Picea, sp. or var. ("Abies; minor, pectinatis foliis, Virginiana, conis parvis subrotundis. Pluk. Alm. 2. Phyt. tab. 121. f. 1."); sp. or var. ("Abies; Piceæ foliis, brevibus; conis minimis. Rand."); nìgra; balsamífera, sp. or var. ("Abies; taxi folio; fruetu longissimo, deorsum inflexo. Long-con'd Cornish fir"); Schubértia dísticha, Cupréssus sempervirens; s., horizontàlis; Thùja occidentàlis, occidentàlis with its leaves elegantly variegated; Táxus baccàta: b., leaf variegated; b., "the broad shining-leav'd yew;" Juníperus commùnis, suécica, virginiàna, ? virginiàna hùmilis; bermudiàna, Sabìna; S., variegated-leaved; ? S., "the berry-bearing or upright savin."

The introducers of foreign trees and shrubs in the early part of the eighteenth century are much indebted to Mark Catesby, an enthusiastic naturalist, who travelled in North America from 1712 to 1726, when he returned to England, made himself master of the art of etching, and published his splendid work, containing the natural history of Carolina, Florida, and the

Bahama Islands. All the most interesting trees of America are beautifully figured in these volumes; and the appearance of such figures for the first time, in England, must have greatly contributed to induce the wealthy to procure the introduction of the trees they represented into this country. Ryall who wrote the preface to Catesby's Hortus Americanus Europæus (which was not published till 1767, nearly twenty years after Catesby's death), observes, "that very little regard was had to the trees and shrubs of America on our first settling in that country; nor indeed, was any considerable step taken about introducing them into England till about the year 1720," chiefly in consequence of Mr. Catesby's exertions. Catesby lived many years at Hoxton, but in the latter part of his life he removed to Fulham, where he occupied a house, and had a garden within the site of what is now the Fulham Nursery, in which some trees remain that were planted with his own hand. Lysons, vol. ii. p. 829.) Catesby was born in 1679 and died in 1749. In a notice of his death, in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1749 (xx. 30.) he is called the "truly honest, ingenious, and modest.

Mr. Mark Catesby."

On a blank leaf of Collinson's copy of Catesby's Natural History of Carolina (which, in January, 1835, came into the possession of A. B. Lambert, Esq.,) is the following curious memorandum in Mr. Collinson's own handwriting, and signed with his name, "The ingenious author, Mr. Mark Catesby, was born of a gentleman's family at Sudbury in Suffolk. Some of his family being settled in Virginia, and having himself a turn of mind to natural history, he went over there to see his sister and improve his genius. From thence he travelled to Carolina, Bahama Islands, &c., and painted all the subjects from the life. On his return, the subscription being at an end, he was at a great loss how to introduce this valuable work to the world, until he met with a friend (Peter Collinson) to assist and promote his views. He learned to engrave, and coloured all himself, yet it proved so very expensive, that he was many years in accomplishing the work, being himself the principal operator. So noble and so accurate a performance, begun and finished by one hand, is not to be paralleled: but it afforded a subsistence to himself, his wife, and two children, to his death; and his widow subsisted on the sale of it for about two years afterwards, then the work, plates, &c., sold for 400l, and about 200l. more left by the widow, was divided between the two children, a son and a daughter." At the bottom of the titlepage is written :---"This edition of this noble work is very valuable, as it was highly finished by the ingenious author, who in gratitude made me this present for a considerable sum of money I lent him without interest, to enable him to publish it for the benefit of

himself and family; else of necessity it must have fallen a prey

to the booksellers." Date 1731.

Mr. John Ellis was remarkable for his exertions in devising plans for importing acorns and other nuts and seeds of American trees, which through his means were thus brought over in large quantities. He was a contemporary of Collinson, and, like him, was early in life engaged in merchandise; but he afterwards became agent for West Florida in 1764, and for Dominica in 1770. He had a very extensive correspondence, and was the means of introducing many articles of natural history, besides trees and shrubs. He was the author of The Natural History of Corallines, The Natural History Zoophytes, &c., and established the genera Halèsia, Gordònia, Gardenia, and others. As a proof of the amiable feeling that subsisted at that time between English and French naturalists, may be mentioned, that, during the war, Duhamel, who was then (1757) at the head of the French marine establishment, promised to Ellis and Collinson to return whatever plants were taken by the French. John Ellis died in 1776, aged 66.

Alexander Garden, M.D., was a Scotch physician, settled at Charleston, in South Carolina, where he married in 1755, and died in 1791, in his 52d year. He sent home a number of American trees and shrubs, including the Ptèlea, the fringe tree, several species of Magnòlia, Zàmia integrifòlia, &c. Linnaus intended the loblolly bay, called Lasianthus (now Gordònia Lasianthus), to be named after him, which honour Dr. Garden solicited; but, unfortunately, his letter arrived too late by a month, Mr. Ellis having, in the meantime, named it Gordònia. Another genus, the Gardenia, commemorates the name of this

ardent naturalist.

Subsequently to the year 1730, foreign trees and shrubs appear to have been planted in various country seats, and more especially in those laid out in the modern style. Among the earliest of these are included Stowe, and part of the scenery at Blenheim. At the former are some fine old cypresses, cedars, and acacias, planted in Brown's time; and in the latter were, till lately, the oldest deciduous cypresses and Lombardy poplars in England. We believe the very first place in which the Dutch style was made to give way to the English manner was Corby Castle, in Cumberland, which began to display the new taste so early as 1706 (Warner); but it does not appear that many foreign trees were planted.

Pains Hill was planted by the Honourable Charles Hamilton, sixth son of the Earl of Abercorn, about the same time that Woburn Farm was laid out, viz. 1735. Mr. Hamilton not only indulged the public with a sight of his improvements at Pains Hill; but allowed strangers the use of low chairs, drawn by

small horses, which were provided at the inns at Cobham, to go over the grounds. In the latter part of his life, Mr. Hamilton retired to Bath, having sold his place to Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq., who built the present house, the original one being small. (Manning and Bray's Surrey, ii. 768.) Among the trees remaining at Pains Hill are some remarkably fine silver cedars, pinasters, and other pines, American oaks, cork trees, and ilices, a tupelo tree (Nýssa), tulip trees, acacias, deciduous cypress, Lombardy and other poplars, &c. Here some of the first rhododendrons and azaleas introduced into England were planted by Mr. Thoburn, who was gardener to Mr. Hamilton, and who afterwards became an eminent nurseryman at Old Brompton. Bowood was laid out about the same time by the first Marquess of Lansdowne (then Earl of Shelburne), who was assisted by Mr. Hamilton of Pains Hill; and, like that place, it was planted with every kind of foreign tree that could be procured at the time. Many of these trees still remain, and have attained a large size: the cedars and tulip trees are remarkably fine. Woburn Farm, which began to be improved by Mr. Southcote in 1735, belongs to this class of places; and also Strathfieldsaye: the former contains one of the largest liquidambar trees in England, a remarkably fine hemlock spruce, very large tulip trees, acacias, hickories, pines, cedars, and cypresses, and a magnificent cut-leaved alder. At Strathfieldsaye are the largest hemlock spruce in England, some remarkably fine scarlet oaks, a large tupelo tree, and many fine pines and firs. Claremont, planted about the same time by Brown, for Lord Clive, contains a great many exotic trees, particularly cedars of large dimensions. There are very large ilices, cork trees, tulip trees, red cedars, a large hemlock spruce, and many other fine specimens of foreign trees. Oatlands, Ashley Park, and more particularly Lord Tankerville's at Walton, were planted soon after this period, and contain many fine specimens.

Upton House, near Stratford in Essex, was planted by Dr. Fothergill about 1762; and, though many of the shrubs were sold at the doctor's death in 1781, the grounds still contain many large and fine specimens. Of these we had the following measured in January, 1835: Pópulus canadénsis, 100 ft. high; P. dilatàta, 120 ft. high; Quércus Túrneri, 50 ft. high; Córylus Colúrna, with a trunk 5 ft. in circumference, and forming a very handsome tree which bears abundantly every year; Cupréssus sempervirens horizontàlis, 40 ft. high, a fine specimen: two very large cedars, with trunks  $9\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in diameter, at 6 ft. from the ground; a large cork tree; Kölreutèria paniculàta, 40 ft. high, perhaps the largest in England; a large robinia, &c. Collinson states that the A'rbutus Andráchne flowered for the first time in this garden, in May, 1766. He adds that the plant was

raised from seeds sent to Dr. Fothergill, by Dr. Russell of Aleppo, in 1756; and that the original plant was sold by auction in August, 1781, after the doctor's death, for 53l. 11s. There appears to be some mistake in this relation, as Dr. Fothergill did not purchase Upton till 1762, and the A'rbutus Andráchne was cultivated in 1724. Dr. Fothergill, however, may have raised his plant somewhere else, and removed it to Upton; and, though it was introduced in 1724, it may not have flowered before the period mentioned. Collinson was such a careful observer, that this remark appears due to his memory. Upton House is now in the possession of S. Gurney, Esq.

Purser's Cross was planted by John Ord, Esq., in 1756; and "it is not a little extraordinary," says Lysons, "that this garden should, within the space of little more than fifty years (such have been the effects of good management and a fertile soil), have produced trees which are now the finest of their respective kinds in the kingdom." The following is an account of some of the most remarkable trees at Purser's Cross, as measured by Lysons at three different periods, and for us in Jan. 1835:—

Girth in					
1835.					
in.					
0					
2					
5					
0					
10					
0					
-					

Purser's Cross contains a greater number of fine specimens, in a very limited space, than any garden we know of in the neighbourhood of London. In October, 1834, we found there Magnòlia tripétala, acuminàta, and other species, of considerable size, Liriodéndron Tulipífera; Negúndo fraxinifòlium, 40 ft. high; Asímina tríloba, 10 ft. high, flowering every year; another plant, which died a few years ago, having ripened fruit every year; Ailàntus glandulòsa, 30 ft. high, Gymnócladus canadénsis, 30 ft. high; Sophòra japónica, 40 ft. high, which flowers every year; Robínia and Gledítschia, very fine specimens; Cratæ'gus, several species, very large; Pyrus Sórbus, very fine specimens; Céltis,

Jùglans, and Pópulus, very large trees; Quércus of various species, from 40 ft. to 60 ft. high; Quércus coccífera and gramúntia, each 30 ft. high, and considered among the finest specimens in the neighbourhood of London; and Salisbùria adiantifòlia, nearly 60 ft. high; Andrómeda arbòrea, 18 ft. high; and deciduous cypresses, from 70 ft. to 80 ft. high. Purser's

Cross is now the property of Lord Ravensworth.

Syon was one of the largest monasteries that were suppressed. It was in Henry VIII.'s hands at his death; and his funeral procession, which is said to have exceeded in magnificence anything of the kind either before or since, was rested a night at Syon on its way to Windsor. King Edward VI. granted Syon to Edward Duke of Somerset, who built the shell of the present He had a botanic garden there, mentioned by Turner (who was his physician) in his Herbal. In 1604, we find Syon House in the possession of Henry Earl of Northumberland, who had laid out 9000l. on the house and gardens. The house was afterwards greatly enlarged and improved by Inigo Jones, The grounds at Syon are generally understood to have been laid out in their present form by Brown, between 1750 and 1760. They were planted with all the foreign hardy trees and shrubs that could be procured, at that time, in the London nurseries; and the place now contains many very fine old specimens of cedars, pines, planes, gleditschias, robinias, catalpas, and more especially of deciduous cypress.

George William, sixth Earl of Coventry, succeeded to the title, and to the estate of Croome d'Abitot, in the year 1738, being then 17 years of age. He soon afterwards, with the assistance of Brown, began to improve the estate, at that time "a mere bog, and a barren waste" (*Dean's Croome Guide*, 1824, p. 37.), and soon converted it into fertile soil, and planted it with all the useful and ornamental trees and shrubs at that time to be procured in the nurseries. The plants have grown with astonishing vigour, and there is now at Croome an extensive collection of species, containing some of the finest specimens of foreign trees

and shrubs in the country.

Numerous gentlemen's seats, planted about this time in every part of England, might be cited as containing fine old specimens of foreign trees and shrubs; but we must limit ourselves to a few which took a lead in this taste. Among these may be mentioned, in addition to those already noticed, Busbridge, near Godalming, in Surrey, in 1751, in the possession of Philip Carteret Webb, Esq., and frequently mentioned by Miller; Mount Edgecombe, Earl of Mount Edgecombe; Mamhead, now belonging to W. Newman, Esq.; Powderham Castle, Earl of Devon; High Clere, Earl of Caernarvon; and Chiswick, Duke of Devonshire. There are, doubtless, many places as much or more worthy of

being quoted than several of those named; but, as we have invited all proprietors and gardeners in the British Isles to send us accounts of their foreign trees and shrubs for this work, and as many of these have done so, we must refer in this place to the paragraph headed *Statistics*, given to each tree and shrub; where, under each county, will be found the names of all those seats most remarkable for foreign trees and shrubs, with the dimensions and other particulars of the plants they contain.

Several botanic gardens were formed during this century, both at home and abroad; and the exchange of seeds and plants which takes place universally among such establishments increased the foreign productions of each respective country. It also became the practice, in the latter part of this century, for private persons and public bodies to send out botanical collectors. Several of these were sent out from the Royal Gardens at Kew, others by the subscriptions of individuals, and

some by nurserymen.

Chelsea Garden (already noticed, p. 47.) is said by Collinson to have been, in his time, the richest in plants in Europe. It was brought to the highest degree of eminence during this century by Miller. Its origin is unknown: the first notice of it, in the books of the Apothecaries' Society, is in 1674, when it was proposed to wall it round; and two years afterwards, in 1676, the Society agreed to purchase the plants growing in Mrs. Cape's garden at Westminster. They may probably also have had plants from the garden mentioned in Evelyn's Diary for 1658 as "the medical garden at Westminster, well stored with plants, under [Edward] Morgan, a skilful botanist." Piggot is the name of the first curator of the Chelsea Garden, noticed in 1676. Watts, mentioned both by Ray and Evelyn, was an apothecary by profession, but undertook the care of the garden in 1680, at 50% per annum. Miller was appointed to the garden in 1722, at the time Sir Hans Sloane, when applied to for a renewal of the lease of the garden, granted it to the Society in perpetuity, at a rental of 5l. per annum, and on condition that specimens of fifty new plants should annually be furnished to the Royal Society, till the number amounted to two thousand, that number, at that time, being supposed likely to exhaust the botanical riches of the whole world. Miller resigned his situation as curator, a short time before his death in 1771, and was succeeded by Forsyth, who left it to become royal gardener at Kensington in 1784, and was succeeded by Fairbairn, who died in the garden in 1814. His situation is now filled by Mr. William Anderson, F.L.S. H.S., &c., who has greatly enriched the garden, and contributed materially to its present high character.

The botanic garden at Kew was established in 1760 by the Princess Dowager of Wales. A catalogue was published in 1768 by Dr. Hill; and a more scientific one by Mr. William Aiton in 1789, a second edition of which appeared in 1810. William Aiton died in 1793, aged 62. He was some time assistant to Philip Miller, at Chelsea, and was recommended to the princess dowager in 1759. In 1783 he was appointed to the care of the pleasure-grounds and kitchen-garden at Kew. The Aitonia is named after him. He was succeeded by his son, Wm. Townsend Aiton, the present royal gardener there. Kew is more especially interesting to the planter of trees, from its arboretum having been one of the very first that was formed in Britain; and, though many of the species are now lost, and it does not contain more than a fourth part of what are to be found in the Horticultural Society's garden and in the arboretum of the Messrs. Loddiges, there are still existing there many fine specimens. Dr. James Sherard's botanical garden at Eltham in which he was assisted by Dillenius, was established in the first years of this century, but declined at Dr. Sherard's death in 1737; and, in 1795, nothing remained of it but a fine cedar of Lebanon close to the house, and a few other trees and shrubs. This cedar measured, at the above period, 9 ft. in circumference, at 3 ft. from the ground; and in 1801 it had increased in circumference 61 inches. (Lysons.) Dr. James Sherard was the brother of Dr. William Sherard, an eminent botanist, and author of several works, who was travelling tutor for many years to several English nobleman, and afterwards British consul at Smyrna, near which he had a fine country house and garden, from which he sent home many seeds and plants. This brother founded the botanical professorship at Oxford, and gave to that establishment his botanical library, and his herbarium. He was the patron of Mark Catesby and of Dr Dillenius.

Mr. William Curtis, author of the Botanical Magazine, first established a small botanic garden at Bermondsey. In 1771 he formed one on a more extensive scale at Lambeth Marsh. In 1789 he removed his plants to Brompton, where he died in 1799, aged 53 years. His partner, and successor, Mr. William Salisbury, removed this garden to Cadogan Place, Sloane Street, where an arboretum was planted, and the grounds are now (1835) occupied as a subscription garden and as a nursery.

A private botanic garden was founded at Twickenham about 1789, by William Swainson, the proprietor of some popular vegetable medicines. It contained every tree and shrub that could be procured at the time in the British nurseries, and was kept up in the very first style of order and neatness till Mr. Swainson's death in 1806. It is now the property of Mrs. Canham, and is managed by Mr. Robert Castles, an enthusiastic lover of plants, and an excellent man.

Various other gardens might be mentioned as having contributed to spread a taste for foreign trees and shrubs towards the latter end of this century; and the names of a number of writers on botany and gardening would also deserve commemoration here, were they not already recorded in the historical part of our Encyclopedia of Gardening. The reader who thinks we might have extended this part of our work will bear this in mind; and also that it has been our object, throughout this Introduction, to repeat nothing which we have already laid before the public.

The only extensive nursery at the beginning of this century was, as we have before seen (p. 46.), that of Brompton Park, occupied by London and Wise. Those of Gray of Fulham, of Furber of Kensington, of Fairchild of Hoxton, Gordon of Mile End, and Hunt of Putney, became eminent before the middle of the century; and those of Lee and Kennedy, William Malcolm, Russell, Loddiges, and others, were large establishments

before the end of it.

Gray commenced his nursery at Fulham early in the 18th century. He received many American trees and shrubs from collectors and resident amateurs in America, and enriched his stock at the sale of Dr. Compton's trees. In 1740, he published a catalogue of his plants, which is said to have been written by Philip Miller. In the preface to Catesby's Hortus Europæus Americanus, which is dated 1767, it is said, that "Mr. Gray at Fulham has, for many years, made it his business to raise and cultivate the plants of America, from whence he has annually fresh supplies, in order to furnish the curious with what they want;" and that," through his industry and skill, a greater variety of American forest trees and shrubs may be seen in his gardens, than in any other place in England." This nursery is now in the possession of Messrs. Whitley and Osborne, and still retains its reputation for American trees and shrubs. It also contains some fine old specimens of the trees planted by Gray. Among these are Quercus Suber, Celtis occidentàlis, Ailantus glandulòsa, Laurus Sussafras, Kolreutèria paniculàta, Diospyros virginiàna, and various others. The first Magnòlia grandiflòra which was brought to England (as generally supposed) was planted in this nursery, and all the old trees of the kind in the country are said to have been propagated from it. The tree died about 1810; but its trunk, which measures 4 ft. 10 in. in circumference, was, till very lately, preserved. The branches extended over a surface 20 ft. in diameter, it was as many feet high, and in the blossoming season, which lasted generally two or three months, it perfumed the whole neighbourhood. It was surrounded by stages from the ground to its summit, on which were placed pots containing layers for

propagation. It was the number of these, and the exhaustion

they occasioned, which killed the tree.

Furber, mentioned by Collinson, was a nurseryman at Kensington, and one of those gardeners who formed a society for publishing a work on gardening, of whose Catalogue some account is given in p. 60. Miller was secretary of this society, which, as it is said, dissolving through difference of opinion, the papers became Miller's and led to the publication of his Dictionary. Furber's grounds are now partly built on, and the remainder forms part of Messrs. William Malcolm and Co.'s pursery.

Thomas Fairchild had a nursery and an excellent vineyard. For the time in which he lived, he was a scientific gardener, and distinguished himself by a paper, in the Royal Society's Transactions (vol. xxxiii. p. 127.), "On the different, and sometimes contrary, Motion of the Sap in Plants." He introduced various new trees and shrubs from the Continent of Europe and North America, as will be seen by the list at the end of this section. He was author of the City Gardener. He died in 1729, and left funds for a botanical sermon, to be delivered annually on Whitsun Tuesday, at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch. The legacy left by Fairchild produced a guinea a year, but this sum being thought insufficient, a subscription was entered into, the produce of which has raised the annual sum to three guineas. sermons were preached for many years by Dr. Colin Milne, author of the Botanical Dictionary, by whom they were published in 1779. The sermon is now preached annually by the Rev. William Ellis, of Merchant Tailors' School. Some curious details respecting this legacy will be found in Henry Elles's Account of the Parish of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.

James Gordon, nurseryman at Mile End, London, who had previously been gardener to Robert Lord Petre, is thus spoken of in a letter from Ellis to Linnæus, dated April 25, 1758:—

"If you want a correspondent here that is a curious gardener, I shall recommend you to Mr. James Gordon, gardener at Mile End, London. This man was bred under Lord Petre and Dr. Sherard, and knows systematically all the plants he cultivates. He has more knowledge in vegetation than all the gardeners and writers on gardening in England put together; but he is too modest to publish anything. If you send him any thing rare, he will make you a proper return. We have got a rare double jessamine (Gardènia flórida) from the Cape, that is not described: this man has raised it from cuttings, when all the other gardeners have failed in the attempt. I have lately got him a curious collection of seeds from the East Indies, many of which are growing, but are quite new to us. He has got the ginkgo (Salisbùria), which thrives well, and, when he has in-

creased it, he will dispose of it." (Smith's Cor., vol. i. p. 93.) Gordon commenced his nursery at Mile End in 175-; he disposed of it in 1776, to his sons James and William, and died in 1780. In 1781 we find this nursery in the possession of James Gordon, Thomas Dermer, and Archibald Thompson. James Gordon died in 1794, and Thomas Dermer in 1799, when Archibald Thompson came into possession of the whole. Mr. Thompson died in 1832, and the business is now earried on by his son James. Only a small part of the original ground is now (1835) occupied as a nursery; but in the part that remains there are some fine old specimens. What is believed to be the oldest salisburia in England, the ginkgo tree above alluded to, is 5 ft. 5 in. in circumference at 1 ft. from the ground, and 55 ft. high. There are venerable specimens of magnolias, Laúrus Sassafras, the cork tree and other oaks, the liquidambar both species, ailantus, gymnocladus, and many others, with some of the largest plants of green tea growing in the open air in England. A list of the more remarkable of these trees and shrubs, with their dimensions taken in 1831, will be found in the Gard. Mug. for the following year, vol. viii. p. 250.; and subsequent measurements of several of them taken in January, 1835, will be found in the same magazine, vol. xi.

Of the Hunts of Putney we know little, except that their names appear among the authors of the Catalogue of the trees and shrubs grown in the London nurseries in the year 1730. The nursery at Putney was little known in our time, and the stock was sold off, and the ground advertised to be let for

building on, in December, 1834.

James Lee was born at Selkirk in 1715, and, about twenty years afterwards, walked to London. When he was at Litchfield he was seized with the small-pox, and detained there some time. When he recovered, and came to London, he was employed at Syon, and afterwards at Whitton by the Duke of Argyle. About the year 1760 he entered into partnership with Lewis Kennedy, gerdener to Lord Bolton, at Chiswick, and commenced a nursery in what was called the Vineyard, at Hammersmith. the beginning of the last century, this vineyard produced annually a considerable quantity of Burgundy wine. A thatched house was built in the grounds, the upper part occupied as a dwellinghouse and for selling the wine, and underneath were the winecellars. Lee was patronised by the Earl of Islay (afterwards Duke of Argyle), the planter of Whitton, who died in 1761; and other noblemen; he corresponded with Linnæus, and comnosed an Introduction to Botany, according to his system, published in 1760, which for many years was in the highest repute. He died in the year 1795, at the age of 80 years; his partner, Kennedy, having died previously. The nursery was carried on

by the sons of the two founders, till 1818, when they dissolved partnership. It then became the sole property of James Lee, the second of that name, who died in 1827, leaving it to his family, and it is now (1835) carried on by his son John. For many years this nursery was deservedly considered the first in the world. Besides an extensive correspondence, and a vigilant attention to procure every new plant as soon as it was introduced by others, Messrs. Lee and Kennedy introduced many plants into the country, through collectors whom they had sent abroad, and through foreign botanists. They maintained a collector in America, who sent home several new oaks; and, in partnership with the Empress Josephine, one at the Cape of Good Hope, who sent home many new ericas, ixias, and other Cape plants. They had also a collector in South America, who sent home the Fúchsia coccínea, by which they made a considerable sum of money, selling it for some time at a guinea a plant. They also had the first China rose in 1787, of which they made a large The extent of this nursery has been somewhat curtailed by the approach of London; but it still contains an excellent collection, some fine specimens of magnolias, asiminas. cratæguses, Pyrus Sórbus, and other foreign trees and shrubs, and is conducted with the greatest liberality.

The nursery of Messrs. Malcolm and Co. was established about the middle of the century, first at Kennington, and afterwards at Stockwell, and was at one time one of the most extensive in the neighbourhood of London. The ground has long since been built on; but one of the descendants of the family, as before observed, occupies, with other grounds, part of the

nursery which was Furber's, at Kensington.

The nurseries of Russells, at Lewisham; of Bassington, at Kingsland; of Cormack, at New Cross; of Ronalds, at Brentford; and a number of others, some of which are now extinct, and others more eminent than before; were all more or less

celebrated during the latter part of this century.

The nursery at Hackney was established about the middle of the century by John Busch (in the Hortus Kewensis, erroneously spelt Bush), a German gardener, who, entering into the service of the Empress Catherine in 1771, was succeeded in his nursery, in that year, by Conrad Loddiges, also a native of Germany. This nursery soon became celebrated for the introduction and propagation of American trees and shrubs, particularly magnolias, rhododendrons, and azaleas. It will be noticed more at length in the succeeding section.

The botanical and horticultural authors and garden artists of England during this century, who contributed to the spread of a taste for foreign trees and shrubs by their writings and practice, are numerous. We have already mentioned Brown, to whom we may add, among artists and authors, Switzer, a seedsman, at "the Flower Pot over-against the Court of Common Pleas in Westminster Hall, or at his garden in Milbank, Westminster," author of Iconographia Rustica, and several other works, and the designer of various gardens both in Britain and Ireland; Bradley, a voluminous author; Batty Langley, an architect at Twickenham, who wrote New Principles of Gardening, &c., and The true Method of improving an Estate by Plantations of Timber Trees, &c.; Dr. John Hill, a voluminous gardening author; Sir William Chambers, who wrote Dissertations on Oriental Gardening; Wheeler, a nurseryman at Gloucester, and author of The Botanist's and Gardener's New Dictionary; Abercrombie, a well known voluminous author; Weston; Speechley; Dr. A. Hunter, the editor of Evelyn's Sylva; Meader, gardener to the Duke of Northumberland; Græfer, gardener to the Earl of Coventry at Croome, and afterwards to the King of Naples at Caserta; and a great number of others. We should have been tempted to submit some notices of these authors and their works, did we not expect a Chronological and Biographical History of them from the accurate and learned pen of William Forsyth, Esq. To this gentleman, who has been for . many years collecting information respecting trees and shrubs, we are deeply indebted for many corrections and additions to this chapter, and to our work generally.

In order to give a general summary of the trees and shrubs introduced into Britain during the eighteenth century, we shall divide it into periods of ten years; and give in each the names of some of the principal plants introduced, and those of their introducers, according to the *Hortus Kewensis*, and to some farther information on the subject, kindly furnished to us by

Mr. Forsyth, and Messrs. Loddiges of Hackney.

From 1701 to 1710 inclusive (Queen Anne), four trees and five shrubs were introduced. Among the trees were, Fráxinus lentiscifòlia from Aleppo, and Ptèlea trifoliàta from North America, by the Rev. John Banister. Cratæ'gus parvifòlia was introduced by Bishop Compton and Rìbes oxyacanthöldes by Mr. Reynardson of Hillington. Bignònia capreolàta, a beautiful climber, and Colùtea cruénta, a handsome flowering shrub, were introduced during this period.

From 1711 to 1720 (Anne and Geo. I.), three trees and nine shrubs were introduced: among these were, Pàvia rùbra, by Thos. Fairchild; Pìnus Tæ'da, and Ceanòthus americanus, by Bishop Compton; Cérasus Mahàleb, from Austria; and Comptonia aspleniifòlia, Lýcium àfrum, and I'va frutéscens, by the

Duchess of Beaufort.

From 1721 to 1730 )Geo. I. and II.), twenty-two trees and twenty shrubs were introduced. Mark Catesby introduced

Gledítschia monospérma, Catálpa syringæfòlia, Calycánthus floridus, Cratæ gus flàva, and Amórpha fruticòsa. Mr. Moore introduced Fráxinus americàna; Robert Furber, O'strya vulgàris, Pỳrus coronària, Plátanus acerifòlia, Quércus álba, Rhús radicans, and Vibúrnum lævigàtum. Dr. James Sherard introduced A'rbutus Andráchne Rhús glàbra, and Ròsa caroliniàna. Sir Charles Wager introduced A'cer dasycárpum; Miller, Clématis críspa, Santolina víridis, and some others, which are recorded as being cultivated in the Chelsea Garden during this period. Among the species introduced or recorded, but without the name of the introducer, are, Cérasus virginiàna, Tília pubéscens, A'lnus oblongàta, Càrya compréssa, Cércis canadénsis, Quércus gramúntia, Q. serícea, and Q. Prìnus, Pìnus palústris, Euónymus latifòlius, Caprifòlium gràtum, Rhús élegans, Wistària frutéscens, and a number of others.

From 1731 to 1740 (Geo. II.), twenty-four trees and fortyfive shrubs were introduced. Mr. Stephen Bacon introduced the Clèthra alnifòlia; Thomas Fairchild, the Córnus flórida; Miller no fewer than thirty species, including Cratægus cordàta, Pópulus angulàta, A'cer monspessulànum, Cárpinus orientàlis, Céltis Tournefortii, Platanus cuneata; Quércus Ægilops, nìgra, rùbra, and vìrens; Pinus inops and variábilis; and several others. Collinson, between 1734 and 1739, introduced twentysix species, among which we find Magnòlia acuminàta in 1736; the 1rst azaleas that were in the country, namely, Azalea nudiflora. viscòsa, and glaúca; Kálmia latifòlia and angustifòlia, Andrómeda mariana and racemòsa, Rhododéndron máximum, Chionánthus virgínica, A'cer sacchárinum, Cephalánthus occidentàlis, Nýssa denticulata, several species of Vibúrnum, and that beautiful tree, Larix péndula. Sir John Colliton had in cultivation the Magnolia grandiflora from Carolina in 1734, and the lanceolate-leafed variety in 1737. Dr. James Sherard introduced Menispérmum virgínicum; and Dr. Thomas Dale, Philadélphus inodòrus.

From 1741 to 1750 (Geo. II.), there were introduced eight trees and twelve shrubs. Sir John Colliton had the Robinia hispida in cultivation before 1743. Dr. Amman introduced the Cýtisus austriacus; Richard Bateman, the Acacia Julibrissin; Christopher Gray of Fulham, the Pyrus angustifòlia. Catesby introduced Stuártia virgínica; and Archibald Duke of Argyll, the Pinus Cémbra, Gymnócladus canadénsis, A'cer montanum, Bétula papyracea and populifòlia, Cratæ'gus punctata and glandulòsa, I'tea virgínica, Corylus rostrata, Amelinchier Botryapium, Andrómeda calyculàta, and that curious miniature tree, Dírca palústris.

From 1751 to 1760 (Geo. II.), twenty-seven trees and forty-seven shrubs were introduced. Peter Collinson introduced

Broussonetia papyrifera from Japan in 1751. Father D'Incarville introduced the Ailantus glandulòsa from China, also in 1751; Jas. Gordon of Mile End, the Ulmus americana in 1752: that remarkable tree the Salisburia adiantifolia was cultivated by him in 1754; the parent tree, a male, still exists (see p. 78.), and from it, in all probability, originated all the male trees of the same species, not only in Europe, but in North America; he introduced the Sophòra japónica in 1753, and the Córnus alternifolia in 1760. Archibald Duke of Argyle introduced the Larix microcarpa and the Smilax rotundifolia in the same John Ellis introduced Halèsia tetraptera and diptera in 1756 and 1758; Messrs Kennedy and Lee Enónymus atropurpureus; Hugh Duke of Northumberland, Pinus resinosa; Christopher Gray, Viburnum nitidum. The Duke of Bedford cultivated Pinus rígida before 1759; and Pópulus dilatàta, the Lombardy poplar, was introduced from Italy by the Earl of Rocheford in 1758. No fewer than fifty articles were introduced or cultivated by Miller during this decade. Among these are, A'cer créticum, in 1752, probably the small tree still existing in the Chelsea Garden; A. O'pulus, heterophýllum, and tatáricum; Dáphne Cneòrum and póntica, Louicera tatárica, Magnolia tripétala, several species of Rhamnus, Thuja occidentalis, Tilia americana, A'bies rubra, Pinus maritima and several others, Bétula lénta, Pyrus prunifòlia; Cotoneáster tomentòsa, Dáphne alpina, Liquidámbar imbérbis. Among the trees and shrubs recorded in the period, without the name of the introducer, arc, A'cer pennsylvánicum, Bérberis canadénsis; Cérasus caroliniàna, a beautiful sub-evergreen low tree from Carolina, too much neglected in England; Rosa sínica, Shephérdia canadénsis. Plánera Richardi, and Oxycóccus macrocarpus.

From 1761 to 1770 (Geo. III.), twelve trees and forty shrubs were introduced. Jas. Gordon introduced, or had in cultivation, Tília álba, Bétula excélsa, Clématis virginiàna, Vibúrnum cassinöides and Lentago, Hypéricum alatum, and Euonymus verru-John Bartram introduced Mitchélla rèpens; John Busch, Lèdum palústre, Fothergilla alnifòlia, Xanthorhìza apiifòlia; Mr. Bannet, Lèdum latifólium; George William Earl of Coventry, Kölreutèria paniculàta from China, Erica austràlis, and Salix retusa from Italy. John Greening cultivated Pavia flava; Joseph Brooks, Erica stricta; John Cree, Bumèlia tenax: Dr. Fothergill, Pópulus heterophýlla; Messrs. Kennedy and Lec, Cratæ gus ellíptica, pyrifólia, and that fine tree, Fagus ferruginea. Sir Joseph Banks introduced Rhodóra canadénsis in 1767; John Ord, Genista triquetra; Peter Collinson, A'Inus serrulata, and Vaccinium virgatum; Hugh Duke of Northumberland, Populus græ'ca and lævigata; and Miller, Sambucus canadénsis. Genista purgans and Rubus hispidus.

Duchess of Portland introduced Vaccínium frondòsum. Among the plants respecting which merely the dates at which they were introduced to, or first cultivated in, Britain, are recorded in the Hortus Kewensis, are, Gaulthèria procúmbens; Rhododéndron pónticum, introduced, we are informed, by Conrad Loddiges, who sold the first plant to the Marquess of Rockingham, a noble encourager of botany and gardening; Andrómeda axillàris, coriàcea, and acuminàta; Stỳrax grandifòlium and lævigàtum, Kálmia glaúca, and that delightful shrub, Chimonánthus fràgrans. The last, we are informed, was first cultivated by the

Earl of Coventry at Croome. From 1771 to 1780 (Geo. III., during the American war), were introduced eight trees and forty-eight shrubs. Mrs. Primmet introduced Genista lusitánica; Mons. Richard, U'lmus púmila, Caragàna Chamlàgu, and Caprifòlium impléxum; Sir Joseph Banks, Salix myrtillöides from Sweden; Dr. Solander, Spiræ'a lævigata from Siberia; Dr. Hope of Edinburgh, Pópulus cándicans and monilifera. Messrs. Kennedy and Lee introduced Aristotèlia Mácqui, E'phedra monostàchya, Búddlea globòsa, Gleditschia horrida, Rhamnus alnifolius, and others. The celebrated botanist and traveller, Pallas, introduced Pyrus salicifòlia in 1780, Diòtis ceratöides, and Calligonum Pallàsia. Dr. Nicholas Jacquin introduced Cýtisus capitàtus, and Drypis spinòsa; Dr. Pitcairn, Vaccínium dumòsum; Mr. William Malcolm, Gordònia pubéscens; Mr. William Young, Vaccinium staminium; John Earl of Bute, Genista germánica; Hugh Duke of Northumberland, Caragàna spinòsa; Dr. Fothergill, that beautiful tree, Pyrus spectábilis, Búxus baleárica, and Clématis flórida. Salix incubàcea and Genista decumbens were introduced by Drs. Fothergill and Pitcairn about the same time. Francis Masson introduced Vaccinium Arctostaphylos. Benjamin Bewick introduced Vaccinium angustifòlium.

From 1781 to 1790 (Geo. III., intercourse with America being restored), sixteen trees and thirty-five shrubs were introduced, according to the Hortus Kewensis. John Bell introduced Vibúrnum däùricum, Bétula däùrica, and Caragàna Altagàna. John Busch introduced Rìbes Diacántha and A'lnus incàna; John Græfer, Pỳrus bollwylleriàna and baccàta, and that valuable evergreen, Aucuba japónica (female). William Forsyth cultivated Pìnus Banksiàna in 1785; William Young, Fraxinus juglandifòlia; and Daniel Grimwood, Fraxinus pubéscens. The Hudson's Bay Company introduced U'lmus undulàta; John Fraser, Magnòlia auriculàta, Rhododéndron punctàtum, and Quércus lyràta imbricària, and rotundifòlia; Sir Joseph Banks, Hydrangea Horténsia, Magnòlia conspicua, Pæònia Moùtan, Ròsa indica, Bérberis sibírica, and some vacciniums. Gilbert Slater introduced Ròsa semperflòrens in 1789; and the celebrated Professor Thouin,

the first horticulturist of his day, Nitraria Schoberi in 1788. The following ample list was introduced by Conrad Loddiges during this period; the names having been supplied to us by the present Messrs. Loddiges, his sons :- Morus \*tatárica and pennsylvánica; Córnus \*circinàta, Genísta \*sibírica, Rhododéndron \* Chamæcístus, A'cer hýbridum and trilobàtum, Prùnus dasycárpa, Bérberis däurica, Cratægus Oxyacántha rósea; Azàlea speciòsa críspa, nudiflòra rùbra, and nudiflòra stamínea; Bétula sibírica, Amýgdalus sibírica, Andrómeda calyculàta var. ventricosa, A'lnus pumila, Cornus sibírica, Ribes triflorum, Caragàna fèrox, Ròsa aciculàris and corymbòsa, Thùja plicata and tatárica. Of these species introduced by Conrad Loddiges, those marked with a star were received by him from the celebrated botanist and collector for the French government, André Michaux; almost all the others were received from William Bartram of Kingsessing, Pennsylvania.

From 1791 to 1800 (Geo. III.), were introduced nineteen trees and fifty shrubs. John Bell introduced Juniperus däurica, and Azàlea póntica. William Forsyth introduced Bérberis ilicifòlia; Sir George Staunton, Ròsa bracteàta; John Busch, Caragàna jubata, and Rhododéndron chrysánthum; Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Rósa ferox; Messrs Fraser, Quércus tríloba, tinctòria, palústris, and Banísteri. Conrad Loddiges introduced Atragène austriaca and americana, Cýtisus \*purpureus, Andrómeda \*Catesbæ'i, Aràlia híspida; and also, according to Messrs. Loddiges, Castànea americana, Cýtisus \* supinus, Juníperus alpina and sibírica, Prinos lanceolàtus and lævigàtus, Spiræ'a canadénsis; Vaccinium \* buxifólium, elevatum, hispídulum, pumilum, ligústrinum; Vitis vulpina álba, v. nigra, and v. rubra. Among the plants recorded in the Hortus Britannicus, as having been introduced in this decade, are, Carya porcina and amara, Pyrus spùria, Magnólia macrophýlla, Andrómeda speciósa, Rósa suaveolens, Prunus maritima, Pyrus auriculata, Quércus microcarpa, and several others.

Of the nearly 500 hardy trees and shrubs introduced during this century, 108 are from the continent of Europe, 300 are from North America, 3 from Chili, 13 from China, 6 from Japan, 2 from the Cape of Good Hope, 33 from Siberia, 2 from Tartary, 1 from Egypt, 2 from Morocco, 1 from Aleppo, 1 from

Barbary, and the remaining few chiefly from Asia.

In the early part of the century, the greater number of species appear to have been received by Peter Collinson, from Dr. Garden of Charlestown, John Bartram, Mark Catesby, and other collectors. The progress of introduction was interrupted during the eighth decade of the century (1771 to 1780), owing to the breaking out of the American war; but it revived with double vigour between 1780 and 1800, during which period by far the

greater number of trees and shrubs introduced were received by Conrad Loddiges, and chiefly from William Bartram, the son of John. The Bartrams, indeed, and André Michaux, were the great collectors of American plants during the 18th century. Michaux sent almost every thing to France, by the government of which he was employed; but the Bartrams were Americans, and corresponded chiefly with the Kew Botanic Garden, and with the London nurserymen and amateurs. A number of trees and shrubs were introduced during the 18th century by John Fraser, but the chief accessions to the British arboretum and fruticetum made by this indefatigable collector were in the

succeeding century.

John Bartram, one of the most distinguished of American botanists, was born in Chester County, Pennyslvania, in 1701. His grandfather, of the same name, accompanied William Penn to this country in 1682. John Bartram was a simple farmer; he cultivated the ground for subsistence, while he indulged an insatiable desire for botany. He was self-taught in that science, and in the rudiments of the learned languages, and medicine and surgery. So great, in the end, was his proficiency in his favourite pursuit, that Linnæus pronounced him "the greatest natural botanist in the world." He made excursions, in the intervals of agricultural labour, to Florida and Canada, herborising with intense zeal and delight. At the age of 70, he performed a journey to East Florida, to explore its natural productions; at a period, too, when the toils and dangers of such an expedition far exceeded those of any similar one which could be undertaken at the present time, within the limits of the United States. He first formed a botanic garden in America, for the cultivation of American plants as well as exotics. This garden, which is situated on the banks of the Schuylkill, a few miles from Philadelphia, still bears his name. He contributed much to the gardens of Europe, and corresponded with the most distinguished naturalists of that quarter of the globe. Several foreign societies and academies bestowed their honours upon him, and published communications from him in their Transactions. John Bartram died in 1777, in the 76th year of his age. At the time of his death he held the office of American botanist to George III. of England. He was amiable and charitable, and of the strictest probity and temperance. (Encyc. Amer.)

William Bartram, fourth son of John Bartram, was born in 1739, at the Botanic Garden, Kingsessing, Pennsylvania. [At the age of 16 years he was placed with a respectable merchant of Philadelphia, with whom he continued six years; after which he went to North Carolina, with a view of doing business there as a merchant: but, being ardently attached to the study of botany, he relinquished his mercantile pursuits, and accompanied his

father in a journey into East Florida, to explore the natural productions of that country; after which he settled on the river St. John's, in that region, and finally returned, about the year 1771, to his father's residence. In 1773, at the request of Dr. Fothergill of London, he embarked for Charleston, to examine the natural productions of the Floridas and the western parts of Carolina and Georgia, chiefly in the vegetable kingdom. In this employment he was engaged nearly five years, and made numerous contributions to the natural history of the country through which he travelled. His collections and drawings were forwarded to Dr. Fothergill; and about the year 1790 Bartram published an account of his travels and discoveries in one volume 8vo, with an account of the manners and Customs of the Creeks, Cherokees, and Choctaws. This work soon acquired extensive popularity, and is still frequently consulted. After his return from his travels, he devoted himself to science, and, in 1782, was elected professor of botany in the university of Pennsylvania, which post he declined in consequence of the state of his health. In 1786 he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, and was a member of several other learned, societies in Europe and America. We are indebted to him for the knowledge of many curious and beautiful plants peculiar to North America, and for the most complete and correct table of American ornithology, before the work of Wilson, who was assisted by him in the commencement of his American Ornithology. wrote an article on the natural history of a plant a few minutes before his death, which happened suddenly, by the rupture of a blood-vessel in the lungs, July 22, 1823, in the 85th year of his age. (Ibid.)

In Scotland, as we have seen (p. 48.), very little was done in the way of introducing foreign trees and shrubs during the seventeenth century; though the rudiments of this description of improvement were laid about the end of it, by the establishment of the Edinburgh Botanic Garden. In Nicolson's Scottish Historical Library, published in 1702, this garden is stated to have been brought to the highest degree of perfection by its curator, Mr. James Sutherland, "whose extraordinary skill and industry" are said to have greatly advanced this department of natural history in Scotland. In Sibbald's Scotia Illustrata, published in 1684, the Edinburgh Botanic Garden is said to contain an arboretum, in which was "every kind of tree and shrub, as well barren as fruit-bearing, the whole disposed in fair order" (p. 66.); and in Sibbald's Memoria Balfouriana, published in 1699, this garden is said to be "the greatest ornament of the city of Edinburgh." (p. 73.) The plants of this garden have been twice removed to other situations (first in 1767, and again in 1822), and we believe there is now neither a

tree nor a shrub on the original site. Notwithstanding the example shown by the arboretum in the Botanic Garden, however, the planting of foreign trees and shrubs still appears to have been but little practised in Scotland. A public garden, to contain fruit trees, it appears, was projected for Edinburgh so early as 1662. Maitland informs us that the town council of Edinburgh, "by their act of 15th of March, 1662 (Coun. Rep., vol. xxi. f. 99.), demised to John Thomsone, gardener, for a term of nineteen years, the plot of ground at present called Parliament Close, with the brae or side of the hill, inclosed with a stonern wall; and that "'the said Thomsone was to plant a hedge as the eastern boundary.' This spot of ground, according to the tenour of the tack, or lease, was to be laid out in walks, and to be planted with trees, herbs, and flowers, exclusive of cabbage, and other common garden stuff. Pursuant to the above agreement, Thomsone, on the 8th of April following, delivered to the council a plan for beautifying the inclosure, which was approved of." Two walks were to be made, a larger and a less one, from east to west; and "their western end, opposite to the Parliament House, was ordered to be planted with plum and cherry trees; and to be bordered with gooseberry, current, and rose bushes; and flowers to be set along the southern wall or wooden rail at the head of the brae, or brow of the hill; and, at the eastern end, as aforesaid, a hedge." (Maitland's Hist. of Edin., p. 186.) It seems, however, from a subsequent passage, that the plan for this garden was never carried into execution, and that the eastern boundary of the Parliament Close was let soon after for building small shops. Reid, in his Scots Gardener, published in 1683, mentions very few trees and shrubs. The most rare of these are, the evergreen oak, the cypress, and the arbutus. He says there are the Indian and Spanish jasmines, myrtles, oleanders, and orange trees, which some are at great pains in governing; but he adds, "for my part I would rather be in the woods, parks, &c., measuring, planting, and improving." (p. 112.) Those who are curious in trees and other plants, he refers to the catalogue of the "learned and most ingenious Mr. James Sutherland, Physic Gardener at Edinburgh." (p. 114.) It appears by an Essay on Enclosing, Planting, &c., in Scotland, published in Edinburgh in 1729, that there was "but a very little stock of trees, either barren, fruit, or hedging quicksets. One who encloses," continues the author, "must get his quicksets from England or Holland, or he must sow Devonshire or French whin seed." (p. 289.)

It is fortunate for the historian of tree culture in Scotland, that such a writer existed before him as the late Dr. Walker, professor of natural history in the university of Edinburgh. This excellent man, whose garden we have seen in our younger days, at Collington, near Edinburgh, was ardently attached to the study of organised nature from his youth; and, as he mentions in a letter to Lord Kaims, published in Tytler's life of that eminent man, more particularly to plants. Wherever Dr. Walker went, he seems to have paid peculiar attention to trees and plantations; and there are few works which contain sounder information on the subject than his Economical History of the Hebrides and Highlands of Scotland, published in 1812, nine years after the author's death, which happened in 1803. The facts, as to trees, given in this history, were collected, Dr. Walker informs us, between the years 1760 and 1786; and, as will appear from the following extracts, they are of very

great interest.

"The first trees planted by art in Scotland," says Dr. Walker, "were those of foreign growth, and especially the fruit-bearing Long before the Reformation, various orchard fruits, brought probably from France, were cultivated in the gardens of the religious houses in Scotland. Some of these fruit trees planted, perhaps, but a little before the Reformation, still remain. A few exotic barren trees were likewise propagated, such as the elder and the sycamore, and, at a later date, the beech and the chestnut; but none of our native trees were planted, such as the fir [pine], oak, ash, elm, and birch, till about the beginning of the last century. The first exotic tree of the barren kind planted in Scotland seems to have been the elder. slow-growing and long-lived tree, many generations of it have succeeded each other in that country. Elder trees of a large size and very ancient date still appear; not only about old castles, but about the most considerable and oldest farm-houses. It was very generally planted, and for a very useful and peculiar purpose, the wood of the elder being accounted in old times, preferable to every other sort for the making of arrows. plane [sycamore, A.cer Pseudo-Platanus], in point of antiquity, appears to be the next. When it was first introduced is uncertain; but it seems not only to have been planted, but to have been propagated by seeds and suckers, for several generations before any other forest tree was introduced into Scotland. The wood of this tree, in old times, must have been of great value in the hands of the turner; and for that purpose chiefly it seems to have been cultivated. It is better adapted for the wooden bowls, dishes, platters, and other domestic utensils which were universally in use, than the wood of any native tree in the These, however, the elder and the sycamore, appear to have been the only two barren trees planted in Scotland, till towards the middle of the seventeenth century."

Perhaps the oldest sycamore in Scotland, and which appears to be at the same time the largest tree of the kind in Britain, is

that at Kippenross, in Perthshire. In 1823, it measured 28 ft. 9 in. in circumference, at a foot from the ground. It appears, from a statement made by the Earl of Mar to Mr. Monteith, that this tree went by the name of "the big tree in Kippenross" in the time of Charles II. (Monteith's Forester's Guide, 2d edit. p. 394.) In the grounds of Callendar House, near Falkirk, there are sycamores and other trees of great size, which must have been planted at the commencement of the 18th century, if not in the latter part of the 17th century. Dr. Graham states, on authority which he considers almost approaching to a certainty, that these trees were planted by the Earl of Linlithgow and Callendar, who had accompanied Charles II. in his exile, upon his return from the Continent, after the Restoration. The dimensions of these remarkable trees are given in the appendix to the General Report of Scotland, vol. iv. p. 482.

We are not aware of any elder trees in Scotland of any great size or indicating great age. The tree is so completely naturalised there, more especially about houses and places where cultivation has long existed, that, if it were not for Dr. Walker's statement, we should never have supposed it to be otherwise

than an indigenous tree.

The sweet chestnut and the beech, producing seeds easily portable from other countries, were in all probability introduced into Scotland by the Romans, and, perhaps, reintroduced by the religious establishments in the middle ages. According to Dr. Walker, "a few chestnuts and beeches were first planted in gardens not long before the middle of the seventeenth century, some of which have remained till our own times. Such was the chestnut at Finhaven; another at Levenside in Dumbartonshire, which was thrown down by the hurricane in 1739; and two or three, which were alive and vigorous, at Kinfauns'in Perthshire, in the year 1761. Such was the great beech at Taymouth, overturned by a storm some years ago; the beech at Oxenford; that at Newbattle in Mid Lothian; and another at Ormiston Hall in East Lothian."

The two last-named beech trees, we conclude, from Sir Thos. Dick Lauder's notes respecting them in his edition of Gilpin's Forest Scenery, vol. i. p. 266., are decayed; and we believe that the largest beech trees now existing in Scotland are at Ardkinglass in Argyllshire, and one mentioned by Mr. Sang (Planter's Calendar, 2d edit. p. 52.) as growing at Panmure in Forfarshire. The latter is 26 ft. 6 in. in circumference, at the surface of the ground; and the former as large, with a longer stem and a finer head. (Gilpin, &c., p. 267.) One of the largest sweet chestnuts in Scotland is at Cairn Salloch in Dumfriesshire; at 2 ft. from the surface of the ground it measures 26 ft. in girt; and it is divided into four large arms, 26 ft., 35 ft. 31 ft., and 28 ft. in

length. There is a very old tree at Riccarton, near Edinburgh, which has been described and figured by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder. The trunk is much injured and decayed; but its boughs and foliage are of luxuriant growth; the branches hang down to the ground, and, in many places, have rooted into it. The trunk is 27 ft. in girt at the surface of the ground, and the branches cover an area of 77 ft. in diameter. (*Ibid.*, p. 268.)

Dr. Walker mentions (p. 213.) some sweet chestnuts which he found, about 1760, in a thriving condition in the Island of Inchmahona, in the Lake of Menteith, in Perthshire, where there was a priory founded by King David I. Dr. Patrick Graham measured some of these trees in 1813, and found the trunks to be 18 ft. in circumference at 6 ft. from the ground. (General Report of Scotland, vol. ii. p. 254.) He thinks they were then 300 years old, or upwards, which would carry the date of their planting back to the commencement of the sixteenth century. According to Dr. Walker, as before quoted (p. 34.), the sweet chestnut at Finhaven was both the largest tree of the kind in Scotland, and the first tree planted there by art. "In the year 1760, a great part of the trunk of this remarkable tree, and some of its branches, remained. The measures of this tree were taken before two justices of the peace, in the year 1744. By an attested copy of this measurement, it appeared, at that time, that at half a foot above the ground, it was 42 ft.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. in circumference. As this chestnut appears, from its dimensions, to have been planted about 500 years ago, it may be presumed to be the oldest planted tree that is extant, or that we have any account of, in Scotland." (Walker's Essays, p. 29.) Sir Thomas Dick Lauder states, that, "in the possession of Skene of Carriston, there is a table made of the wood of this tree, having an engraved plate, on which are marked its dimensions. The castle of Finhaven was an ancient seat of the Earls of Crawford." (Lauders Gilpin, vol. i. p. 269.

To the research of Dr. Walker we are indebted for the following list of trees in Scotland, with the name of the places

where they were introduced:-

1664. Tîlia europæ'a, lime. Taymouth. 1678. Sâlix álba, white willow. Prestonfield.

1682. A'bics Picea and excélsa, silver and pitch fir. Inverary.

A'cer, maple. Inverary. 1690, Jùglans règia, walnut. Kinross.

1692. Cárpinus Bétulus, hornbeam. Drumlanerig. 1695. Cérasus lusitánica, the Portugal laurel. Inverary. (Gard. Mag., vol. ii. p. 178.)

1696. Pópulus nìgra, black poplar. Hamilton. 1705. Cýtisus alpinus, alpine laburnum. Panmure.

1709. Æ'sculus Hippocastanum, horsechestnut. New Posso.

1710. Plátanus orientàlis, Oriental plane. Holyrood House.

1712. O'rnus europæ'a, flowering ash.
1725. Pinus Stròbus, Weymouth pine.
1727. L'arix europæ'a, larch.

Bargally.
Dunkeld.
Dunkeld.

1730. Quércus I lex, evergreen oak. New Hailes. 1732. A'bies balsamífera, balm of Gilead fir. Arbigland.

1732. A bles balsamhera, barm of Ghead M. Arbigian 1733. Taxòdium dístichum, deciduous cypress. Loudon. 1734. Quércus Æ'gilops L., Velonia oak. New Hailes. 1736. U'lmus campéstris, English elm. Dalmahoy.

1738. A'cer platanöides L., Norway maple. Mountstewart. 1739. Sálix phlorágna [q. triándra], Tine- Newhails.

bark willow.

1740. Cèdrus Libàni, cedar of Lebanon. Hopetoun.

1743. Cérasus carolinénsis, Carolina bird-cherry. Hopctoun.

1744. Córylus? Colúrna, Hungarian nut. Carmichael. 1746. Sàlix amerina, Amerina willow. Mellerstane. 1754. A'cer sacchárinum, sugar maple. New Posso.

1759. A'bies canadénsis, white Newfound- New Posso.

land spruce, or hemlock spruce.

1763. Fráxinus americana and sp., white and blue American ash.

Pinus longifòlia, long-leaved American pine. A'cer pennsylvánicum, snaked-barked maple.

Làrix nìgra, American larch. Bétula papyrífera, the paper birch.

1765. Bétula nìgra L., black American birch. Elliock. 1766. Pópulus dilatàta, Lombardy poplar. New Posso.

1770. Populus balsamífera, balsam poplar. Leith.

From this period (1770) the intercourse between Scotland and England became so frequent, that the dates of the introduction of foreign trees and shrubs into the two countries may be considered as merged into one.

It would be interesting to know some particulars respecting the tastes and pursuits of the proprietors of the places mentioned in Dr. Walker's list; but at this distant period, we have been able to glean very little suitable to our purpose respecting them.

Taymouth, in the central highlands of Perthshire, is a very old seat of the Campbells. Pennant says the castle was first built by Sir John Campbell, sixth knight of Lochow, who died in 1583. The place, he says, has been much modernised since the days of the founder, and has lost its castellated form, as well as its old name of Balloch Castle. The place has subsequently undergone a great variety of alterations, and at present is remarkable for the extent of its woods and plantations, and for a fine avenue of lime trees. The present proprietor is John Campbell, Marquess of Breadalbane.

Inverary Castle was inhabited by a Colin Campbell before

1480; and is now the property of George William Campbell, Duke of Argyll. It is a magnificent place, from its great extent, with the sea in front, and backed by wooded hills and lofty mountains. The house is an immense quadrangular building, and with the plantations and pleasure-grounds, are said to have cost, within the last half century, upwards of 300,000l. The Portugal laurel was introduced here in 1695, and is said to have been brought from Portugal by Duke Archibald; one tree spreads over a circle of 165 ft. in circumference, and is nearly 40 ft. high. In Smith's Agricultural Report of Argyllshire, the oldest and largest trees at Inverary are supposed to have been planted by the Marquess of Argyll (frequently mentioned by Evelyn as a great planter), between the years 1650 and 1660. Those of the next largest size and age were raised from seed by Archibald Duke of Argyll in 1746 or 1747. These latter consist chiefly of larches, New England pines, and spruce and silver firs. (Report, &c., p. 156.) The soil and climate at Inverary are said to be remarkably favourable for the growth of trees.

Prestonfield is a well known place in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, which, in 1783, belonged to Sir Alexander Dick, a great horticulturist as well as agriculturist, and distinguished by having been the first to produce good medicinal rhubarb in Scotland. (See Wight's Husbandry of Scotland, vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 443.) Kinross was built and planted, about 1685, by Sir William Bruce, the celebrated architect, for his own residence, and was the first good house of regular architecture in Scotland. It was approached by a fine avenue of trees. Drumlanrig, in Dumfriesshire, was built by the Duke of Queensberry in a commanding situation: it took ten years in building, and was finished in 1689. The duke expended an immense sum in forming terraced gardens, which, according to Gilpin (Observations, &c., in Scotland, 1776), served only to deform a very delightful piece of scenery. The duke, he adds, seems to have been aware of his folly, for he is said to have "bundled up all the accounts together, and inscribed them with a grievous curse on any of his posterity who should ever look into them." property now belongs to the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, who is planting and building there very extensively. (See an account of Drumlanrig, when visited by us in 1831, in the Gardener's Magazine, vol. ix. p. 1.)

Hamilton Palace, in Lanarkshire, the ancient seat of the Dukes of Hamilton, was built at different periods; the most ancient part in 1501. The grounds were laid out in the year 1690. The gardens and lawns near the house were planted with foreign trees, especially lime trees, some fine specimens of which still remain. One of the earliest nursery gardens in Scotland appears to have been established at the little village of

Hamilton, close by the palace, being the only garden for the sale of plants mentioned by Reid in his Scots Gardener, published in 1683. Among the oaks of Hamilton Park, so famous down to the end of the seventeenth century, there were trees, Nasmyth informs us, which measured 27 feet round the trunk, with wide expansive branches. (Agriculture of Clydesdale, p. 144.)

Panmure is the name of an ancient family in Angusshire, whose chief seat is the spacious and hospitable mansion of Brechin Castle, which, from the remotest period of its history, has always been possessed by the Maules, formerly Earls of Panmure. Panmure, another seat of this family, is near Dundee, and was built about 1665. It is a venerable fabric, and is kept by the proprietor, with all its furniture and pictures, in the same state in which it descended from his ancestors. In Dr. Walker's time, Panmure was famous for its laburnums, which were planted towards the end of the seventeenth century, and had attained a great size in 1780. Sang says that a considerable quantity of the laburnums at Panmure and Brechin were cut down in 1809, and sold by public sale at fully 10s. 6d. a foot, chiefly to cabinet-makers.

New Posso, in Peeblesshire, was formerly called Dalwick, Dawick, or Daick. It belonged, in very ancient times, to the chiefs of a very considerable family of the name of Veitch; but, in 1715, it was in the possession of Sir James Nasmyth of Posso, an eminent lawyer, who rebuilt the house and garden, and by some ornamental planting added greatly to the beauty of the Pennicuick mentions that, in an old orchard near the house, the herons built their nests upon some pear trees, which were large and old trees in 1715. Armstrong, in 1775, says that New Posso, formerly called Dalwick, " from being a lonely mansion in the bosom of a gloomy mountain, is now the extreme The vast improvements made by its present possessor have proved not only an ornament to Tweeddale, but a worthy example for emulation in the gentlemen of the county. The botanical and culinary gardens are justly esteemed the most copious in it'; and the pleasurable attention with which they are cultivated, is sufficiently expressed on the front of the greenhouse, alluding to its flowers, 'Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.' (Armstrong.)

"The name of New Posso," Dr. Pennicuick tells us, "was given to the place by Sir James Nasmyth, grandson of the first possessor of that name, who was sheriff-depute in 1627. The late Sir James Nasmyth of Posso has extended and finished the place, and numerous plantations, with as much taste and elegance as the Dutch mode of gardening by line and rule will admit of. He likewise kept it in high order, and by the superiority of his own external appearance, politeness, knowledge

of the world by travel, and accomplishments, rendered both himself and his seat the models for imitation to the country where he lived. To have every thing about themselves and their houses as like to Jasmes Nasmyth and New Posso as possible was then the height of their ambition, about 1775, among the gentry of Tweeddale. A very well written letter, by this Sir J. Nasmyth, on the subject of botany, in answer to one from His Lordship at Blair Drummond, is preserved in Lord Woodhouselee's Life of Lord Kaims, and in compliment to him the birch called the Bétula, Nassmýthii was so named. Many of the fine trees about New Posso have been lately cut down and sold, besides all those at Posso." The above is extracted from Dr. Pennycuick's Works in Prose and Verse, which were originally published in 1715, but of which an edition was published in 1814, with notes up to that year. New Posso is at present distinguished for its pine and larch plantations; and, according to Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, the first larches introduced into Scotland were planted at Dawick in the year 1725 (Lauder's Gilpin's Forest Scenery, vol. i. p. 148.); though this is doubtful as will hereafter appear. Sir Thomas also mentions a locust tree at Dawick, which, at 3 ft. from the ground, measures 5 ft. 10 in. in girt. The present proprietor of Dawick, or New Posso, is Sir John Nasmyth, grandson of the Sir James celebrated by Dr. Pennicuick.

Holyrood House, where the Oriental plane was first planted in Scotland, is, as every one knows, the royal palace of Edinburgh. The Abbey of Holyrood, according to Maitland (Hist. of Edin.), was founded by King David I., in 1128, and consisted of a church and cloister. Maitland speaking of this church and cloister, says : - "After having stood 400 years in the fields, by themselves, King James V., about the year 1528, erected a house to reside in at his coming to Edinburgh, near the south-western corner of the church, with a circular turret at each angle, which is the present tower at the northwestern corner of the palace; to which was added, by King Charles II., in the year 1674, all the other parts of the present magnificent royal mansion. The said King James, to accommodate himself with a park, inclosed a large quantity of ground in this neighbourhood with a stonern wall, about three miles in circumference, which probably is no where to be paralleled; for, instead of trees and thickets for cover, which other parks abound with, I could not, after the strictest search, discover one tree therein: in lieu whereof, it is supplied with huge rocks and vast declivities, which furnish the Edinburghers with the best of stones to pave their streets withal; as do the other parts of the said park yield good pasturage, and meadow grounds, with considerable spots of arable land." (Maitland's Hist. of Edin.,

fol. 1753, p. 152.) Arnot, in his History of Edinburgh, published in 1779, speaking of this park, says :- "In the memory of people not long since dead [Arnot wrote about 1779], the level strip at the foot of the hill [Arthur's seat], which, from the Duke of York having delighted to walk in it, bears the name of 'The Duke's Walk,' was covered with tall oaks; but now there is hardly a single tree in its whole boundaries. Indeed, it is extremely doubtful if, except at the bottom, there ever were any trees on these hills, the height of the ground and barrenness of the soil being very unfavourable to their growth." (Arnot's Hist. of Edin., 4to, Edin., 1779, p. 309.) It is clear, therefore, that the platanus, mentioned by Dr. Walker, was not planted in the park at Holyrood House: but we learn from the same authorities (Maitland and Arnot) that there were two walled gardens attached to the palace; and that "the royal garden at the northern end of the outer court" was "converted into a physic garden," and that it was under the same superintendence, and applied to the same purposes, as the physic garden at the North Loch. There can be no doubt, but it was in the physic garden adjoining the palace, that the platanus mentioned by Dr. Walker was planted; and the planter was probably Sutherland.

Bargally is to us by far the most interesting seat in Scotland, with respect to the introduction of foreign trees and shrubs, and though we have taken the greatest pains to ascertain from what circumstances its proprietor became so much attached to botanical pursuits, as to introduce in a remote part of Scotland, in the 17th century, trees then scarcely known even in its metropolis, and have been in a great measure successful; yet there is still some deficiency in the information we have obtained. Bargally is a small property situated in a glen, the sides of which are covered with natural wood, between Gatehouse in Kirkcudbrightshire, and Newton-Steward. The proprietor's name was Andrew Heron; and he appears, by a family tomb in the grounds, to have died there in 1729. We have applied to about a dozen different persons in Kirkcudbrightshire, whom we deemed most likely to give us information respecting Bargally and its planter, and the following are extracts from the communications we have received, joined to what we have been able to glean from books. One of our correspondents informs us, "that Andrew Heron was a son of Heron of Heron of Kirauchtree (Caeruchtred), chief of that name. This Andrew built a cottage, in which he resided, at the upper extremity of the beautiful valley in which the present house of Bargally stands, and planted all the lower part of the valley. The splendid Quércus I lex and the noble beeches, which you saw in 1831, are but miserable relics of the magnificent forest which once rose between Bargally House and the river Palnure.

Andrew Heron married twice, and left a family. He, with one of his wives, was buried in a tomb which lies in front of Bargally House. The date inscribed on this tomb is 1729. Andrew's estate devolved, on his death, to his son, Dr. Andrew Heron; but he was involved in a lawsuit with the Kirauchtree family; and though it was decided in his favour, it ended in greatly injuring his fortune. In consequence of this, he sold Bargally to Hannay of Kirkdale, and retired to a cottage, where he died many years ago at a very advanced age." Another correspondent says, "I was born about two miles from Bargally, and recollect to have seen Dr. Heron, the son of the botanist, when I was very young. I communicated with several people who had lived their whole lifetime near Bargally, and are considerably older than I am, but they all replied that they knew nothing more about old Bargally than what I had stated to them. I recollected that the Herons of Heron [the estate of Heron is in Northumberland, see A Genealogical History of the Ancient Family of Heron, imp. 4to, part ii.] of Kirauchtree, and the Herons of Bargally, were originally from the same stock; and, as Lady Heron Maxwell of Springkell is the last of the lineal descendants of the Herons of Kirauchtree, I wrote to Her Ladyship, mentioning that you were engaged on a work that required some information about Andrew Heron of Bargally, and begging that she would tell me what she knew or had heard about him. I received a letter from Her Ladyship vesterday (April 6, 1835), giving me extracts from an old manuscript document in her possession relative to Andrew Heron of Bargally. I enclose a copy, and I hope it will give you all the information you require about that wonderful man. It appears that Andrew Heron was of no profession, simply the 'Laird of Bargally;' but he must have been a person who had travelled a good deal, to induce him to do so much at that early period.

"The old orchard and flower-garden at Bargally have been, to my personal knowledge, a grass field for forty years and upwards; but some of the fine variegated hollies, now large trees, still remain to mark the different divisions of the garden. About thirty years ago, when I was walking over the grass field, which was originally the garden at Bargally, in the month of August, I observed peering through the grass some crocus plants, both white and purple; this surprised me, for I had never seen an autumnal crocus. The gentleman to whom the property then belonged, was also astonished, saying that he had never observed them before. I cut up a few of the roots of the different kinds, with a portion of the turf, and carried them to St. Mary's Isle, and from these roots many plants have been propagated. There are still some curious trees and plants to be seen at Bargally, remaining to sound the praises of old Andrew Heron the

botanist. Bargally was sold by the heirs of Andrew Heron to Mr. William Hannay, the brother of Sir Samuel Hannay of Kirkdale; he was scarce of cash, and cut down the wood of Bargally (including many of the fine trees that had been introduced and planted by Andrew Heron), in the year 1791. I purchased a portion of the trunk of a silver fir, and I made it into a meal chest: the side boards, the bottom, the ends, and top, or lid, of which chest are all out of one board. This chest, is still in my possession, and in use; and it is in depth and breadth, after

having been wrought, 2 ft. 2 in."-W. M.

Extract from an old manuscript in the possession of Lady Heron Maxwell of Springkell, relating to Andrew Heron of Bargally:- "Andrew Heron of Bargally was the second son of Andrew Heron of Heron, who settled the lands of Bargally upon him as his patrimony. In 1690 he went to reside at Bargally; in 1693 he built the great dyke for the garden and orchard; and, the next year, he began to collect and fill in a large number of trees, fruit and flowers. His father died in 1695. In that year Andrew Heron employed Mr. Hawkins, an Englishman, to build the stone house. The stone was all got out of a quarry on the east side of the garden; it was finished, watertight and in order, in 1696. In 1697 and 1700 he built the pigeon house and the crews [farm offices]. Andrew Heron of Bargally married, secondly, the relict of John M'Kie of Larg, in April, 1708; and, having lived twenty-one years after his second marriage, hath improved the ground to great advantage, having enclosed all the low ground, and built a new stone house, made large gardens, well stocked with all kinds of fine trees and rare fruits, both stone and core; some portions were stocked with fine flowers, and he had a green-house stocked with oranges, lemons, pomegranates, passion flowers, citron trees, oleanders, myrtles, and many others. The eldest son of Andrew Heron of Bargally was a captain in Lord Monk Kerr's regiment, and married the daughter of Mr. Vining, a rich merchant at Portsmouth. He left several sons and a daughter: John, bound apprentice to his brother in law, Mr. Reid, a considerable merchant; and Andrew, who is bound apprentice to a surgeon at Bath. He hath also Patrick, Charles, and Benjamin: and of daughters, Jane, who married Mr. Reid, to whom her grandfather, Mr. Vining, gave 3500l. in marriage portion, a large fortune at that time."

Lady Heron Maxwell added, from her own knowledge, the following additional information: - "The first Heron of Bargally was the uncle of my great grandfather, Heron of Heron, who represented the stewartry of Kirkcudbright in parliament at different times; and I am now the last of the direct line of the family of Heron of Heron, and that family held large possessions in Galloway, from father to son, for upwards of 500 years. The only remaining known descendant of Heron of Bargally, in the male line, is Captain Basil Heron of the Royal Artillery, now (1835) on duty at Gibraltar; he married a daughter of Judge Mayne, in Ireland, and has three daughters; he is grandson of Dr. Heron, who sold Bargally, and great-grandson of Andrew Heron the botanist. The male heirs of all the branches of the family of Heron of Heron will be extinct on the death of

Captain Basil Heron."

Andrew Heron corresponded with Bradley on gardening subjects; and from this correspondence it appears that he had a curious water-clock in his grounds, that he trained his pear trees in a particular manner, and that he cultivated in his fields what he calls the "true Roman cytisus." (See Bradley's Treatise on Husbandry and Gardening, 1726, vol. ii. p. 169.) Mr. Maxwell, writing about the same period to Mr. Hope of Rankeillor, says, "I have of late been with Mr. Heron of Bargally, in whose garden there is a great variety of curiosities to be observed. He is, in my opinion, the most learned and ingenious gentleman, in the article of gardening, I ever conversed with." (Practical Husbandman, p. 179.) "The want of money, that great enemy to old timber," another correspondent informs us, "compelled Mr. Hannay, the purchaser of Bargally from Dr. Andrew Heron, who was otherwise a gentleman of fine taste, to cut down a great many of the largest trees, particularly four that grew one at each corner of Heron's tomb."

We visited Bargally in August 24. 1831, and found a number of the trees planted by Andrew Heron still in existence. Having applied to the present proprietor, John Mackie, Esq., for the dimensions of some of these trees, the following is an extract from his letter, dated Bath, March 21. 1835 :-"I have now received the measurement of some of the old trees at Bargally, which is as follows, viz.: the circumference of a beech (usually denominated the large beech), at 18 in. from the ground, is 18 ft., and it is upwards of 90 ft. in height. This tree is in the most perfect health, and when in full foliage is truly magnificent. The circumference of an evergreen oak in the garden, at 14 in. from the ground, is 12 ft. and it is above 60 ft. high: this tree is also in a very thriving state, and does not show the least tendency to decay. The circumference of a hop hornbeam (O'strya vulgàris), at 1 ft. from the ground, is 9 ft., and it is above 60 ft. high: this tree is particularly mentioned by Dr. Walker, as having been measured by him in 1780; it was then 4 ft. 1 in. in circumference at 4 feet from the ground, 60 ft. high, and considered the oldest and largest tree of the kind in Scotland. The circumference of a variegated

sycamore is 12½ ft., and it is upwards of 70 ft. high. The girt of a sweet chestnut, at 18 in. from the ground, is 10 ft. 7 in., and it is above 80 ft. high. Mr. M'Nab, my factor, adds, ' Had I measured them at the surface of the ground, they would have been one third more, in consequence of the roots spreading so much as they do.' Mr. Hannay sold the property of Bar-

gally to my father in 1792."

"It is recorded of Mr. Heron, that he went to visit a garden in the neighbourhood of London, and very much astonished the principal gardener, to whom he was a stranger, with the botanical knowledge he displayed; and the gardener having shown him an exotic, which he felt confident Mr. Heron had never seen, he exclaimed, on Mr. Heron's readily naming it, 'Then, Sir, you must either be the devil or Andrew Heron of Bargally;' thereby intimating that Mr. Heron was proverbial, in those days, as a botanist, even with those who had never seen

Dr. Walker, in his Essays (p. 32.), mentions several firs and pines at Bargally, of large dimensions, which no longer exist. A fir, he says, which was planted in 1697, measured, in 1780, 90 ft. in height. He states that the oldest and largest arbor vitæ in Scotland was at Bargally; it measured, in 1780, 5 ft. 4 in. in girt at 4 ft. from the ground, and was 40 ft. high. He also mentions a flowering ash (O'rnus europæ'a), which was cut down in 1780, and 7 ft. of the trunk quartered to make four axles to carts; it was a remarkably handsome tree, 6 ft. 3 in in circumference at 4 ft. from the ground, and 50 ft. high. Dr. Walker mentions large evergreen oaks, horsechestnuts, and many other species, of extraordinary dimensions. The present proprietor is much attached to this beautiful place, takes the greatest care of the trees, and has lately repaired the tomb of their planter.

We took notes ourselves (in 1831) of several remarkable trees at Bargally, including a large lime tree and a number of beautiful variegated hollies, from 20 ft. to 26 ft. in height, and with trunks from 15 in. to 2 ft. in diameter. Altogether the place is one of very great interest, not only on account of its venerable foreign trees and the tomb of Heron, but from the romantic beauty of the situation, and from the district in which it lies being one of the finest, in point of scenery, in the west of

Scotland.

Dunkeld, where, it appears, the Weymouth Pine was first introduced into Scotland, was, in 1727, the property of James Murray, Duke of Athol; the friend and distant relative of John and Archibald, Dukes of Argyll. Dunkeld is celebrated for having been one of the first places where the larch was planted in Scotland; the plants of which, it is said, were sent from

London in pots in the year 1741. Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, as we have seen, however, says the lareh was first planted in Scotland, at Sir James Nasmyth's, at Dawick, in 1725. The Rev. James Headrick, in his Survey of Forfarshire, gives another account of the introduction of the larch into Scotland. says, " It is generally supposed that larches were first brought into Scotland by one of the Dukes of Athol; but I saw three larches of extraordinary size and age, in the garden near the mansion house of Lockhart of Lee, on the northern banks of the Clyde, a few miles below Lanark. The stems and branches were so much covered with lichens, that they hardly exhibited any signs of life or vegetation. The account I heard of them was, that they were brought there by the celebrated Lockhart of Lee (who had been ambassador from Cromwell to France), soon after the restoration of Charles II. (about 1660). After Cromwell's death, thinking himself unsafe on account of having served a usurper, he retired some time into the territories of Venice. He there observed the great use the Venetians made of larches in ship-building, in piles for buildings, in the construction of their houses, and for other purposes; and when he returned home he brought a number of larch plants in pots, with a view to try if they could be gradually made to endure the climate of Scot-He nursed his plants in hot-houses, and in a green-house sheltered from the cold, until they all died, except the three alluded to; these, in desperation, he planted in the warmest and best sheltered part of his garden, where they attained an extraordinary height and girth." (Headrick's Forfarshire, p. 374.)

The estate of Dunkeld now contains the most extensive plantations of the larch in the island, spreading over several thousand acres. A copious and most valuable account of these plantations will be found in the Transactions of the Highland Society, vol. ix., and an abridgement of that account in our Encyclopædia of Gardening, § 6579. edit. 1835. Dunkeld has long been celebrated for its scenery. Dr. Clarke, the traveller, says, the scene that opens before you, after going through the pass, perhaps has not its parallel in Europe. "The grounds of the Duke of Athol," he continues, "I do not hesitate to pronounce without a rival." Gray, the author of the Elegy, was "overcome and almost lost" by the beauties of Dunkeld. Gilpin called it the "portal of the Highlands," and Dr. Macculloch has nearly filled a volume on the subject. The house at Dunkeld is a plain large building, erected in 1685, but it has long been in contemplation to remove it, and to build one of superior architectural pretensions. John Murray, the present Duke of Athol, has lately constructed a magnificent public bridge over the Tay at Dunkeld, government assisting His Grace with one sixth part of the expense. The bridge was constructed on dry land, and

the course of the river was afterwards turned to it. It is greatly to the honour of this family, that for a century past their improvements, such as roadmaking, bridge-building, and planting, have been made more with a view to the general benefit of the country than to lodging themselves sumptuously.

New Hailes, near Musselburgh, was a seat of Baron Dalrymple, a celebrated lawyer and improver, and is now the

property of Miss Dalrymple.

Arbigland, in Dumfriesshire, was the property of William Craik, Esq., a contemporary of Maxwell and of Fletcher of Saltoun, and one of the original members of the Society for the Improvement of Agriculture in Scotland. He was one of the first to study the works of Tull, and to adopt the drill system. He died in 1798, at the age of 95 years. We visited Arbigland in 1804, and again in 1806, and found the place still celebrated for its old silver firs. A life of this distinguished agriculturist will be found in the Farmer's Magazine, vol. xii.

p. 145.

Loudon Castle, in Ayrshire, was one of the first places in the West of Scotland, where foreign trees were planted. "John Earl of Loudon," Walker observes, "formed at Loudon Castle, in Ayrshire, the most extensive collection of willows, that has been made in this country, which he interspersed in his extensive plantations. Wherever he went during his long military services, he sent home every valuable sort of tree that he met with. All the willows he found cultivated in England, Ireland, Holland, Flanders, and Germany, as also in America and Portugal, where he commanded, were procured and sent to Loudon. (Econ. Hist., &c., p. 161.) In 1806, and again in 1831, we found a number of fine old trees at Loudon Castle; we recollect, in particular, robinias, gleditschias, American oaks, hickories, walnuts, taxodiums, acers, poplars, and a variety of others. Some are recorded by Dr. Walker as having been remarkably fine specimens in 1780.

Dalmahoy, near Edinburgh, is the property of the Earl of Morton, and there are still a few specimens of old trees there. Mount Stewart, the next place mentioned in the list, is situated in the Island of Bute, and was built in 1718 by James Earl of Bute, father of the celebrated earl of that name, who was minister to George III. The plantations there, according to Dr. Walker, were begun in the same year. Speaking of them in 1780, he says, "They are equal, if not superior, to those of the same age in Ayrshire and Renfrewshire. The Oriental plane grows here almost like a willow; is never hurt in winter, and forms a fine dressed shady tree." The Marquess of Bute's family have planted from 200,000 to 300,000 trees every year since the beginning of the present century. The place contains many remarkably

fine specimens, which will be severally noticed in the course of this work.

Hopetoun House, the property of the Earl of Hopetoun, is still celebrated for its cedars. According to a letter, dated November, 1834, which we received from Mr. Smith, the gardener there, the cedars alluded to by Dr. Walker were brought from London by Archibald Duke of Argyll, and a number of other exotic trees, such as tulip trees, evergreens, oaks, &c., appear to have been planted about the same time. It is remarkable, Mr. Smith observes, that these cedar trees are the fastest-growing trees on the estate. The largest, in 1834, measured nearly 15½ ft. in girt, at a foot from the ground, and was 68 ft. high. The silver fir there was 90 ft. high; the tulip tree 60 ft. high; the Carolina or evergreen birdcherry, mentioned by Dr. Walker, 70 ft. high; the sweet chestnut 75 ft. high; the arbor vitæ 35 ft. high; the common holly 44 ft. high; and the common yew 28 ft. high. On the whole, Hopetoun House is one of the most celebrated places for foreign trees and shrubs in Scotland. (See Encyc. of Gard., § 1225. edit. 1835.)

Carmichael was, we believe, situated in Clydesdale, and belonged to the Earl of Hyndford. Mellerstane, in Berwickshire, was the seat of George Baillie of Jerviswood. The mansion is magnificent, and the grounds extensive. Elliock, in Dumfriesshire, belongs to the Veitch family, some of whom were formerly

Lords of Sessions. It has very extensive plantations.

By Leith, where the balsam poplar was first planted, we find, from another passage in Dr. Walker's works, was meant a nursery in Leith Walk; in all probability that of Mr. Richmond, who was the first to establish a nursery there, which about

1780, merged in that of Messrs. Dickson and Co.

It is observed by Dr. Walker, that most of the foregoing trees were only planted in Gardens and pleasure-grounds as objects of rarity or beauty. Planting on a large scale, for profit, was chiefly performed, as may readily be imagined, with indigenous trees. The father of this description of planting in Scotland was, according to the same undoubted authority, Thomas Earl of Haddington, who began to plant Tyningham, near Dunbar, in the year 1705. He enclosed 1000 acres, called Binning Wood, and wrote a Treatise on Forest Trees, which was printed in 1733. The earl died at New Hailes near Edinburgh in 1735, and was succeeded by his grandson, to whom he had addressed the letters which compose the treatise. informs us in his treatise, that when he came to live at Tyningham, in the year 1700, there were not above fourteen acres set with trees. The earl's grandfather, he tells us, after the civil wars in the time of Charles I. were over, "tried to raise some trees," and for that purpose planted two rows round the

house and gardens. The author of the treatise tells us that he was "fond of dogs and horses, and had no manner of inclination to plant, till he was obliged to form some enclosures for grazing his horses, as he found the purchase of hay very expensive." After he began, his lady, who "was a great lover of planting, encouraged him to go on, and at last asked leave to go about it herself." The first Marquess of Tweeddale, Lord Rankeilor, Sir William Bruce, his father, and some others, he says, had planted a great deal; yet, he adds, "I will be bold to say, that planting was not well understood in this country till this century began. I think it was the late Earl of Mar, that first introduced the wilderness way of planting amongst us; and very much improved the taste of our gentlemen, who very soon followed his example." (p. 3.) What the earl means by a wilderness, we afterwards learn, is a plantation with straight walks cut through it, in the geometrical style of landscape-gardening; in England, a wilderness plantation is generally understood to be one in which the

walks are in irregular directions.

It does not appear, from this treatise, that the earl planted many trees of foreign origin in his woods; but, from the dimensions of some arbor vitæs, evergreen oaks, chestnuts, &c., there can be little doubt that he did not lose sight of such trees in his ornamental plantations near the house. Sang, in the Planter's Kalendar (2d edit. p. 551.), mentions a silver fir as having been planted in Binning Wood in 1705. This wood, he says, "reflects great honour on the memory of the lady who planted it;" meaning, no doubt, the Countess of Haddington above mentioned, who is said to have sold her jewels, to enable her to plant Binning Wood. The holly hedges at Tyningham planted by this earl and his successor are unquestionably the finest in Britain. notices respecting these hedges are given in the London Horticultural Society's Transactions, vol. viii., and in the Gardener's Magazine, vol. ii. p. 184. There are in all 2952 yards of holly hedge, in different lengths, of different heights of from 10 to 25 ft., and of widths from 9 to 13 ft.: they are, with the exception of one, regularly clipped every April. The largest single holly at Tyningham, according to the dimensions sent us in January, 1835, was 42 ft. high. The hedges were for the most part planted in 1712. Wight of Ormiston, in his General Survey of the Agriculture of Scotland, speaking of Tyningham in 1768, says, these hedges, and the abundance of evergreens, give the place the appearance of summer in the midst of winter.

The great promoter of the planting of foreign trees and shrubs in Scotland, according to Dr. Walker, was Archibald Duke of Argyll; unquestionably, also, as we have seen up. 57.), the greatest promoter of this kind of planting, in England. The duke communicated this taste to a number of his intimate friends,

both in England and Scotland. Among these, in the latter country, Dr. Walker mentions the Duke of Athol, the Earls of Bute, of Loudon, of Pyndford, and of Panmure; Sir James Nasmyth, Mr. Fletcher of Saltoun, Sir Archibald Grant, and others. By the exertions of these gentlemen, planting became very general in Scotland between the years 1730 and 1760.

(Walker's Hebrides, vol. i. p. 210.)

Sir Archibald Grant began to plant in 1719. The following is an extract taken from a commonplace book kept by this gentleman, and published in the Gardener's Mayazine, vol. xi. p. 48.:—" In 1715," Sir Archibald says, "by the indulgence of a very worthy father, I was allowed, though then very young, to begin to enclose and plant, and provide and prepare nurseries. At that time there was not one acre on the whole estate enclosed, nor any timber upon it but a few elms, sycamore, and ash, about a small kitchen-garden adjoining to the house, and some straggling trees at some of the farmyards, with a small copsewood, not enclosed, and dwarfish, and browsed by sheep and cattle."

It is probable that most of the foreign trees and shrubs that were introduced into Scotland previously to the middle of the 18th century, were raised from seeds in the different localities. There could have been few, if any, public tree nurseries in Scotland previously to that period; and the carriage of trees from England must have been extremely tedious and expensive. The Earl of Haddington was in all probability, the originator of nurseries in Scotland, as well as the father of artificial plantations in that country, on a large scale for profit. John Reid, the author of the Scots Gardener, published in 1683, mentions Hugh Wood, gardener at Hamilton, dealing in fruit trees and numerous other garden articles, whether English, Dutch, or Scotch, but he makes no mention of forest trees. Sutherland's Hortus Medicus Edinburgensis, published in 1683, is stated in the titlepage to be sold by "Mr. Henry Ferguson, seed merchant, at the head of Black Friar's Wynn." That there were plants, trees, &c., sold by the gardeners in Scotland, is obvious from the following advertisement, dated 1721:-" There is to be sold at John Weir's, gardener at Heriot's Hospital, and at James Weir's, son to the said John, his house at Tolcross, at the end of the West Port, all sorts of garden seeds, fruit and barren trees, and evergreens, as also flowers of the best kinds." Archibald Eagle of Edinburgh was seedsman to the Society of Improvers of Agriculture in Scotland in 1743; and, the Society having been established in 1723, this firm, now Eagle and Henderson, may date from the latter period. They had, however, no nursery for at least half a century afterwards. Dr. Walker seems to indicate that public nurseries for forest trees began to be established in Scotland between the years 1730 and

1760. The most considerable of these, he says, was that of old Mr. Dickson, at Hassendeanburn, in Teviotdale. This nursery, we are informed by the present proprietors, Messrs. Archibald Dickson and Co., was founded in 1729. From it sprang, in 1767, the nursery of Messrs. Dickson, now Dickson and Turnbull, at Perth; and, subsequently, another brother of the Hassendeanburn family, Walter Dickson, began the house of Dickson and Co. of Edinburgh, now Dicksons and Shankley, in connexion with Mr. James Dickson, who was no relative of the family. It thus appears, that Mr. Robert Dickson of Hassendeanburn was the father of commercial forest tree nurseries in Scotland. The three nurseries established by him and his two brothers being still the most extensive in that country. Mr. Archibald Dickson, the present chief of the firm at Hassendeanburn and at Hawick, to whom we are indebted for the above information, states, in his letter of March 24. 1835, that he is now bringing up some of the fifth generation to the trade. The next considerable public establishment of this kind was that of Messrs. Anderson and Leslie of Broughton Park, Edinburgh; and contemporary with this were those of Mr. Richmond of Leith Walk, of Gordon of Fountainbridge, of Boutcher of Comely Bank, of Messrs. Austen of Glasgow, of Thomas Leslie and Co. of Dundee, of Reid of Aberdeen, of Sampson of Kilmarnock, and a number of others. The most scientific nurseryman in Scotland during the 18th century, appears to have been Mr. Boutcher. According to an authority quoted by Sir Henry Steuart, Mr. Boucher was "the honestest and most judicious nurseryman Scotland ever had." He made an attempt to improve Scottish arboriculture about 1760; but, according to Sir Henry, he was "undervalued by the ignorance of his age, and suffered to languish unsupported for years at Comely Garden, and to die at last in obscurity and indigence." (Planter's Guide, 2d edit. p. 399.) Boutcher's Treatise on raising Forest Trees was the first work on the subject of its time, and Scottish nurserymen have only produced one work on planting superior to it; namely the edition of Nicol's Planter's Kalendar, which was edited, and in great part rewritten, by Mr. Sang of Kirkaldy.

The indigenous trees of Ireland are the same as those of Britain, though such as consider the box, the true service, and the common English elm, truly indigenous to England will not accord with this, as these trees are never found in an apparently wild state in Ireland. Those, on the contrary, who consider the A'rbutus and Erica mediterranea indigenous to Ireland find them wanting in England, and may hence consider that Ireland has more native trees and shrubs than this country. There can be very little doubt that the common yew is an indigenous tree in Ireland, for trunks of it, of large dimensions.

are frequently dug up from bogs. Mr. Mackay has sent us an account received by him from Mr. Charles Hamilton, Honorary Secretary to the Horticultural Society of Ireland, of one dug up in Queen's County, the rings of annual increase of which indicated a growth of 545 years. The greatest diameter of the trunk of this tree was only 19 in.! The growth appeared to be very slow during the last 300 years, for near the circumference there were about 100 rings within the space of The root and bark were quite sound, and the stem from which the section was taken was about 12 ft. long, and of tolerably even thickness throughout. Mr. Mackay says that he saw a yew tree in the Island of Innisfallen, on the lower lake of Killarney, which must have been as old as that mentioned by Mr. Hamilton; and which, when he measured it about thirty years ago, was nearly double the dimensions. If the Irish yew be a distinct species, Ireland may claim this fine tree as her own. Our own opinion is, that this yew is nothing more than a variety of the common species. The largest specimens of this tree, the Taxus hibérnica of Mackay, are in a garden at the village of Cumber, near Belfast: they are about 25 ft. in height, and have, at a distance, the appearance of cypresses. They are supposed to have been planted about 50 years, but their history is unknown.

From information procured for us through the kindness of Lord Viscount Ferrard, we find that there is an upright or Irish yew in a garden at Mayland, near Antrim, 130 years old 25 ft. high; the diameter of the space covered by the branches, 10 ft.; and the diameter of the trunk close to the ground, 3 ft. This tree, and three others in the town, are supposed to have been planted by the Refords, when they first settled in Mayland in 1712. "An upright yew, probably the parent of the above trees, and of all others in this country, grew in Mr. Ferguson's garden. It was cut down about 16 or 17 years ago, by the late Mr. Ledlie; and his son, now in Antrim, has several pieces of furniture which were made from it. In the panel 1 ft. broad, of one of these a wardrobe, I can count about 100 annual concentric layers, and as the tree, it is said, was 2 ft. in diameter, this would give 200 years, and 40 or 50 years more might probably be added for the time when scarcely any enlargement took place."—

L. F. Antrim Castle, March 24. 1835.

If the arbutus be not indigenous to Ireland, it is at least completely naturalised there, being found, as the yew is in England, in places completely inaccessible to a planter, and where the seeds must have been carried by birds. One of the largest specimens stood in Rough Island, on the lower lake of Killarney, in 1805; it was measured in that year by Mr. Mackay, and the trunk found, at a foot from the ground, to be  $9\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in

girt. It formed rather an immense bush than a tree, and consisted of four limbs, the branches of which extended from the root to the length of 36 ft. There is one equally large at Powerscourt, Wicklow, which was planted about 90 years ago; and one, of similar size and age, at Newton Mount Kennedy, was blown down in 1804. The Erica mediterranea was found growing, by Mr. Mackay, in Cunnemara, on the western coast. (See Gard. Mag., vol. vii. p. 230, and the forthcoming Irish Flora of Mr. Mackay.) Erica mediterranea has not only been found on the side of Errisbeg mountain, covering a space of three acres, but in the wild district of Erris, in the county of Mayo, in the greatest profusion. It is a distinct variety from the plant of the same name in gardens, and is considered by Dr. Greville to be the same as that found in the Western Pyrenees.

We have not been able to procure much information respecting the dates of the introduction of foreign trees and shrubs into Ireland, though we have looked over numerous books, and entered into an extensive correspondence for that purpose. On the whole, there appears to have been comparatively few foreign trees planted in Ireland previously to the middle of the 18th century; except fruit trees, and probably some ornamental shrubs, as the arbutus, &c., in the gardens of the monastic

institutions, and other religious establishments.

A work, entitled Botanologia Universalis Hibernica, by J. K'Eogh, A. B., chaplain to Lord Kingston, published in 1735, appears to contain the names of all the foreign trees and shrubs that were in Ireland at that time.

In the preface to this work, the author says: "When I was writing on this subject, I had the advantage daily of viewing the gardens belonging to the Rt. Hon. James Lord Baron of Kingston, wherein were contained near 200 different species of herbs and trees. I was not acquainted with any garden which could show so many. This was no small advantage or conveniency to forward this undertaking." The trees and shrubs

enumerated in K'Eogh's work are the following:—
"Abele, about mansion-houses, for shelter; arbutus, wild in

"Abele, about mansion-houses, for shelter; arbutus, wild in Kerry, and is manured in gardens; great bay; box; chestnut, frequently planted in gardens and parks; cypress tree, in gardens, for its pleasant verdure; fig tree; jasminum, planted in gardens; lemon tree, to be seen in the gardens of Mitchelstown belonging to the Rt. Hon. Lord Kingston; medlar tree, in gardens; myrtle tree, it grows in my Lord Kingston's greenhouse, Mitchelstown, and there are also hedges of it in the Lord Inchiquin's gardens at Rostillon; mulberry tree, in gardens.

"Orange trees; of late years they had been transplanted here, which now, by the industry and cultivation of curious gentlemen, are in some gardens brought to perfection. I have seen about

seventy or eighty oranges taken off one tree in the Rt. Hon. the Lord Kingston's garden at Michelstown, as good as any I have seen brought hither from Spain or the West Indies: so you see what a prolific and fertile soil we live in, where the most exotic plants might, by a little care and industry, flourish.

"Peach tree, in gardens; pear tree; pine tree; rose; savin, in gardens, wild in one of the islands of Lough Lane, Kerry; colutea, in gardens, I have seen it flourishing in Mr. Robert Fennell's garden near Mitchelstown; abrotanum; tamarisk, in gardens; vine tree, in some gardens: walnut tree, in walks,

parks, and fields."

A nobleman, whose father was one of the greatest planters in Ireland, to whom we were recommended to apply for authentic information, sent us the following statement:—"The gardens of greatest interest in Ireland, as having been the first to introduce exotic trees and shrubs, and as having contained the greatest variety, were those of Lord Moira, at Moira, in Down [noticed p. 48.]; and of Lord Clanbrassill, at Dundalk, in Louth; and Tollymore Park in Down. Sir Robert Bateson, M.P. for the county of Derry, is proprietor of Moira; and the Earl of Roden, of Dundalk and Tollymore. Moira is dismantled, though some of the trees and shrubs may possibly remain. Dundalk is also dismantled, but Tollymore is kept up. Lord Farnham introduced many foreign trees and shrubs to Newton Barry, and may have lately done so at Farnham. (February, 1835.)"

Mr. Mackay, the very intelligent curator of the Trinity College Botanic Garden, Dublin, in a letter dated February, 1835, says:-"The late Lord Oriel and the late Earl of Clanbrassill were the persons who introduced by far the greater number of trees into Ireland during the last century. I think they commenced doing so about 1770, or perhaps a few years before that period; the former, Lord Oriel (then Mr. Foster), planted them in his demesne at Collon, in the county of Louth; and the latter, in his fine demesne at Tollymore Park, in the county of Down." Our friend Mr. Murphy, in the Irish Farm. and Gard. Mag. (vol. ii. p. 89.), states that Lord Viscount Ferrard, the son of Lord Oriel, possesses more foreign trees and shrubs than any other individual in Ireland. Mr. Mackay also states that John Templeton, Esq., about the same time as the two noblemen above mentioned, introduced many fine American trees and shrubs into his grounds at Malone, near Belfast, where the same family still reside.

The greatest number of species planted in the 18th century, in any one demesne, is at Oriel Temple, and many of these appear to have grown with very great rapidity. A tulip tree, 40 years planted, has attained the height of 43 ft.; an A'cer

rùbrum, of the same age, 44 ft.; a Pàvia flàva, of the same age, 31 ft.; a Sophòra japónica, 50 years planted, 35 ft.; an Aristotèlia Mácqui, 20 years planted, upwards of 16 ft., though on a strong clayey soil; the A'rbutus Andrachne seems to grow at the rate of 1 ft. a year; the Portugal laurel, 50 years planted, has attained the height of 35 ft., and its branches cover a space the diameter of which is 45 ft.; the common laurel, of the same age, is 40 ft. high, and its branches cover a space of 36 ft. in diameter; Pópulus canadénsis, 40 years planted, is 72 ft. high: A'lnus laciniàta, 34 years planted, is 44 ft. high; Quércus palústris, 50 years planted, is 41 ft. high; and Q. fastigiata, of the same age, is 54 ft. high; Q. exoniénsis, 60 years planted, is 67 ft. high; and Q. Æ'gilops, of the same age, is 55 ft. high; the purple beech, 56 years planted, is 54 ft. high; and that beautiful variety of the common beech, Fagus sylvática péndula, at 35 years' growth, is 33 ft. high; the arbor vitæ, 30 years planted, is 30 ft. high; the Pinus Cémbra, of the same age, 34 ft. high; the hemlock spruce, 35 years planted, 32 ft. high; the Cunninghamia lanceolàta, in 12 years, 7 ft. high; the Larix péndula, in 55 years, 62 ft.; the cedar of Lebanon, in 35 years, 33 ft.; and that singularly picturesque, and yet elegant, tree, the cedar of Goa (Cupréssus lusitánica), 32 ft. high, the branches covering a space of 35 ft. in diameter, in 24 years. This cedar was originally brought from the Portuguese settlement at Goa, in the East Indies, to Portugal; and the seeds were brought from that country to Ireland by Lord Ferrard in 1809; and, being sown, produced abundantly. The plants were first kept in a greenhouse; but, on some of them being transplanted into the open air from want of room, they were found to grow so vigorously, that in three seasons any one branch surpassed in size the entire plant contained in the green-house. A Rhododéndron ponticum. at 60 years of age, is 16 ft. high, and the diameter of the space covered by its branches is 38 ft. There was a tree paony here of extraordinary dimensions. It was 12 ft, high, and was protected during winter by a glass case. About the year 1827 this case was left off, to try to inure the plant to stand without covering, but the winter unfortunately proving severe, it was killed.

At Antrim Castle, also the seat of Lord Ferrard, are some remarkably fine trees and shrubs. There is a yew tree, estimated at 200 years old, which is 35 ft. high; the diameter of the trunk, at 1 ft. from the ground, is 2 ft. 9 in.; and the diameter of the space covered by its branches, 33 ft. There is a Portugal laurel 150 years planted, which is only 18 ft. high: but the diameter of its trunk, at 1 ft. from the ground, is 3 ft. 7 in.; and that of the space covered by its branches, 36 ft. There are an evergreen oak 100 years old and 25 ft. high; and a variegated holly of the same age, 20 ft. high. There are a juniper 18 ft., at 90 years of

age: and an arbor vitæ 24 ft. high, at the same age.

At Tollymore Park, in the county of Down, planted by the Earl of Clanbrassill, and now the seat of the Earl of Roden, there are some very fine trees. The soil and situation, the first ridge of the Mourne Mountains, appear to be particularly suited to the larch and silver fir. From a considerable number, of almost equal magnitude, measured for us by desire of Lord Roden, we select one silver fir, planted 60 years ago, which is 84 ft. high; the diameter, at 1 ft. from the ground, 5 ft. 2 in.; at 10 ft., 4 ft.; and at 24 ft., 3 ft. 3 in.; it is beautifully and evenly clothed with branches, the lower tiers of which are pendent to the ground, and the circumference of the space which they cover is 160 ft. The larch of Tollymore Park is in much estimation for its great tenacity, and it supplies masts of from 50 ft. to 60 ft. in length. As a selection from a great number, we take one tree, which, at 80 years of age, is 84 ft. high; the diameter, at 1 ft. from the ground, 2 ft. 8 in.; and 10 ft. from the ground, 2 ft. 3 in. another tree, at 60 years of age, is 66 ft. high; the diameter, at 1 ft. from the ground, being 3 ft.; and at 10 ft., 2 ft 3 in. Among numerous fine specimens of shrubs introduced by the late Lord Clanbrassill, there is a Rhododéndron pónticum, which, at 50 years of age, is 10 ft. high, and covers, with its unbroken mass of foliage, a space the circumference of which is 90 ft. The larch at Tollymore Park is grown on the side of a steep hill facing the north, on a stiff gravelly substratum, which corresponds with the natural situation in which the larch is found in Switzerland, as stated by Decandolle in the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, vol. v. p. 403.; and with the situations in the neighbourhood of Dunkeld, where the best larch is grown by the Duke of Athol, as stated in the account of these plantations in the Transactions of the Highland Society of Scotland, vol. xi. p. 165. to p. 219. Monteath, the Scotch forester, we are informed by Lord Roden, and also by another correspondent, considers the Tollymore larch as very superior in quality to the generality of the Scotch or Welch larch. Lord Roden states that he uses it for all purposes whatever, and that for forming utensils it is found an excellent substitute for ash. The trees are generally felled at the age of 70 years. The rhododendrous are scattered through the woods; they are found fully as hardy as the common laurel, and many of them have attained a large size. There are many specimens of A'bies excélsa var. Clanbrassilliàna, but none of them remarkable.

At Dundalk, also the property of the Earl of Roden, there is a Magnòlia acuminata 27 ft. high; the circumference of the stem, at 1 ft. from the ground, is 5 ft.: and at 3 ft. from the ground, 4 ft. 6 in.; and the branches covering a space measuring 84 ft. in circumference. There is an oak in the park 60 ft. high; the circumference of the trunk, at 1 ft. from the ground, is 15 ft.;

at 5 ft., 10 ft.; and at 19 ft., 10 ft.; and the space covered by its

branches is nearly 355 ft. in circumference.

At Cypress Grove, near Dublin, Mr. Mackay informs us, the Dowager Lady Clanbrassill resided from 1770 to 1790, during which period she received a number of foreign trees and shrubs from her son. The dimensions of many of these, the present gardener, Mr. Edward Carrol, has obligingly sent us, at the request of Mr. Mackay. The collection is numerous, and some of the specimens have attained a considerable size. Robínia Pseùd-Acàcia is 60 ft. high; Laúrus nóbilis, 30 ft.; Jùglans règia, 70 ft.; Cárpinus Bétulus, 90 ft.; Quércus Cérris, 70 ft.; and Juníperus virginiàna, 40 ft., &c.

At Moira, according to information kindly sent us by the present proprietor, Sir Robert Bateson, there appear to be very few, if any, of the trees existing that were planted by Sir Arthur Rawdon, about the end of the seventeenth century (see p. 48.). A number are of considerable size, but their ages are unknown; among these are, a lime tree, which is 85 ft. high, the diameter of the space covered by its branches is 60 ft., and that of its trunk, at 1 ft. from the ground, 4 ft.; a beech, 110 ft. high, the diameter of the space covered by its branches being 80 ft., and that of its trunk, at 1 ft. from the ground, 4 ft. 4 in.; a variegated platanus, 50 ft. high; and a Platanus acerifòlia, 70 ft. high; Quérous I lex, 45 ft. high, with a trunk 4 ft. in diameter at 1 ft. from the ground, and the diameter of the space covered by its branches, 35 ft.; a broad-leaved elm, 90 ft. high, the trunk 3 ft. 10 in. in diameter, and the diameter of the space covered by its branches, 60 ft.; Gledítschia triacánthos, 55 ft. high; a sweet chestnut, 40 ft. high; the silver fir, 90 ft. high; and the common yew tree, 45 ft. high, with a trunk 4 ft. in diameter, and the

The late John Templeton, Esq., A.L.S., was a scientific botanist, as well as a skilful cultivator; he was the author of several articles on botany, and on other branches of natural history, which appeared in different works, and of some valuable papers on acclimatising plants, published in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. A very interesting account of his life, by Dr. Drummond, will be found in our Magazine of Natural History, vol. i. p. 403. It appears that Mr. Templeton had a country house at Malone, near Belfast, to which he gave the name of Crann-more, that is, Great tree, in honour of the very fine chestnut trees which are in front of the house, and which were probably planted in the 17th century: it had before been called Orange Grove. Mr. Templeton began to cultivate flowers in 1786, and he laid out an experimental garden in 1793. At the time of his death, which happened in 1826, there were, says his biographer, "collected in this garden, from various

space covered by its branches being 39 ft. in diameter.

parts of the world, many rare and useful plants, which he endeavoured to naturalise in this climate, by placing them in a soil and situation as near as possible to that to which they had been accustomed. By this means there is now growing in his garden in the open air, a wonderful and curious collection of plants from India, China, North and South America, Siberia, &c., which were formerly kept in the green-house, or even hot-house. All the trees at Cranmore, except the chestnuts and oaks, were raised from seed planted by Mr. Templeton himself, and so great a variety of the natives of the forest, has perhaps never before been collected in so small a place." (Mag. Nat. H., i. 405.) Mr. Templeton corresponded with all the principal botanists of his time, and discovered several new plants in Ireland; among others the Ròsa hibérnica, and Orobánche rubra. The dimensions of some of the more remarkable trees and shrubs at Cranmore have been kindly sent to us by Mrs. Templeton. Among these are, a sweet chestnut, 60 ft. high, with a trunk 15 ft. in circumference at one foot from the ground (the tree from which the place takes its name); Pinus Cémbra, 24 ft. high; Pinus Banksiàna, 17 ft. high; Pinus Mùgho, 11 ft. high; and A'bies canadénsis, 16 ft. high. There are, an A'cer rubrum 30 ft. high; a liquidambar, 15 ft. high; a Swedish juniper, 18 ft. high; and a Ptèlea trifoliàta, 26 ft. high. The first Rhododéndron máximum introduced into Ireland is supposed to have been one planted here, which attained a very great size, but died about three . years ago. There is one still existing, which is 9\frac{1}{2} ft. high, and the circumference of the space covered by its branches is 37 ft.

In the History of the County of Down, published in 1745 (p. 60.), speaking of Bangor, the author says, "the gardens are filled with noble evergreens of a great size, cut in various shapes, among which is an evergreen oak, which, though it grows as a shrub in most other places, is here a tall tree, and of considerable girth." At the same place there is now (1835) a very large mulberry tree, which is very uncommon in Ireland. There was also one about the same size at Castle Ward. At Spring Vale, in the same county, is a very large cork tree, which

is now in a state of decay.

At Castle Ward, the seat of Viscount Bangor, is a flowering ash (O'rnus europæ'a), 30 ft. high, and 6 ft. 4 in. in girt at 7 ft. from the ground; it flowers frequently, but not every year. There are, also, an evergreen oak, with a trunk 9 ft. 6 in. in girt at 2 ft. from the ground, and 8 ft. 4 in. at 10 ft. from the ground; an arbutus, 5 ft. in girt at 2 ft. from the ground; and a pinaster, 60 ft. high, and 8 ft. 10 in. in circumference at 6 ft. from the ground: these trees are all close to a small bay or arm of the sea. There are, also, a silver fir, 66 ft. high, 8 ft. 5 in. in girt, which it carries up to 30 ft.; a cedar of Lebanon,

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50 ft. high, 5 ft. 3 in. in girt at 8 ft. from the ground; and a sweet chestnut, 10 ft. 3 in. in girt at 3 ft. from the ground. There is a myrtle hedge here at least 120 years old, which grows vigorously. The shrubberies and ornamental planting at Castle Ward were made by Mrs. Ward, the wife of Judge Ward, between 1710 and 1759; and some before that period, as there were some tulip trees of large size cut down some years ago,

supposed to be 120 years old -J.M.R.

To Mr. Carrol, gardener at Cypress Grove, we are indebted for the measurements of several trees at Howth Castle, near Dublin, the seat of the Earl of Howth. It appears that some foreign trees were planted here even in the 16th century, and particularly an U'lmus campésris, which is estimated to be 250 years old. It is only 50 ft. high, but the diameter of the trunk, at 1 ft. from the ground, is 4 ft. 6 in. There is a walnut tree here, considered to be 200 years planted; a Tamarix gallica, 100 years; and a tulip tree, 60 years. The tamarisk has a stem 1 ft. 10 in. in diameter at 1 ft. from the ground; it is 20 ft. high, and the diameter of the space covered by its branches is 22 ft. We should suppose it must be the finest specimen of this shrub in existence. The common myrtle stands the open air at Howth, protected by a wall; there is a specimen which has been planted thirty years, which has attained a stem 4 in. in diameter at 1 ft. from the ground.

At Charleville Forest, in King's County, a place where we had the pleasure of staying two or three days in 1811, when consulted professionally by the Earl of Charleville, there is a common lime, supposed to have been planted about seventy years, which is now (1835) 110 ft. high; an A'cer platanöides, which at 60 years is 68 ft. high; a Pàvia rùbra, 76 ft. high; a common holly, 45 ft. high; a Robínia Pseùd-Acàcia, 50 ft. high; a Cratæ'gus Azaròlus, 40 ft. high; an U'lmus campéstris, 85 ft. high; a Pópulus álba, 120 ft. high; a Quércus pedunculàta, planted 60 years, which is 110 ft. high; a Fàgus sylvática of the same age and height; a sweet chestnut, 45 years planted, which has attained the height of 85 ft.; a yew tree, 45 years planted, which has attained the height of 50 ft.; an arbor vitæ, planted 25 years, and 20 ft. high; and a Làrix microcárpa, 45 years planted, and 94 ft. high. On the whole, there is an excellent collection of trees at Charleville, and they appear to have made extraordinary progress.

At Shelton Abbey, the Earl of Wicklow's, in the county of Wicklow, there are a few remarkably fine specimens of foreign trees and shrubs. A tulip tree, 50 years planted, is 60 ft. high, flowering beautifully every year; a Robinia Pseùd-Acàcia, of the same age, is 65 ft. high, with a trunk  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in diameter at 1 ft. from the ground; a Portugal laurel, 40 years planted, is 35 ft. high, has a stem  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in diameter at 1 ft. from the ground,

and the diameter of the space covered by its branches is 39 ft.; a common laurel, 90 years planted, is 45 ft. high, the diameter of its trunk, at 1 ft. from the ground, is 6 ft. [probably from the number of diverging branches proceeding direct from the crown of the root], and the diameter of the space its branches cover is 101 ft.! A Laúrus nóbilis, 16 years planted, is 34 ft. high, and the diameter of the space covered by its branches is 25 ft.; Cupréssus sempervirens, 50 years planted, is 59 ft high.

At Castle Freke, in the county of Cork, the seat of Lord Carberry, there appear to be some fine specimens. Rhododéndron pónticum is 8 ft. high, and the branches cover a space 76 ft. in circumference; the Quércus Tlex, 26 years planted, 36 ft. high; the Lucombe oak, of the same age, 39 ft. high; and the sweet chestnut, 44 ft. high; Aristotèlia Mácqui, on light soil over gravel, forms a handsome tree, 26 ft. high, with a trunk

 $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter at 1 ft. from the ground.

At Florence Court, the residence of the Earl of Enniskillen, there is a good collection of trees, the dimensions of many of which have been sent us by the gardener there, Mr. Young. The tulip tree, at 38 years' growth, is 35 ft. high; A'cer montànum, at 38 years' growth, 50 ft. high; the Portugal laurel, at 40 years' growth, is 32 ft. high, and its branches cover a space 22 ft. in diameter; Cornus florida, 38 years planted, is 16 ft. high, and the branches cover a space of 20 ft. in diameter; Sambucus nigra, at 40 years of age, is 50 ft. high; the walnut at 50 years of age, is 40 ft. high; and the Canadian poplar, at 30 years' growth, 70 ft. high; the scarlet oak, 40 years planted, is 70 ft. high; and different varieties of Quércus Cérris, all planted 38 years, are also 70 ft. high; the common yew, at 80 years of age, is 30 ft. high, and its branches cover a space of 30 ft. in diameter; and the Irish yew, sometimes called the Florence Court yew, the original plant being still in existence in the grounds, has attained the height of 26 ft.

At Killrudery House, in the county of Wicklow, the seat of the Earl of Meath, are some remarkably fine evergreen oaks, One of these, by no means larger than the rest, measured for us by Mr. Niven in February, 1835, was 60 ft. high, with a trunk

11½ ft. in circumference at 1 ft. from the ground.

The oldest cedars of Lebanon in Ireland are said to be at Mount Anville Hill, the seat of Counsellor West. K. C. These cedars, we are informed, were brought direct from Mount Lebanon, by an ancestor of Lord Tremblestown. We have tried in vain to get their dimensions, for which reason we suspect they are not very remarkable. The finest, we believe, are at Castletown, Kildare, the seat of Edward Conolly, Esq., M.P. One of these, Colonel Conolly informs us, is 13 ft. in girt at 1 ft. from the ground, and has a clear stem of 30 ft.

from the ground.

50 ft. high, 5 ft. 3 in. in girt at 8 ft. from the ground; and a sweet chestnut, 10 ft. 3 in. in girt at 3 ft. from the ground. There is a myrtle hedge here at least 120 years old, which grows vigorously. The shrubberies and ornamental planting at Castle Ward were made by Mrs. Ward, the wife of Judge Ward, between 1710 and 1759; and some before that period, as there were some tulip trees of large size cut down some years ago,

supposed to be 120 years old -J.M.R.To Mr. Carrol, gardener at Cypress Grove, we are indebted for the measurements of several trees at Howth Castle, near Dublin, the seat of the Earl of Howth. It appears that some foreign trees were planted here even in the 16th century, and particularly an U'lmus campésris, which is estimated to be 250 years old. It is only 50 ft. high, but the diameter of the trunk, at 1 ft. from the ground, is 4 ft. 6 in. There is a walnut tree here, considered to be 200 years planted; a Tamarix gallica, 100 years; and a tulip tree, 60 years. The tamarisk has a stem 1 ft. 10 in. in diameter at 1 ft. from the ground; it is 20 ft. high, and the diameter of the space covered by its branches is 22 ft. We should suppose it must be the finest specimen of this shrub in existence. The common myrtle stands the open air at Howth, protected by a wall; there is a specimen which has been planted thirty years, which has attained a stem 4 in. in diameter at 1 ft.

At Charleville Forest, in King's County, a place where we had the pleasure of staying two or three days in 1811, when consulted professionally by the Earl of Charleville, there is a common lime, supposed to have been planted about seventy years, which is now (1835) 110 ft. high; an A'cer platanöides, which at 60 years is 68 ft. high; a Pavia rubra, 76 ft. high; a common holly, 45 ft. high; a Robinia Pseud-Acacia, 50 ft. high; a Cratægus Azarôlus, 40 ft. high; an U'lmus campéstris, 85 ft. high; a Pópulus álba, 120 ft. high; a Quércus pedunculàta, planted 60 years, which is 110 ft. high; a Fagus sylvatica of the same age and height; a sweet chestnut, 45 years planted, which has attained the height of 85 ft.; a yew tree, 45 years planted, which has attained the height of 50 ft.; an arbor vitæ, planted 25 years, and 20 ft. high; and a Larix microcarpa, 45 years planted, and 94 ft. high. On the whole, there is an excellent collection of trees at Charleville, and they appear to have made extraordinary progress.

At Shelton Abbey, the Earl of Wicklow's, in the county of Wicklow, there are a few remarkably fine specimens of foreign trees and shrubs. A tulip tree, 50 years planted, is 60 ft. high, flowering beautifully every year; a Robinia Pseùd-Acàcia, of the same age, is 65 ft. high, with a trunk  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in diameter at 1 ft. from the ground; a Portugal laurel, 40 years planted, is 35 ft. high, has a stem  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in diameter at 1 ft. from the ground,

and the diameter of the space covered by its branches is 39 ft.; a common laurel, 90 years planted, is 45 ft. high, the diameter of its trunk, at 1 ft. from the ground, is 6 ft. [probably from the number of diverging branches proceeding direct from the crown of the root], and the diameter of the space its branches cover is 101 ft.! A Laúrus nóbilis, 16 years planted, is 34 ft. high, and the diameter of the space covered by its branches is 25 ft; Cupréssus sempervirens, 50 years planted, is 59 ft high.

At Castle Freke, in the county of Cork, the seat of Lord Carberry, there appear to be some fine specimens. Rhododéndron pónticum is 8 ft. high, and the branches eover a space 76 ft. in circumference; the Quércus Tlex, 26 years planted, 36 ft. high; the Lucombe oak, of the same age, 39 ft. high; and the sweet chestnut, 44 ft. high; Aristotèlia Mácqui, on light soil over gravel, forms a handsome tree, 26 ft. high, with a trunk

 $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter at 1 ft. from the ground.

At Florence Court, the residence of the Earl of Enniskillen, there is a good collection of trees, the dimensions of many of which have been sent us by the gardener there, Mr. Young. The tulip tree, at 38 years' growth, is 35 ft. high; A'cer montànum, at 38 years' growth, 50 ft. high; the Portugal laurel, at 40 years' growth, is 32 ft. high, and its branches cover a space 22 ft. in diameter; Cornus florida, 38 years planted, is 16 ft. high, and the branches cover a space of 20 ft. in diameter; Sambucus nigra, at 40 years of age, is 50 ft. high; the walnut at 50 years of age, is 40 ft. high; and the Canadian poplar, at 30 years' growth, 70 ft. high; the scarlet oak, 40 years planted, is 70 ft. high; and different varieties of Quércus Cérris, all planted 38 years, are also 70 ft. high; the common yew, at 80 years of age, is 30 ft. high, and its branches cover a space of 30 ft. in diameter; and the Irish yew, sometimes called the Florence Court yew, the original plant being still in existence in the grounds, has attained the height of 26 ft.

At Killrudery House, in the county of Wicklow, the seat of the Earl of Meath, are some remarkably fine evergreen oaks, One of these, by no means larger than the rest, measured for us by Mr. Niven in February, 1835, was 60 ft. high, with a trunk

 $11\frac{1}{9}$  ft. in circumference at 1 ft. from the ground.

The oldest cedars of Lebanon in Ireland are said to be at Mount Anville Hill, the seat of Counsellor West. K. C. These cedars, we are informed, were brought direct from Mount Lebanon, by an ancestor of Lord Tremblestown. We have tried in vain to get their dimensions, for which reason we suspect they are not very remarkable. The finest, we believe, are at Castletown, Kildare, the seat of Edward Conolly, Esq., M.P. One of these, Colonel Conolly informs us, is 13 ft. in girt at 1 ft. from the ground, and has a clear stem of 30 ft.

The largest old oak tree in Ireland, Sir Robert Bateson informs us, is at his residence, Belvoir Park, near Belfast. It measures about 28 ft. in girt at 6 ft. from the ground; but it is spilt, and much damaged. It is supposed to be between two and three centuries old. It grows about 50 yards from the banks of

the river Lagan, in rather moist soil.

At Hillsborough, the seat of the Marquess of Downshire, in Lady Downshire's garden, a tulip tree carries up the girt of 4 ft. 6. in. to the height of 8 ft., when it branches off. It flowers abundantly, and has flowered for many years past. Close to this tree is a Magnòlia acuminàta 25 ft. high, and 4 ft. 4 in. in girt at 2 ft. from the ground, where it branches; it does not flower every year, but in hot summers very abundantly. There is, also, a cedar 8 ft. 8 in. in circumference at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. from the ground, where it begins to branch. It is not tall, and is quite flat at the top. There are several other forest trees, and some shrubs of about the same age, or perhaps older, in the grounds,

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No Dr. Walker has yet arisen in Ireland to determine the dates of the introduction of particular species, and all that we have been able to do, therefore, is to place before our readers the foregoing statements. From these it appears that more had been done in Ireland in the way of introducing foreign trees and shrubs, previously to the middle of the 18th century, than is generally imagined; that a good deal has been done since; and that there is every encouragement to proceed, from the extraordinary rapidity of the growth of the trees that have been planted. There are also the greatest inducements, in point of climate, as will appear in our succeeding subsection, when we give a list of what are green-house trees and shrubs in England, but which

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Nurseries were probably established in Ireland about the time when it became fashionable to plant trees. The oldest we know of is that of Toole and Co. at Cullenswood near Dublin, and at Shank Hill near Bray. In both gardens are some very fine specimens of foreign trees and shrubs. At Cullenswood, Magnòlia grandiflòra has attained the height of 17 ft. in 20 years, and M. Thompsoniana, 15 ft. in 6 years; A'rbutus Andráchne, and A. hýbrida, 19 ft. in 27 years; O'lca excélsa, as a standard, 17 ft. in 27 years; Pittósporum Tobira as a standard, 10 ft. in 20 years; Yucca gloriòsa, 8 ft. in 30 years, with a stem a foot in diameter; Aràlia spinòsa, 20 ft. in 20 years; Eriobótrya japónica, 20 ft. in 20 years; Pyrus [Sórbus] nipalénsis, 16 ft. in 7 years; Laurus nobilis, 25 ft. in 35 years; and Pæonia Moutan, 8 ft. in 20 years. In the Shank Hill Nursery there is an A'rbutus Andrachne, 20 ft. high, with a head covering a space 30 yards in circumference, 30 years old.

The nursery of Mr. Hodgins at Dunganstown, near Wicklow, was established about 1780, and was well stocked with foreign trees and shrubs. Mr. Niven kindly measured some of the largest of these for us in February, 1835, and a copious list has been sent to us by the proprietor, Mr. Hodgins, through Mr. Mackay. The Cupréssus lusitánica in this nursery, 54 years planted, is 20 ft. high, with a trunk, at 1 ft. from the ground, 5 ft. in girt, and the branches covering a space the circumference of which is upwards of 120 ft. This is probably the finest in Ireland, next to Lord Ferrard's, mentioned p. 109. There is a hedge of evergreen oaks in this nursery 50 ft. high. are several large silver firs, with trunks which girt 6 ft. and 7 ft., which have grown to the height of 60 ft.; red cedars 20 ft., and laurels and bays 30 ft. high; there is a Lucombe oak 50 ft. high, with a trunk 18 in. in diameter at 10 ft. from the ground; the cedar of Lebanon, 45 years planted, is from 30 ft. to 35 ft. high; the Portugal laurel is 30 ft. high; the timber of this tree, Mr. Hodgins observes, is better than that of the cherry. There are many pines from 20 ft. to 30 ft. high; aristotelias, 20 ft. high; O'lea excélsa, 12 ft. high; Norway maple, the wood of which, Mr. Hodgins observes, is as hard as box; and the sugar maple, growing as vigorously as the common syca-All these trees, and many others, were planted by the present proprietor, who, Mr. Niven informs us, is a most enthusiastic and successful cultivator, who has done, perhaps, more in Ireland, in the way of cultivating rare trees and shrubs, than any other contemporary; and who, though of an advanced age, is still healthy and vigorous, and derives the greatest enjoyment from the exercise of his profession.

The nursery of Mr. Robertson, at Kilkenny, was founded by the father of the present proprietor about 1765, who introduced most of the foreign trees and shrubs cultivated about that time in the London nurseries. Though most of these were used as stools for propagation, yet a few of them have been allowed to run up as specimens. Among these is a Córylus Colúrna, which, at 50 years' growth, is 3 ft. 7 in. in girt at 1 ft. from the ground; it is 25 ft. high, and the diameter of its head is nearly 50 ft. Besides this, an Ailántus glandulòsa, a Judas tree, and several others, are worthy of notice; the details of which will be found in the Gard. Mag., vol. xi. p. 210. Most of the other nurseries in Ireland were founded, we believe, in the succeeding century.

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## Subsect. 5. Of the Foreign Trees and Shrubs introduced into Britain in the 19th Century.

DURING that portion of the nineteenth century which has now (1835) elapsed, the taste for foreign trees and shrubs has considerably increased among planters: and the number of new species and varieties that have been introduced, is proportionately greater than at any former period. Botanic gardens and arboretums have also become more general, and the variety introduced into shrubberies and ornamental plantations, though still not so great as it might be, bears some relation to the general improvement. The establishment of the Horticultural Society of London in the early part of the century, has had a material influence in spreading a taste for every department of gardening, not only in Britain, but throughout the civilised world. The interest, however, which belongs to this century, is greatly diminished to the present generation of readers, from the circumstance of the greater part of it being within their recollection. For this reason we shall limit ourselves to giving a short comparative view of the species of trees and shrubs which have been introduced, and a slight notice of the principal arboretums which have been formed; taking, as our authority for the date of the introduction of the trees and shrubs, our Hortus Brittannicus.

In the first decade of the nineteenth century, viz., from 1801 to 1810 inclusive, ninety-four trees and shrubs were introduced:

eight by Conrad Loddiges; six by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy; three by Fraser; nineteen by Lyon; one by the Kew Garden; one by the London Horticultural Society; one by Don of the Cambridge Botanie Garden; and one by Sir Abraham Hume. Among the most interesting articles introduced during this decade are, Ròsa multiflòra, Cunninghàmia lanceolàta, Juniperus excélsa, Caprifòlium japónicum, Ròsa Bánksiæ Rhododéndron catawbiénse (by Fraser), and Cratæ'gus Arònia. It is somewhat remarkable, that of such a number of species introduced during this decade, the names of so few of the introducers should be known; but it must be recollected that the means of introducing were, at this period, principally by packets of seeds sent to the nurserymen by foreign correspondents, or by amateurs; and that, as several years must necessarily elapse between the period of introduction, and that of flowering and naming, the name of the collector who sent the seeds, or of the nurseryman who first raised plants from them, is forgotten, or ceases to be of the same interest. The case is different when living plants are brought into the country, and it is, in truth, chiefly of the introducers of such that the names are known.

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in 1816; Cratæ`gus prunifòlia, in 1818; Yúcca glaucéscens, Rìbes caucásicum, and Caragàna microphýlla, in 1819; Pỳrus nepalénsis, Philadélphus hirsùtus, Pópulus macrophýlla, Tília

laxistòra, Pinus adúnca, and P. uncinàta, in 1820.

From 1821 to 1830, three hundred and eighteen trees and shrubs were introduced; viz., upwards of sixty by the Horticultural Society; twenty-five by Schleicher (obscure species of willows); twenty-one by Messrs. Loddiges; four by Lord Carnarvon; three by Whitley; one by Malcolm; one by Shepherd of Liverpool; one by Don of Cambridge; one by Low of Clapton; one by Philip Barker Webb, Esq.; one (Benthamia fragifera, in 1825) by J. H. Tremayne, Esq.; one by the late Mr. William Baxter (Sóllya heterophýlla, in 1830); one by Bunney; and one (Ribes speciosum, in 1829) by A. B. Lambert, Esq. By far the greater number of the species introduced by the Horticultural Society were sent home by the late unfortunate Douglas, from the north-west coast of North America; among them are, Bérberis Aquifòlium, Gaulthèria Shállon, Arctostáphylos tomentòsa, Ribes viscosíssimum, and Acer macrophýllum, in 1826; and Bérberis glumàcea, Acer circinatum, Arbutus procèra, Ribes niveum, inebrians, and divaricatum; Rubus spectabilis, Abies Douglasii; Pinus ponderòsa, Lambertiàna, and Sabiniàna; Amelanchier flórida, and Gárrya ellíptica, in 1827. In this decade the Horticultural Society also introduced the Cèdrus Deodàra from Nepal, in 1822; and Cotoneáster frígida, and C. Nummulària, in 1824. Among those by Loddiges are, Quércus Taúzin and Gledítschia cáspica, in 1822; Acer opulifolium, Fráxinus álba, epíptera, fúsca, macrophýlla, and quadrangularis, all in 1823; and Fráxinus cinèrea and Cotoneáster microphýlla, in 1825. greatest number of the valuable trees and shrubs added to the British arboretum, during this century, was introduced by Messrs. Conrad Loddiges and Sons, and the next greatest number by the Horticultural Society. Messrs. Loddiges received their importations chiefly from their foreign correspondents, and more especially from American collectors and nurserymen. The principal British collectors during this period were, Fraser, Lyon, and Douglas. Notices of the first two have been kindly prepared for us by Mr. Forsyth; and of the latter we shall give a short abstract of a biographical memoir which appeared in the Gard. Mag., vol. x. p. 271.

John Fraser was a native of Inverness-shire; he came to London about 1770 (or 1776), married, and settled as a hosier and draper in Paradise Row, Chelsea; but, being of a very active and enterprising turn of mind, and having imbibed a taste for plants in his frequent visits to the physic garden at Chelsea, then under the care of the late Mr. Forsyth, he determined on

proceeding to North America in search of new, rare, and in-

teresting plants.

Accordingly, in 1783 or 1784, he embarked for Charleston, South Carolina, where he made his first collection of many valuable new plants, which he consigned for sale to the care of Mr. Frank Thoburn, nurseryman, at Old Brompton. In the beginning of 1785 he returned to London, and expected to receive the reward of his labours, but was told that all his valuable plants had died, and that those remaining were common, and not very saleable. This created a misunderstanding which led to a lawsuit, which was long and very expensive to both

parties.

In the autumn of 1785 he again visited South Carolina, where he made acquaintance with a most valuable friend, Thomas Walter, Esq., an eminent botanist, who had compiled a Flora Caroliniana, which MS. Mr. Fraser brought to London, and which was published by him in 1788, 8vo (the original herbarium of Mr. Walter is now in the possession of Mr. J. In this second journey he was very successful in bringing home with him many new American plants, seeds, and dried specimens of plants, and various other objects of natural history. These were disposed of principally to the different plant collectors, nurserymen, and others, and he obtained liberal prices for them. Among the plants were several species of pines, oaks, magnolias, azaleas, rhododendrons, &c.; all most valuable and ornamental trees and shrubs, hitherto unknown in the gardens of England. The Hortus Kewensis records 16 new plants as having been introduced by Mr. Frascr in 1786, and five more in 1787. He likewise brought home with him, for cultivation, the seeds of a new species of grass, then named Agróstis cornucòpia (now Trichòdium decúmbens), an account of which, with a coloured plate, he published in 1787 folio.

In 1790 and 1791 Mr. Fraser made his third and fourth voyages to America, where he extended his researches, and added further to his former collections. In 1791 he introduced the Thàlia dealbata. About 1795 he established himself in a nursery, at Sloane Square, Chelsea, to which place all his sub-

sequent consignments were made.

In April, 1796, he had completed his fifth voyage from America, bringing with him seeds and plants for sale as before. This year he visited Petersburgh, taking with him a choice collection of plants, which were purchased, and paid for most liberally, by the Empress Catherine. Upon his return to England, he introduced that fine fruit, the black Tartarian cherry, and also the white Tartarian cherry.

In 1797 and 1798 he repeated his visits to Russia, having been honoured with the commands of the imperial family to

make further additions to their botanical collections; and, in the execution of these commands, he gave such satisfaction, that he was honoured, by special appointment, with the title of Botanical Collector to their Imperial Majesties the Emperor Paul and the Empress Marie, under the sign manual of each, dated Paulowskoe, August, 1798; and in furtherance of this commission he again, with his son John, in 1799, 1800, and 1801, visited the southern states of North America, the Isle of Cuba, the Bahamas, &c. In their passage to the Havannah, from the United States, they were shipwrecked, and saved themselves, with great difficulty, in the Cayos, a small island at the entrance of the Old Channel. In Cuba they had the good fortune to meet with the celebrated travellers Baron von Humboldt and Aimé Bonpland, and from these generous men of science they received every assistance and kind recommendations to the authorities at the Havannah. After an absence of more than two years, Mr. Fraser returned to England with many new and valuable discoveries. (In 1800, the Hortus Kewensis records the introduction of thirteen new plants by the Frasers, and in 1801 two more, Andrómeda cassinifòlia and Magnòlia cordàta.) He again went to Russia, but, in consequence of the sudden termination of the life of the Emperor Paul, he was unsuccessful, as his services were neither acknowledged nor requited by the Emperor Alexander. He made two visits afterwards to the capital of Russia, and to Moscow, in a fruitless attempt to obtain a just remuneration for his arduous and perilous em-

In the vicinity of Matanzas, in Cuba, they discovered a beautiful species of palm, with silvered leaves (Córypha miraguàma Humb. et Bon., Nov. Gen. 1. p. 290.), the leaves of which produce a most beautiful and durable material for the manufacture of ladies' hats and bonnets. These were woven by the hand, all in one piece, without sewing, in a new and peculiar manner: a patent was taken out for making them, and the manufacture was patronised by Her Majesty the late Queen Charlotte, and conducted under the management of his sister, Mrs. Christiana Fraser, through whose great perseverance in teaching many young persons the secret of the work, employment was afforded to a number of hands. Subsequently the manufactory proved unsuccessful, from want of capital, more than any other cause.

In 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, Mr. Fraser made his last excursions to North America, in company with his eldest son. (The *Hortus Kewensis* records nine new plants introduced by them in 1809.) After this, he remained at his nursery in Sloane Square, carrying on the business there, in which, however, he was not successful. Here frequent disappointments, ill-treatment, and other circumstances, all tended to break down

one of the most enterprising, indefatigable, and persevering men that ever embarked in the cause of botany and natural science.

He died at Sloane Square, April 26. 1811, in his 60th year, lenving his wife, who died a few years afterwards, and two sons; John, the eldest, who had been his companion in all his latter voyages to America and Russia, and who is now a respectable nurseryman at Ramsgate, and James Thomas, also living.

Of John Lyon, another botanical collector, very little is known. He is said to have been a natural son of William Lyon, Esq., of Gillogie, Forfarshire, who was afterwards a merchant in London. When he went to America is uncertain; Pursh, who had the management of the gardens of William Hamilton, Esq., at Woodlands, near Philadelphia, informs us that, when he resigned, in 1802, Lyon succeeded him, and remained there till 1805.

During this period Lyon, we are told by the Messrs. Loddiges, sent home several plants and seeds; and the year after he left Mr. Hamilton's service (1806), he brought an extensive collection to England; the plants composing which were partly disposed of by private contract, but were chiefly sold by auction in a garden at Parsons' Green, Fulham. The catalogue of these plants fills 34 closely printed pages, it enumerates 550 lots, and the sale occupied four days. Several of the lots were composed of large quantities of one-year-old seedlings in pots; and ten lots at the end of the sale consisted each of 50 different sorts of seeds. This, it is believed, was by far the greatest collection of American trees and shrubs ever brought to England at one time, by one individual. It contained scarcely any herbaceous plants; and the trees and shrubs were chiefly such as had been already introduced. In the Hortus Kewensis fourteen new plants are mentioned as having been introduced by Lyon in 1806, which, doubtless, formed part of the importation of that year.

Mr. Lyon appears to have soon after gone out again, and explored the southern states of North America; viz., the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida; and, in 1811 and 1812, he again brought over a large collection of plants in cases, which arrived in very fine condition, and were disposed of by public auction at Chelsea. Six plants are mentioned in the *Hortus Kewensis* as

-having been introduced by Lyon during these years.

Mr. Nuttall separated some of the species of Andrómeda, and formed of them a new genus, which he named Lyònia. "To commemorate the name of the late Mr. John Lyon, an indefatigable collector of North American plants, who fell a victim to a dangerous epidemic amidst those savage and romantic mountains which had so often been the theatre of his labours." (Gen. of N. American Plants, Boston, 8vo, 1820, 1. p. 266.) The genus was, however, named before Mr. Lyon's death, as

appears by the catalogue, before referred to, of plants sold in 1806, in which several species of Lyòn*ia* are mentioned. Mr.

Lyon, it is believed, died in 1818.

David Douglas was born at Scone, near Perth, and served his apprenticeship, as a gardener, in the gardens of the Earl of Mansfield. About the year 1817 he removed to Valleyfield, the seat of Sir Robert Preston, Bart., then celebrated for a choice collection of exotics, and shortly afterwards went to the Botanic Garden of Glasgow. Here his fondness for plants attracted the notice of Dr. Hooker, the professor of botany, whom he accompanied in his excursions through the Western Highlands, and assisted in collecting materials for the Flora Scotica, with which Dr. Hooker was then engaged. This gentleman recommended him to the late secretary of the Horticultural Society, Joseph Sabine, Esq., as a botanical collector; and in 1823 he was despatched to the United States, where he procured many fine plants, and greatly increased the Society's collection of fruit trees. He returned in the autumn of the same year; and in 1824 an opportunity having offered, through the Hudson's Bay Company, of sending him to explore the botanical riches of the country adjoining the Columbia river, and southwards towards California, he sailed in July for the purpose of

prosecuting this mission.

While the vessel touched at Rio de Janeiro, he collected many rare orchideous plants and bulbs. Among the latter was a new species of Gesnèria, which Mr. Sabine named, in honour of its discoverer, G. Douglàsii. He was enraptured with the rich vegetation of a tropical country; he stopped at Rio longer than he anticipated, and left it with regret. In the course of his voyage round Cape Horn he shot many curious birds peculiar to the southern hemisphere, and prepared them for sending home. On Christmas-day he reached the celebrated island of Juan Fernandez, which he describes as "an enchanting spot, very fertile, and delightfully wooded. I sowed a large collection of garden seeds, and expressed a wish they might prosper, and add to the comfort of some future Robinson Crusoe, should one appear." He arrived at Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia, on the 7th of April, 1825. Here an extensive field presented itself to him; and the excellent manner in which he performed his duty to the Horticultural Society cannot be better exemplified than by referring to the vast collections of seeds which from time to time he transmitted home, along with dried specimens, beautifully preserved, and now forming part of the herbarium in the garden of the Society at Chiswick. Of the genus Pinus he discovered several species, some of which attain to an enormous size. The Pinus Lambertiana, which he named in compliment to Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq., vice-president of the Linnean

Society, is, perhaps, the largest of the whole. One of these, which had been blown down, measured 215 ft. in length, and 57 ft. 9 in. in circumference, at 3 ft. from the ground. The cones of it, which Mr. Douglas sent home, were 16 in. long, and 11 in. in circumference. The kernel of the seed is sweet and pleasant to the taste, and is eaten by the Indians, either roasted, or pounded into coarse cakes for winter store. The resin, which exudes from the trees when they are partly burned, loses its usual flavour, and acquires a sweet taste; in which state it is used by the natives as sugar. Another species, named by Mr. Sabine A bies Douglàsii, attains nearly the size of the above.

In the spring of 1827 Mr. Douglas traversed the country from Fort Vancouver, across the Rocky Mountains, to Hudson's Bay, where he met Captain (now Sir) John Franklin, Dr. Richardson, and Captain Back, returning from their second overland arctic expedition. With these gentlemen he came to England in the autumn, bringing with him a variety of seeds, as well as specimens of plants and other objects of natural history. Through the kindness of his friend and patron Mr. Sabine, he was introduced to the notice of many of the leading literary and scientific characters in London; and shortly afterwards he was honoured by being elected, free of expense, a Fellow of the Linnæan, Geological, and Zoological Societies; to each of which he contributed several papers, since published in their Transactions, evincing much research and acuteness as a naturalist. Some entertaining extracts from his letters to Dr. Hooker were published in Brewster's Edinburgh Journal for January, 1827; and a genus of plants belonging to the natural order Primulaceæ was dedicated to him by Professor Lindley, and defined in Brande's Journal for January, 1828.

After being in London for two years, Mr. Douglas again sailed for Columbia in the autumn of 1829; where he remained some time, enjoying his favourite pursuit, and adding largely to his former discoveries. His return was expected by the very ship which brought the tidings of his horrible death; an event which was occasioned by his falling into a pit made by the natives of the Sandwich Islands for catching wild bulls,

one of the latter being in at the time.

The plants introduced by Mr. Douglas are supposed to be more numerous than those introduced by any other individual whatever; and what greatly adds to their value is, that, being from a temperate region, they will all endure the open air in this country. The number of herbaceous species which he introduced amounts to nearly 100, and of trees and shrubs to 50. The names of the latter compose the following list, which has been kindly communicated to us by Mr. Munro, the head gardener of the London Horticultural Society.

In 1826 and 1827.

Abies Douglàsii.
Acer circinàtum.

macrophýllum. Amelánchier flórida.

parvifòlia. A'rbutus procèra.

Arctostáphylos tomentòsa.

Bérberis Aquifolium.

glumàcea. Caprifòlium ciliòsum. Douglàs*ii*.

hispídulum. Càrya nìgro-cathártica.

\*Ceanòthus collinus.
\*ellípticus.

Gárrya ellíptica.
Gaulthèria Shállon.
\*Laúrus occidentàlis.
Pinus Lambertiàna.

ponderòsa. Púrsh*ia* tridentàta. *Rìbes* viscosíssimum.

aúreum.
cèreum.
divaricàtum.
echinàtum.
irríguum.
lacústre.

Rìbes níveum. petiolàre.

sanguíneum.Rùbus nutkànus.

spectábilis.

Sálvia carnòsa [Audibértia in-

càna.] Spiræ`a ariæfòlia. Vaccínium ovàtum.

In 1831.

A`bies amábilis. grándis. Menziès*ii*.

Menzièsii.

Clématis Douglàs*ii*.

Pinus montícola.

mont. var. with red cones. Sabiniàna.

Pyrus rivulàris.

Ribes glutinòsum.

malvàceum.

speciòsum.

In 1832.

Lupìnus álbifrons. Pìnus Sabin*iàna* var.

In 1833.

Pinus insígnis.

Of the above specimens, which were all introduced by seeds, the three marked with a \* did not vegetate. Some species of Ròsa and Cratæ'gus, not included in the above list, have vegetated, but are not enumerated, as they have not yet flowered; and

consequently have not yet been named or identified.

To enable our readers to take a general view of the various details respecting introductions given in the preceding pages, we shall next endeavour to generalise them; first, numerically; and, secondly, geographically. For the first object, we have had from our Hortus Britannicus an enumeration made of the number of species introduced in each decade, from the beginning of the 16th century to the end of the year 1830. We do not give this enumeration as perfectly accurate; because many of the species in our catalogue, as in every other, are doubtful; but it is not of much consequence whether it be perfectly accurate or not; it is sufficiently so to show the ratio of the increase of the introductions, from the earliest periods of which we have any record of them, up to the present time.

There were introduced		There were introduced			
from the year	to the year	Species.	from the year	to the year	Species,
1548	1550	17	1691	1700	24
1551	1560	I	1700	1710	12
1561	1570	18	1711	1720	12
1571	1580	3	1721	1730	4.4
1581	1590	2	1731	1740	69
1591	1600	48	1741	1750	21
1601	1610	1	1751	1760	77
1611	1620	1	1761	1770	58
1621	1630	22	1771	1780	58
1631	1640	27	1781	1790	49
1641	1650	4	1791	1800	45
1651	1660	17	1801	1810	93
1661	1670	7	1811	1820	364
1671	1680	1	1821	1830	242
1681	1690	27			

The numbers, taken by centuries, are, in the 16th century, 89; in the 17th, 131; in the 18th, 445; and, in the first three decades of the 19th, 699! The total number of foreign trees and shrubs introduced up to the year 1830, appears to be about 1300; or, probably, up to the present moment, including all those species which have not yet flowered, and, consequently, have not yet been recorded in books, about 1400.

The countries from which these 1300 species have been introduced appear, from the *Hortus Britannicus*, to be as under:—

Europe: Greece, Turkey in Europe, and the Levant, 36; Italy, 35; Sicily and other Mediterranean islands, 19; Spain, 69; Portugal, 12; Switzerland, 49; France, 34; Germany, 52; Hungary, 46; Russia, 41; Sweden, 4; Lapland, 4; Spitzbergen, 1; North of Europe, 2; Central Europe, 18; South of Europe, 111: in all, 543. Asia: Siberia, 69; Asia Minor, 3; East Indies, 4: Nepal, 54; China, 34; Japan, 11; Persia, 5; Asia, 3: in all, 183. Africa and the Canary Isles: Barbary States, 13; Egypt, 3; Cape of Good Hope, 4; Canary Isles, 3: in all, 23. America: North America, 528; Mexico, 4; South America, 22; Straits of Magellan, 6: in all, 560. Australia and Polynesia: New Holland, 1; Van Diemen's Land, 2; New Zealand, 1: in all, 4.

It would thus appear, that nearly half the foreign trees and shrubs in the country have been introduced during the present century; and that these have been brought chiefly from North America. Among them there are not more than 300 trees which attain a timber-like size, and of these by far the most valuable is the larch. Some of the European acers, the sweet chestnut, some oaks, some poplars, pines, and firs, and the platanus and cedar from Asia, are also valuable as timber trees; but the chief accessions to this class are the acers, oaks, elms, ashes, poplars, birches, pines, and firs of North America. Our principal fruit trees are from Asia, including the common walnut, which is both a fruit and a timber tree; but by far the finest

ornamental trees and shrubs are from North America. Our greatest hopes for future introductions are from the unpenetrated regions of North America, and the mountainous regions of Asia and New Zealand.

We shall conclude this chapter by enumerating some of the principal planters of arboretums, and places where arboretums were planted, during the present century; premising that we do not include in this list any of those places which were com-

menced during the last century.

Among the planters of arboretums in Great Britain during the nineteenth century, the first place belongs to George, fourth dake of Marlborough. This nobleman, when Marquess of Blandford, resided on the estate of White Knights, near Reading, from the year 1800 till he succeeded his father in 1817. About 1801 he began to collect plants of every description, built numerous hot-houses for the exotics, and occupied a large walled garden with the hardy herbaceous plants, and the more choice trees and shrubs. Soon after, finding this garden too limited, he employed, as an arboretum, a space of several acres, called the Wood; and throughout the park at White Knights he distributed many trees, and a collection, as extensive as could be then procured, of the genus Cratægus. About this time magnolias, rhododendrons, azaleas, and other American trees and shrubs, being rare, or newly introduced, bore enormously high prices; but price was never taken into consideration by the Marquess of Blandford. He was never content with only one plant of a rare species, if two or more could be got; and the late Mr. Lee of the Hammersmith Nursery informed us, that he had sold several plants of the same species to the marquess when they were at twenty guineas, and even thirty guineas each. In consequence of a similar mode of proceeding in his transactions generally, the Marquess of Blandford soon found himself involved in debt and lawsuits, which, since 1816, have greatly crippled his exertions. He has still, however, the same taste for plants, and indulges it, as far as his limited resources will permit, in the pleasure-grounds of the palace at Blenheim, where His Grace at present resides. White Knights is now chiefly remarkable for its magnolia wall, which is 145 ft. long and 24 ft. high, entirely covered with twenty-two plants of Magnòlia grandiflòra, which flower every year from June till November. They were planted in the year 1800, when the price in the nurseries, for good plants, was five guineas each. In the Wood there are a great number of remarkably fine specimens of all the species of Magnòlia, and especially of M. auriculata and acuminata. There are also very fine trees of A cer rùbrum, sacchárinum, and striàtum; of Æ'sculus and Pàvia, of A'rbutus, of Kölreutèria, of Virgília, of Cornus flórida, of

Gleditschia, Cércis, Cratægus, and Photinia 15 ft. high; some of the finest trees of Pyrus nivalis and bollwylleriana in the country; of Halèsia, Diospyros, Nýssa, Gymnócladus, Plánera, Juglans, Stuartia, Laurus, Quercus, Juniperus, Thuja, a remarkably fine Cunninghamia, and many pines, among which are the greatest number of Pinus Pallasiana to be found together in any grounds in England. Pinus Cémbra has here attained the height of 30 ft. in 35 years; and Larix péndula that of 50 ft. in the same time. At Blenheim the duke has introduced the finest trees he could procure, in numbers and in masses, as far as he was enabled to do so; and Magnòlia conspícua, of which seldom more than one or two plants are to be found in any one demesne, may be there reckoned by dozens. An account of White Knights, as far as its picturesque beauty extends, will be found in Hofflands's Description of White Knights, Lond. 1819, fol.; and of its gardens, in a botanical and horticultural point of view, in the Gardener's Magazine, vol. ix. p. 664.; in which work will also be found an account of Blenheim, vol. x. p. 99. The Duke of Marlborough's gardener, from the commencement of the duke's gardening operations at White Knights to the present time, has been Mr. Jones. White Knights, which is now the property of Francis Cholmeley, Esq., has its gardens under the direction of Mr. Ward. The house is at present (1835) unoccupied.

William Beckford, Esq., of Fonthill Abbey, began to plant at that place all the rare trees and shrubs which he could procure, about the same time as the Duke of Marlborough planted White Knights. He paid no attention to house or to herbaceous plants, but, like the duke, he planted the choicest trees and shrubs, in quantities, without any regard to their cost; paying for them, we believe, in ready money. We had the satisfaction of inspecting the grounds at Fonthill twice in 1806, when they were in their highest beauty and keeping; and we spent two days in looking at them again in 1833, when they were in a state of neglect, and when the greater number of the rare trees and shrubs, and in particular the pinetum, thornery, and rosary, were almost obliterated by the growth of common trees and shrubs. There are still some fine magnolias, rhododendrons, and azaleas in the American ground, which have been hardy enough to cope with the native trees which have been planted, or have sprung up fortuitously around them. The scenery of Fonthill has somewhat of a Swiss character, from the hilly ridge on which the Abbey is built, and the prevalence of the pine and fir tribe in the woods; and in it there is an air of melancholy grandeur, unlike that of any other place that we are acquainted with in Britain. A description of Fonthill Abbey, when in its most perfect state, has been given by Britton, in his Wiltshire, and a notice of it, as it appeared to us in 1833, will be found in the Gard. Mag., vol. xi. p. 425.

After White Knights and Fonthill Abbey, the following places may be mentioned as subsequently planted, and as containing collections of trees and shrubs more or less extensive. In Bedfordshire, Flitwick House, where an arboretum was planted in 1829. (See Gard. Mag., vol. v. p. 559.) At Woburn Abbey, where a salicetum, or salictum (as the Duke of Bedford more classically terms it, in his Salictum Woburnense), was planted in 1825, and where an arboretum is now, 1835, commenced. In Berkshire, High Clere, where a number of American trees and shrubs were planted, and a great quantity of fine hybrid rhododendrons and azaleas raised, between 1820 and 1830; and Dropmore, where there is the most complete pinetum in England, the species and varieties amounting, in 1835, to 120. In Cornwall, at Carclew, there is a good collection. In Derbyshire, at Chatsworth, a very complete arboretum was begun in 1834; of which an account and ground plan will be found in the Gardener's Magazine, vol. xi. p. 385. In Devonshire, Luscombe near Dawlish (said by Davis, in his Landscape-Gardener, to be "an unrivalled production of fine taste"), Endsleigh Cottage, Mamhead, and Bicton, contain good collections. In Essex, Hylands. In Hampshire, Bishop Stoke Vicarage. In Hertfordshire, Cheshunt, which contains a pinetum. In Kent, at Cobham Hall, a very good collection. In Lancashire, Latham House. In Northumberland, Belsay Castle, where there is a pinetum. In Staffordshire, Alton Towers, and Somerford Hall. where there is an excellent arboretum, with sufficient space allowed for the rees to attain their full size. In Suffolk, Barton Hall. In Surrey, Bagshot Park, Milford, where there is a regular arboretum, Oakham Park, Mere Cottage, and Deepdene. In Sussex, West Dean, and Arundel Castle. In Wiltshire, Wardour Castle, where there is a good pinetum, and Boynton.

In Scotland may be mentioned, Hafton, in Argyleshire; Gordon Castle, in Banffshire; Drumlanrig, and Jardine Hall, in Dumfriesshire; Dalhousie Castle, in Edinburghshire; St. Mary's Isle in Kirkcudbrightshire; and Dunrobin, in Sutherlandshire.

In Ireland, Terenure, near Dublin, where there is the most complete arboretum in the country; and Charleville Forest, in

Meath, where an arboretum was begun in 1811.

Several public bodies have commenced arboretums during this century. In England the first of these is that of the London Horticultural Society, whose collection, in their garden at Turnham Green, commenced in 1823, may be considered the first in England. It is to be regretted that the space in the garden devoted to this arboretum was originally much too small; and also, that the trees and shrubs were chiefly crowded together in clumps, which have subsequently never been sufficiently thinned out. In consequence of this, the different kinds have

not had an equal chance of displaying themselves, or of attaining that magnitude and character which they ought to have to answer the ends of an arboretum. (See our ideas more at length, and illustrated by figures, in the Gard. Mag., vol. v. p. 346. and fig. 79., and vol. vi. p. 250. and fig. 44.) There is an arboretum in the Liverpool Botanic Garden, in that of Hull, in that of Colchester, in that of Manchester, in that of Birmingham, and one is just commenced in that of Sheffield. The Calcdonian Horticultural Society have an arboretum in their experimental garden at Inverleith; that of the Botanic Garden of Edinburgh has been much increased; and there is a good one in the Glasgow Botanic Garden. In Ireland, the Trinity College Botanic Garden was laid out by Mr. Mackay in 1808, and at first contained only three acres. In 1833 two acres more were added, which are principally occupied by ornamental trees on a grass lawn, with surrounding borders for showy herbaceous plants, and trees and shrubs which require the protection of a wall. An arboretum was commenced in the garden of the Cork Institution, soon after the foundation of the Trinity College Botanic Garden; but that institution has been since broken up, and the plants and trees of the garden sold and dispersed. The Belfast Botanical and Horticultural Society established a garden and an arboretum about 1830. The Glas-

nevin Garden belongs to the preceding century.

The British nurserymen have not been wanting in forming Preeminently among them stand the Messrs. Loddiges of Hackney, who have been assiduously collecting trees and shrubs from all parts of the world, since the middle of the last century; and in the year 1818, when these amounted to above 1200 species and varieties, exclusive of azaleas, roses, and willows they were arranged alphabetically on the right hand side of a walk forming a scroll like the Ionic volute, extending over a space of upwards of seven acres, commencing with the letter A, at the outer circumference, and terminating with Z (Zizvphus) near the centre. The centre itself forming the eye of the arboretum consists of ten concentric zones, devoted to peat earth plants, commencing in the outer zone with Andrómeda, and terminating in the inner one with Vaccinium. The collection of willows, which is very extensive, is placed by itself in the circumference; as is also the collection of yuccas. The collection of roses, which exceeds 1500 sorts, is planted on the left hand side of the scroll walk, and their number being about the same, as that of the trees and shrubs which do not require peat earth, they extend to the commencement of the concentric zones. The surrounding boundary walls are covered with half-hardy trees and shrubs. In 1830 this arboretum was in a high degree of perfection, and in the autumn of that year we had sketches taken

of all the trees and shrubs, to the scale of a quarter of an inch to a foot. As the object of Messrs. Loddiges was to include in one place, not only specimens of each particular tree and shrub, but also stools for propagating them, and a stock of young plants for sale, all placed beside the specimen plant, it became necessary to cut down the specimens as soon as they had attained a certain size; and this was accordingly done with many of the timber trees in 1832 and 1833. To us this has been an incalculable loss, because it has prevented us from examining many of the trees in flower; but the stools or young plants still remain, and the collection is increasing every year. So spirited an undertaking cannot be sufficiently appreciated; and it is only to be regretted that the want of a separate piece of ground for containing the stools and the plants for sale, rendered necessary the felling of a collection of specimens such as could be found assembled together nowhere else in the world. Some account of this arboretum, accompanied by a plan, will be found in the Encyclopædia of Gardening, edit. of 1835, p. 1217. Such a magnificent example could not be expected to be generally followed by commercial men, but it has rendered more frequent the practice among nurserymen of planting out specimens of choice trees and shrubs; and some have subsequently even formed regular arboretums. Among these the first in the order of time, as well as in completeness, is that of Mr. Donald of the Goldworth Nursery, near Woking, in Surrey, which was commenced in 1831, and of which an account, with a plan, will be found in the Gard. Mag., This arboretum, which we viewed in May, vol. vii. p. 360. 1834, already contains a number of very fine specimens. Buchanan, jun., of Camberwell, has spared no pains in collecting trees and shrubs; and had got together, in 1834, though in a limited space, a collection which may rank next to that of Mr. Donald. Mr. Miller of the Bristol Nursery has also planted an arboretum; and a nursery has been formed by Messrs. Young and Penny, at Milford, connected with the arboretum of Philip Barker Webb, Esq., which Messrs. Young and Penny are greatly increasing every year, by the addition of new species. This arboretum contains a great number of oaks, acers, and pines. Mr. Rogers of Southampton began an arboretum in 1833; and Mr. Page of the same place is also forming one. More or less has been done in this way, in the nurseries of Messrs. Lee of Hammersmith, Messrs. Osborne of Fulham; Mr. Knight of the Exotic Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea; Messrs. Young of Epsom, Mr. Newman of Chichester, Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Skirving of Liverpool, Messrs. Dickson of Chester, Messrs. Pope of Birmingham, Messrs. Backhouse of York, and a number of others. In Scotland, Mr. Lawson of Edinburgh is most assiduous in collecting trees and shrubs, both at home and

abroad; and he has commenced an arboretum, which already contains a collection of pines and firs not surpassed by any in Britain. An account of this arboretum, which will soon be the first in Scotland, will be found in the Gard. Mag., vol. xi. Messrs. Dickson of Edinburgh, Brown at Perth, and Messrs. Austin of Glasgow, have also a great many choice trees planted out, as have various other nurserymen in that country. In Ireland we have already mentioned the nurseries most celebrated for their fine specimens and extensive collections.

## CHAP. III.

OF THE HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF THE TREES AND SHRUBS OF THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

THE Continent of Europe has supplied, as we have seen in the preceding chapter, a considerable number of trees and shrubs to the British Arboretum. The different countries which compose it have been so thoroughly explored by botanists, that few farther additions can be expected from them; but it will be, nevertheless, interesting to examine the indigenous ligneous flora of each as compared with that of Britain, and its capacity for receiving additions from the trees and shrubs of other parts of the world. We shall take these countries in the order of France, Holland and the Netherlands, Germany, Scandinavia, Russia and Poland, Switzerland, and Greece, Italy, Spain, and Portugal; and, considering the subject as one of secondary interest to that of the preceding chapter, our observations on it will be brief.

## Of the Indigenous and Foreign Trees and Shrubs of France. SECT. I.

France, from its extent, the warmer climate of its southern provinces, and the varied character of its surface, including as it does some of the highest mountains in Europe, and a portion of the shores both of the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, contains the richest indigenous ligneous flora of any country in Europe. There are few if any trees and shrubs which are indigenous to Britain that are not also indigenous to France; and there are in addition, in the latter country, all the species contained in the following enumeration, taken from Duby and De Candolle's Botanicon Gallicum, published in 1828. In this enumeration those orders, genera, or species, marked with a star (\*), are either only in cultivation, or known or supposed to be not truly indigenous.

Ranunculàceæ, Clématis Flámmula, F. var. marítima, cirrhòsa var. pedi-cellàta, baleárica; Atragène austriaca.

Crucifera. Matthiola tristis; Ibèris Garrexiàna, saxátilis, semperflòrens.

\* Capparidea. Capparis spinòsa.

Cistinea. Cistus incanus, crispus, álbidus, salviæfolius, corbariénsis, monspeliénsis, Lèdon, hirshtus, longifòlius, populifòlius, laurifòlius, ladaníferns; Helianthemum umbellatum, alyssöides, alyssöides var. rugosum, halimifolium,

Fumàna, procúmbens, læ'vipes, glutinòsum, g. var. thymifòlium, g. var. junipérinum, origanifòlium, œlándicum, alpéstre, penicillàtum, itálicum, cànum, lavandulæfòlium, stæchadifòlium, acuminàtum, grandiflòrum, obscùrum, o. var. nummulàrium, hírtum, pilòsum, apennìnum, a. var. híspidum, pulveruléntum, ròseum, majoranæfòlium.

Polygaleæ. Polýgala saxátilis, Chamæbúxus.

Malvaceæ. Lavátera O'lbia, marítima; \*Hibíscus syriacus.

\*Aurantiùceæ. Citrus Médica, Limonium, Aurantium, vulgàris: all cultivated.

Acerineæ. A'cer opulifòlium, monspessulànum, platanöides.

\*Hippocastàneæ. Æ'sculus Hippocastanum.

\*Meliàceæ. Mèlia Azedarách. \*Vites. Vìtis vinífera, laciniòsa.

Rutàceæ. Rùta montàna, gravèolens, bracteòsa, angustifòlia, córsica.

Coriarièæ. Coriària myrtifòlia.

Celastríneæ. Euónymus latifólius.

Rhámneæ. Zízyphus vulgàris; Paliùrus aculeàtus; Rhámnus Alatérnus, Clùsii, infectòrius, saxátilis, pubéscens, pùmilus, p. var. rupéstris, alpìnus, a. var. córsicus.

Anacardiàceæ. \* Pistàcia vèra, Terebinthus, Lentiscus, L. var. angusti-

fòlia; Rhús Cótinus, Coriària, radicans; Cneòrum tricóccum.

Leguminosæ. Anagyris fæ'tida; U'lex provinciàlis; Spártium júnceum; Genísta cándicans, l'inifòlia, hórrida, Lobèlii, Salzmánni, córsica, c. var. pubéscens, Scórpius, hispánica, germánica, púrgans, cinèrea, humifùsa, sagittàlis, s. var. mìnor, prostràta, pilòsa; Cytisus Labúrnum, alpìnus, sessilifòlius, triflòrus, spinòsus, lániger, supìnus, capitàtus, argénteus; Adenocárpus parvifòlius, telonénsis; Onònis arachnoídea, Natrix, rotundifòlia, fruticòsa, arragonénsis; Anthyllis eytisoïdes, Hermánniæ, erinàcea, Bárba-Jovis; Medicàgo suffruticòsa, s. var. Benthàmii; Dorycnium réctum, hirsùtum, h. var. incànum, suffruticòsum; Lòtus créticus; Psoràlea bituninòsa; \* Robíniæ Pseùd-Acàcia; Colùtea arboréscens; Astrágalus massiliénsis, aristàtus; Coronílla E'merus, júncea, valentìna, glaúca; \* Ceratònia Síliqua; Cércis Siliquástrum.

Amygdàleæ. \* Āmýgdalus commùnis amàra, \* commùnis dúleis; \* Pérsica vulgàris, \* læ'vis; \* Armenìaca vulgàris, \* brigantìaca; Prùnus spinòsa var. microcárpa, doméstica var. pyramidàlis; Cérasus durácina, Juliàna, caproniàna,

semperflòrens, Mahàleb, \* Laurocérasus.

Rosàceæ. Spiræ'a hypericifòlia, h. var. Plukenettiàna, h. var. crenàta; Rùbus tomentòsus, collìnus, glandulòsus; Ròsa sempervìrens, s. var. microphýlla, \* moschàta, stylòsa, s. var. leucóchroa, \* índica, turbinàta, gállica pùmila, gállica officinàlis, gállica parvifòlia, lùtea, lùtea var. punícea, sulphùrea, pimpinellifòlia, p. var. myriacántha, p. var. inérmis, rubrifòlia, r. var. pinnatífida, glandulòsa, alpìna, a. var. pyrenàica, centifòlia, c. var. muscòsa, c. var. pompònia, damascèna, álba.

Pomàceæ. Cratæ'gus Pyracántha, Azaròlus; Cotoneáster tomentòsa; Amelánchier vulgàris; Pyrus bollwylleriàna, salviæfòlia, amygdalifórmis,

acérba, intermèdia, Chamæméspilus; Cydònia vulgàris.

\*Granateæ. Punica Granatum.

Tamariscineæ. Támarix africàna, germánica. Philadélpheæ. Philadélphus coronàrius.

Myrtaceæ. Myrtus communis.

\* Cácteæ. Opúntia vulgàris.

Umbellíferæ. Bupleurum fruticéscens, spinosum, fruticosum.

Caprifohàceæ. Sambùcus racemòsa; Vibúrnum Tinus; Caprifòlium baleáricum a var. of impléxum, etrúscum; Loníceræ nìgra, pyrenàica, alpígena, cærùlea.

Córneæ. Córnus más.

Lorántheæ. Víscum Oxýcedri.

Compósitæ. Conyza saxátilis, sórdida; Helichrysum Stæ'chas, angustifòlium; Buphthálmum marítimum; Artemísia arboréscens, corymbòsa, arragonénsis, Abrótanum, paniculàta; Santolina rosmarinifòlia, víridis, incàna; Balsamita ageratifòlia; Stæhelina dùbia, arboréscens.

Ericaceæ. Erica scopària, arbòrea, ramulòsa, multiflòra, mediterrànea;

Rhododéndron ferrugíncum, hirsútum; Lèdum palústre.

Styracea. Styrax officinale. \*Ebenaccæ. Diospyros Lotus.

Oleàcea. \*O'lea europæ'a; Phillýrea angustifòlia, latifòlia; Syringa vulgàris, pérsica; ? argéntea; O'rnus europæ'a.

Jasmineæ. Jasminum \* officinale, fruticans, humile.

Apocýneæ, \*Nèrium Oleánder.

Asclepiàdeæ. Gomphocárpus fruticòsus.

Convolvulaceæ. Convólvulus saxátilis, s. var. argénteus.

Boraginea. Lithospérmum fruticosum, oleæfolium.

Solanea. \*Lýcium bárbarum, europæ'um; Solanum \* Pseudo-Cápsicum. Labiata. Rosmarinus officinalis; Salvia officinalis; Teucrium fruticans, flàvum, Pòlium, capitàtum, flávicans, Pseùdo-Hyssòpus; Hyssòpus officinàlis, o. var. canéscens; Phlòmis fruticòsa, Lychnitis; Lavándula Stæ'chas brachystàchya, S. macrostàchya, vèra, Spica; Saturėja capitàta, montàna; Thýmus vulgaris, Zygis, créticus, glandulosus; ? Origanum majoranoides, Prasium màjus.

Vitex A'gnus-castus. Verbenàceæ. Globularineæ. Globularia Alypum.

Plumbaginea. Státice monopétala, minuta, pubéscens, fasciculata.

Plantagineæ, Plantago Cynops.

Camphorósma monspelìaca; Salicórnia macrostàchya; Chenopodeæ. Salsòla prostràta; A'triplex Halimus.

\*Laurineæ. Laurus nóbilis.

Passerina dioíca, nivàlis, Thomàsii, hirsùta, h. var. poly-Thymcla'a. galæfòlia; Dáphne Gnídium, Cneòrum, oleöides, Thymelæ'a, Tárton-raíra, alpina.

Santalàceæ. Osỳris álba. Elæágneæ. Elæágnus angustifòlia.

Euphorbiaceæ. Euphórbia spinòsa, dendriides; Mercurialis tomentòsa.

\*Urtiecæ, § Artocárpeæ. Mòrus álba, nìgra; Ficus Cárica.

U'lmus effùsa; Céltis austràlis. Ulmàcca.

\*Juglandoæ. Jùglans règia.

Betulinea. Bétula pubéscens; A'lnus suavèolens, víridis, incana, cordata,

ellíptica.

Salicinea. Salix cineráscens, versifòlia, daphnöides, físsa, monándra, incana, \*babylónica, cæ'sia, pyrenàica, glaúca, retùsa, retùsa serpyllifòlia, hastàta; Pópulus virginiàna, dilatàta.

Cupuliferæ. Quércus Cérris, Tòza, pubéscens, apennina, racemòsa, fasti-

giàta, I'lex, Suber, coccifera.

\* Platanea. Platanus orientalis, occidentalis.

Conifera. Pinus uncinata, Mugho, marítima, pumílio, Pinea, halepénsis, Larício, Cémbra; Abies excélsa, pectinata; Larix europæ'a; Juníperus \*phœnícea, Sabina, Oxýcedrus; E'phedra distàchya; \* Cupréssus sempervirens, \* sempervirens horizontàlis.

Smilàceæ. Smilax áspera, mauritánica; Rúscus hypoglóssum.

Asphodèleæ. A'sparagus álbus. \* Pálmæ. Chamæ'rops hùmilis.

Excluding from the above enumeration the cultivated and doubtful species, there appear to be 346 trees and shrubs indigenous to France, which are not indigenous to Britain; and this number, added to that of the woody species considered as decidedly indigenous to Britain, and supposed to be also indigenous to France, would give a total indigenous ligneous flora to the latter country of 546 species. The number of indigenous timber trees which exceed the height of 30 ft. in Britain appears to be 29; those indigenous in France which exceed that height are, according to the introduction to Michaux's

Arbres de l'Amérique, 30; but, according to the Botanicon Gallicum, they are 34. If we add to the indigenous woody plants of France those which are cultivated or doubtful, the total ligneous flora of that country will be above 580. If to this number we add the 528 trees and shrubs of North America (see p. 126.), all of which will grow in France, it will give a total ligneous flora to that country of above 1100 species; which, considering that France possesses in her botanic gardens or nurseries all, or nearly all, the trees cultivated in the open air in Britain, is probably as near the truth as the present state of our catalogues will admit of our arriving at. In the above enumeration of the woody plants of France, we have, as in the case of the enumeration of the woody plants of the British Islands (p. 27.), included all the under-shrubs, and also all those reputed species which we believe to be mere varieties. We have included the under-shrubs, because it is difficult to draw a line of separation between those which might practically be considered as herbaceous plants, though botanically they are suffruticose; and because, in a state of culture, some of these suffruticose plants attain such ample dimensions, and such a ligneous texture, as to assume quite a shrubby character; for example, Euphórbia Charàcias in Britain (p. 29.), and Ibèris saxátilis in France The first is seldom above 2 ft. high, in its native habitat in woods; and the second is seldom above 6 in. high, on rocks and in gravelly soil: but in dry deep garden ground the euphorbia will, in the course of a few years, form a bush between 3 ft. and 4 ft. high; and the iberis a mass above half that height. We have inserted the names of what we consider only varieties, because we have no doubt that, in most eases, they are plants tolerably distinet; because it is impossible to be quite certain of what are species and what varieties, without comparing them in different stages of their growth, and grown in the same soil, situation, and climate; and because we do not wish to set up our own opinion in this matter as absolute.

In an article by Professor Thouin, published in the Mémoires d'Agriculture for the year 1786, it is stated that France then possessed about 84 different species of trees, of which 24 were of the first rank in point of size, or exceeding 100 ft. in height; 16 of the second rank, or exceeding 60 ft. in height; and the remainder of the third rank, or exceeding 30 ft. in height. The names of these trees, and their arrangement according to the heights they attain, will be found in the work last quoted, and also in the Nouveau Cours Complet d'Agriculture, edit. 1821, art. Arbre. Deleuze states that France contains about 250 species of trees, of which more than three fourths are of foreign

origin. (Annales du Muséum, tom. iii. p. 191.)

Ample as is the ligneous flora of France, it might be doubled by adding to it the trees and shrubs of Australia, of the mountainous regions of Asia, and of Mexico, Chili, and Peru. We do not speak of the whole of the trees and shrubs of these countries, because the whole are not yet known, but only of those that have been already introduced into Britain, and are treated by us as green-house plants; all of which would succeed in the open air of the southern provinces of France. Were the total number of ligneous species from these countries introduced, the number of trees and shrubs now in France would,

in all probability, be quadrupled.

But though the ligneous flora of France is so much more extensive than that of Britain, yet it is far from being so equally spread over the country. Paris is considerably to the south of London, and yet there are above fifty species of evergreen trees and shrubs which are to be found in the open air in the environs of the latter city, which are not to be found in those of the former. We assert this from a comparison between a list of the trees and shrubs now (1835) growing in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, furnished to us by Professor Mirbel, and the list which we have seen in MS. of the trees and shrubs now in the garden of the Horticultural Society of London. No part of France is so far north as Edinburgh; yet, while the cedar of Lebanon attains a large size far to the north of that city, and even in the Highlands of Scotland, it is killed during severe winters at Strasburg and throughout Lorraine. Nevertheless, the fig and the vine ripen their fruit, and many deciduous foreign trees flower far better in the open air in the neighbourhood of Paris than they do in that of London. There are probably few plants that will endure the open air in the south of France, that night not be kept alive in the open air all the year in the southern extremity of Ireland, or in the neighbourhood of Penzance in Cornwall, though they would, probably, never flower at either of these places. The cause is so well known as to be hardly worth repeating; the summers in France have, proportionately to the latitude, more light and heat than those of Britain, and the winters less heat.

The first foreign trees introduced into France were, in all probability, those fruit-bearing species carried thither by the Romans; among which may doubtless be included the grape, the olive, and the fig, unless these and other fruit trees existed there at a still earlier period. In the progress of civilisation, many ages elapse before barren trees are planted either for timber or ornament. Charlemagne is praised by historians for eradicating the forests, and planting in their stead orchards and vineyards. He left a catalogue of certain plants, among which are some ligneous species, which he desired might be planted in all his gardens; but these, with the exception of the rose, were entirely for medicinal purposes. The earliest positive information that we have been able to obtain, respecting the introduction of foreign trees into France, is from the catalogue of Robin, gardener to Henry IV., which was published in 1610. It contains some few ligneous plants, such as the orange, pomegranate, the usual fruit trees, and a few of the ornamental trees and shrubs which are indigenous to Spain and Italy. Henry IV. was succeeded, in 1610, by Louis XIII.; and the botanic garden of Paris was begun by the latter king, about the year 1626, though the letters patent establishing it were not executed till 1635. Of this garden a catalogue was published by Guy de la Brosse, the first intendant, and who was also physician to the king, in 1636. In the letters patent, Vespasian Robin (son to the Robin who was gardener to Henry IV.) is mentioned as arborist to Louis XIII.; and the first Robinia Pseud-Acacia that was brought to Europe from North America was planted by him, in the Jardin des Plantes, in 1635. It is still in existence, and is now (1835) 78 ft. high. About 1815 it began to show symptoms of decay, but, the branches being lopped, the trunk has shot out with redoubled vigour. The ediet of Louis XIII. also directed that pharmacy and chemistry should be taught in the garden, and illustrated by the demonstration of plants. It is said that the faculty in Paris were strongly opposed to this edict, "and especially desired that chemistry might not be taught." (Deleuze's Hist., &c. p. 10.) The garden continued gradually increasing in its collection of foreign trees and shrubs, under numerous successive intendants, till 1739, when the celebrated Buffon was appointed intendant; and he, among other improvements, planted, in 1740, an avenue of lime trees, which still exists.

The principal accession to the ligneous flora of France, however, dates from the connexion of that country with North America, which may be said to have taken place about the middle of the 18th century. Of the foreign trees planted in the garden about that time, the following still exist: — Gledítschia triacánthos var. inérmis, 80 ft. high, sent from Canada by M. de la Galissonnière, the friend of Du Hamel, and governor of Canada, in 1748; Sophòra japónica, the first plant sent to Europe from Japan about the same time, and now 64 ft. high; Ailántus glandulòsa, brought from China about the same time, 68 ft. high; Juníperus excélsa, male, planted by Tournefort, who brought it from the Levant in 1702, 62 ft. high, with a clear trunk of 15 ft.; Gymnócladus canadénsis, male, 58 ft. high; and a number of others which will be found enumerated in a description of the Paris Botanic Garden, in the Gardener's Magazine, vol. xii. The oldest trees at present in the garden, and some of which appear to have been planted soon after its establishment, are, A'cer monspessulànum, 45 ft. high; Céltis occidentàlis, 68 ft. high; Quércus I'lex, 42 ft. high; Plátanus orientalis, 74 ft. high; and Cèdrus Libàni, 80 ft. high. This tree is the oldest and largest cedar in France: it was given to

Bernard de Jussieu, when he visited England in 1734, by the benevolent and enlightened Peter Collinson, who had raised some plants (of which he gave Jussieu two) from cones brought from Mount Lebanon. The tree in the Paris garden produces abundance of cones, and is considered the parent of all the cedars in France: it would, no doubt, have attained a greater height, had not the leading shoot been accidentally broken off some years ago (the person who showed it to us in 1815 said by the first shot fired against the Bastile),

since when it has increased only in breadth.

Deleuze, who has given a history of the introduction of plants of ornament into France, in the Annales du Muséum, tom. viii., states that the taste for foreign trees and shrubs passed from England into France; but that the mode of procuring them from the former country being found too expensive, a plan was devised for importing them direct from America. At the head of this design was the celebrated Du Hamel, who induced his friend, Admiral Galissonnière, to send him several tons of seeds of trees and shrubs, gathered at random in North America. These were sown on a large scale on Du Hamel's estates at Le Moncean and Vrigny, and on those of his brother at Denain-They succeeded perfectly, and the plants raised were so numerous, that the botanists who afterwards examined them found among them several new species. The brother of Du Hamel the academician, who was the proprietor of Denainvilliers, appears to have had the chief care of these plantations. He also assisted his brother in the preparation of his works, and especially in the Traité de la Culture des Terres. The Dake d'Ayen, afterwards Maréchal de Noailles, made an extensive plantation of exotics at St.Germain en Laye, in which flowered, for the first time in France, some American walnuts, and the Sophòra japónica. This park was open to all amateurs. It was the Maréchal de Noailles who persuaded Louis XV. to establish at Trianon that botanic garden in which Bernard de Jussien disposed, for the first time, plants in families according to the natural orders of his system. The maréchal was one of the first four honorary members of the Linnæan Society of London. He died in 1793 at the age of 80 years.

The Chevalier Jansen purchased in all the ports of Europe, and in foreign countries, the trees which he hoped he could acclimatise in France; these he planted in his garden at Chaillot, and afterwards distributed among botanists and cultivators. On this spot, in Paris, adjoining the Barrière de Chaillot, may still (1835) be seen superb trees, the seeds of which have produced many others, which have been spread throughout France. That illustrious magistrate and philosopher, Lamoignon de Malesherbes, acclimatised on his estate of Malesherbes a great number of foreign trees and shrubs: he was the first in France to raise fruit trees from seeds on a large scale, in order to obtain new varieties. The celebrated Lemonnier of Montreuil, near Versailles, the friend of André Michaux, eucouraged the introduction of trees and shrubs more than any of his contemporaries. He was the first patron of Michaux; and though, as a physician, he was much occupied at court, he employed the greater part of his income, and the whole of his leisure, in procuring rare trees and plants for his garden at Montreuil. There, in a bottom of bog earth, he had a multitude of different species of kalmia, azalea, rhododendron, and other shrubs, among which rose up the superb stems of the Canadian lily. In the shade of spruce firs, of acacias, of tulip trees, and of magnolias, grew the undershrubs of Lapland, of Siberia, and of the Straits of Magellan. His fortune and his garden were much injured during the revolution; but he lived to see the plants which he had introduced become common among his friends everywhere. He died at the age of \$4 years.

Through the kindness of M. Vilmorin we are enabled to notice the present state of the different plantations mentioned or alluded to by Deleuze, and of others made by different proprietors about the same period. The plantations of Du Hamel were chiefly cut down, or otherwise destroyed, during the revolution; those of the physician Lemonnier, at Montrenil, were entirely destroyed; those at the Trianon remain, and contain some good specimens of

acacias, deciduous cypresses, pines, and cedars. The dimensions of some of the trees planted by M. Jansen have been sent us by Mr. Blaikie, who now (1835) resides at Chaillot, in a house built in the midst of them: among them are, an A'cer O'palus, 50 ft. high, with a trunk 11 ft. in diameter; a Sophòra japónica, 60 ft. high; and an I'lex haleárica, 30 ft. high. A great many trees were planted in the great park at Rambouillet, about 1705, chiefly in avenues, after a design made by Le Nôtre, who died a few years before. The majority of the trees are abeles, and they have attained the height of upwards of 100 ft., though many have fallen down from age. Between the years 1787 and 1789 a great many American trees were planted in that part of the grounds at Ramhouillet known as the Jardin Anglais, which have thriven well, and many of them have attained considerable size, as will appear from an account of them in the Gardener's Magazine, vol. xi. p. 42. and p. 205. At Thury, the property of the learned Vicomte Héricart de Thury (see Annales d'Hort. de Paris, tom. xi. p. 298.); at Baleine, near Moulins, the estate of Madame Aglaé Adanson, the daughter of the botanist Adanson, a descendant of Helvetius, and herself the author of La Maison de Campague; at Nerac, on the estate of the Comte de Dijon; and at various other places; are collections of American trees and shrubs planted before the revolution, of which we have received notices from our correspondents, that will be found recorded, when we treat of the trees to which they refer. Near Metz, at Columbière, there are some fine trees of the pine and fir tribe, and many American trees, which were planted about the middle of the 18th century, by the Baron Tschoudi, the father of the haron of that name who was the inventor of herbaceous grafting; and who, after having been many years in the army, has retired to Columbière, and has there an extensive collection of trees and shrubs. At Mereville there are many fine American trees, which were planted by Mr. Blaikie, particularly the ailantus, which grows there to a large size, many specimens having attained the height of 80 ft. in 40 years. At St. Leu, the ailantus has also attained a similar height in the same time, with a trunk of 3½ ft. in diameter. One of the oldest magnolias in France is at Maillardière, a property in the neighbourhood of Nantes. An account is given of this tree in the Nouveau Du Hamel, tom. ii. p. 220.; and we have also been favoured with its history, communicated by the proprietor, M. le Comte de la Bretesche, to M. Durand de Lançon of Coutance in Normandy, and sent to us by him; and with a description of it by M. Nerrière, a nurseryman at Nantes. The particulars will be found under the head of Magnòlia grandiflòra: it will be sufficient to state here, that, after having sustained many injuries during the century that it has stood at Maillardière, the tree is still in existence, and is now upwards of 30 ft. high.

Historical notices and dimensions of many other large and old foreign trees have been sent us, and they will be found under the heads of their respective genera: but we may remark that there are few large and old trees in France comparatively with what there are in England; not only on account of the great changes which landed property has undergone in France, but because trees in that country are grown principally for timber and fuel, and have at no period been considered so much articles of luxury as they have been and are in England, which is supplied with timber for building from the Baltie, and

with fuel from its coal mines.

The knowledge which we in England possess respecting the culture of trees in France may be said to date from the publication of the *Traité des Arbres et Arbustes*, by Du Hamel, in 1755. Du Hamel was contemporary with Miller and Collinson of London, and was in general correspondence with British botanists, to whom, in common with botanists in other parts of the world, he, in the preface to his work, acknowledges his obligations. In the first and second editions (in 2 vols. 4to) of his *Treatise*, he describes 180 genera and nearly 1000 species, without including those small under-shrubs, such as thyme, hyssop, &c., which technically are ligneous plants; and in the third edition, known as the *Nouveau Du Hamel* (in 7 vols. folio), which was

published from 1800 to 1819, nearly 2000 species and varieties are described,

of which upwards of 500 are figured.

Du Hamel, in the preface to his work, says that he has treated of shrubs as well as trees, in order to lead to the pursuit of the useful through the medium of the agreeable. "There is reason," he says, "to hope that we shall be better listened to by the rich, when we propose to ornament their mansions with foreign trees, and their parks with thickets of flowering shrubs, than if we were simply to tell them to form plantations on lands unfit for producing corn or grass. If the self-love of the possessors of country seats is flattered by the view of common parks, notwithstanding the revolting uniformity of their thickets, which are only varied by differing in size or in form, is there not reason to hope that they will be much more highly gratified when the thickets in these parks offer that variety which is produced by different kinds of trees and shrubs, and which exhibits beauties suited to every season?" After giving directions for choosing flowering trees and shrubs to form thickets for the early part of spring, for the middle of spring, and for summer, he next shows the superior enjoyment to be derived from the culture of trees, to that which can be derived from the culture of herbaceous plants. " The most beautiful bed of hyacinths or tulips, when the flowers have once faded, leaves nothing but what is withered and unsightly; whilst the flowers of trees and shrubs which generally appear in spring are succeeded by the most vivid green leaves; and even in winter, after these have dropped, the ramification of the branches and spray is beautiful and interesting." (Preface, p. xviii.)

Du Hamel remarks that the greatest difficulty which opposed itself to his plan of rendering foreign trees and shrubs general in France was, that the greater part of them were not to be found for sale in the public nurseries. From this we may conclude that those who did introduce foreign trees and shrubs into France, during the 18th century, received them chiefly from abroad. Of this, indeed, there can be no doubt, since it is attested by a living witness, Mr. Thomas Blaikie, already mentioned, who is a native of Scotland, and has been settled in France as a landscape-gardener since the year 1776. In the Encyclopædia of Gardening, edit. 1835, p. 88, will be found a list of gardens and grounds laid out by Mr. Blaikie in France between 1776 and 1794, in which he mentions that for one place (Maison) he "went to England to buy the trees and shrubs; as at that time few trees or shrubs could be found in any nursery near Paris." Mr. Blaikie also laid out several places for the Duke of Orleans, and especially Monçeaux, the trees and shrubs for which

were all procured from the Hammersmith Nursery.

The culture of foreign trees and shrubs in French nurseries appears to have commenced about the beginning of the present century, and the principal nurserymen who engaged in that branch were M. Noisette, whose father was gardener to Monsieur, afterwards Louis XVIII., at Brunoy, and M. Cels, who is now dead, and whose nursery is carried on by his son. On this subject, we refer for further details to the historical part of the Encyclopædia of

Gardening.

Among the principal amateurs who have collected foreign trees and shrubs in France, since the commencement of the present century, may be mentioned, first and principally, the Empress Josephine, who had a collection at Malmaison of all that could be supplied from the London nurseries; the late Baron Pappenheim, who endeavoured to acclimatise many species at Coombe la Ville; Admiral Tchitchagoff, who has a fine collection at Scéaux; Monsieur de Magneville, near Caen, who is noted for his collection of pines; the Duke of Orleans (now King of the French), who has an arboretum at Neuilly, a catalogue of which was published by his gardener, Jacques, in 1833; M. Du Mont de Courset, at Boulogne; M. Soulange-Bodin, at Fromont on the Seine; M. Vilmorin, at Barres; M. le Baron Tschoudi, at Columbière, near Metz; M. le Comte de Montbron, at Clervaux, near Chatelherault; M. Ivoy, in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux, celebrated for his collection of pines and firs; and General Lemarrais, formerly aid-de-camp to Napoleon.

This last proprietor has planted in Normandy newards of 60,000 of the Pinns Larício; and, in the Forest of Fontainebleau, M. de Larminat has grafted 10,000 Scotch pines with scions of this valuable tree; an example well worthy of imitation by the proprietors of newly planted pine woods in Britain.

In the different botanic gardens in France, there are arboretums more or less extensive: the most complete is that of the Paris garden; but those of Metz, Strusburg, Montpelier, and Toulon are also good. In the latter there is a deciduous cypress which, in 35 years, has attained the height of 80 ft., with a trunk 9 ft. in circumference close to the ground. From all these gardens, and several others, we have had lists and dimensions of the trees, which

will be found under the different genera.

Some of the nurseries have extensive collections: judging from their sale catalogues, those of Cels, Noisette, and Godefroy appear to be the best in Paris, or its neighbourhood; and those of Audibert of Tarascon, of the Baumanns at Bolwyller, and of Jacquemet-Bonneford at Ammonoy, seem to be the most extensive in the provinces. The Bolwyller Nursery, situate near Mulhausen, in Alsace, was established by M. Joseph Baumann (who was formerly gardener to the late Grand-Duchess of Courland), in conjunction with his brother Augustine, about the end of the last century. The establishment of M. Soulange-Bodin at Fromont, in the neighbourhood of Paris, is perhaps the most remarkable in France. It combines the most extensive system of propagation both of hardy and house plants, ligneous and herbaceous, with an institution for the instruction of young men in the science and practice of horticulture. The nature of this establishment, and its extensive collections, will be found at length in the Annales de l'Institut de Fromont; in the Encyclopædia of Gurdening, edit. 1835; and in the Gurdener's Magazine, vol. ix. p. 141., and in vol. xi.

The individuals who have exercised most influence on the introduction of foreign trees and shrubs into France appear to have been Du Hamel, André

Michaux, and Du Mont de Courset.

Henri-Louis Du Hamel du Monceau was born at Paris in 1700, and died in 1782. He was proprietor of several estates, besides that from which he takes his designation. He was appointed inspector of the French navy, and was a member of the Académic des Sciences, and a Fellow of the Royal and other Societies in Britain, as well as of several on the Continent. was the author of a number of works on agriculture, forest trees, fruit trees vegetable physiology, and rural economy, and of the Elements of Naval Architecture, all of which appeared between the years 1747 and 1768. His most important work is the Physique des Arbres, which contains much of what, in this country at least, has been attributed to subsequent discovery. We allude more particularly to the theory of the ascent of the sap by the wood, and its descent by the bark. Du Hamel is said to have been a man of great modesty, and to have devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, to the mechanical arts, and to his duties as a public officer. He left no child, and his estates went to his nephews. One of these, Fougeroux de Bondaroy, has published an interesting Mémoire sur les Pins, inserted in the Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences. Vrigny, Du Hamel's principal estate, now belongs to M. Charles de Fougeroux, his grand-nephew, who not only takes the greatest care of the trees left to him by his grand-uncle, but plants extensively himself. Denainvilliers and Monceau now belong to M. de Denainvilliers, the grandson of the brother of Du Hamel du Monceau. There are on these two estates a number of very fine exotic trees, of which the present proprietors take the greatest care. The finest deciduous trees are those that were planted by Du Hamel in some marshy ground at Monceau; and some of them have attained the height of 90 ft.

André Michaux was born in the Park of Versailles, in 1746, and soon evinced a taste for agriculture and botany, which was fostered by his early patron, the court physician, M. Lemonnier. In 1777 he studied botany under Bernard de Jussien, at Trianon; and in 1779 he was studying in the Jardin des Plantes. Soon after this he came to England, and

returned to France with a great number of trees, which were planted in the gardens of M. Lemonnier, and of the Maréchal de Noailles, where they succeeded perfectly. He often used to take from these gardens a packet of grafts, and, going through the woods of Versailles, he would graft them on the trees already there. In 1780, he went to botanise on the mountains of Auvergne with several botanists, among whom were Lamarck and Thouin. Michaux was the most active of all of them; besides his musket, haversack, portfolio, and several specimen boxes, he carried in his pocket seeds of the cedar of Lebanon, which he sowed in favourable situations. Soon afterwards he went to the Pyrenees and travelled in Spain; and, in a short time, accompanied the nephew of the celebrated Roussean to Persia, the latter being appointed consul to that country in 1782. He went to Aleppo, Bagdad, the Tigris, the Euphrates, Bassora, and many other places, sending home numerous seeds to Thouin, Malesherbes, and others. Persia at that time was a prey to civil wars, and Michaux, plundered of every thing by the Arabs, was supplied with the means of continuing his journey by M. de la Touche, the English consul at Bassora, though France and England were at that time at war; M. de la Touche, his biographer observes, thinking that a naturalist, who travelled for the good of humanity, ought to be protected by every nation. In this part of the world Michaux remained two years, traversing mountains and deserts from the Indian to the Caspian Sea, and proving that the provinces situated between 35° and 45° of latitude in the East have supplied most of our trees, exclusive of those which belong to America. He here verified the fact first noticed by Kæmpfer, that the male flowers of the date will keep during the year, and yet impregnate the female. He sent home sculptured ruins from the palace known as that of Semiramis, near the Tigris, and various other antiques, and objects of natural history. He returned to Paris in June, 1785, and was chosen soon after to go to the United States, to collect seeds of trees and shrubs; to establish an entrepôt for them in the neighbourhood of New York; and to get them sent from that to Rambouillet, which was destined to receive them. He was also commissioned to send home American game. He arrived at New York in October, 1785; established a garden there; traversed New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland; and, after the first year, he sent home twelve boxes of seeds, and 5000 young trees, together with some Canadian partridges, which afterwards bred at Versailles. In September, 1789, he went to Carolina, making Charleston his depôt; he traversed the Alleghany Mountains, and the whole country north and south, leaving his son at Charleston, in charge of the gardens there. From this place he sent home numerous seeds, and many hundreds of young trees. In April following, he set out to reconnoitre the sources of the Savannah; and there he discovered Magnòlia auriculàta, Robínia viscòsa, Azàlea n. coccínea, a Kálmia, a Rhododéndron, and . many oaks and other trees not before known. The manner in which he travelled, his intercourse with the native Indians, and the accidents he met with. are extremely interesting. Whenever he discovered a new plant, it inspired him with such enthusiasm, that he no longer felt fatigue. The discovery of a new Pàvia, and of the Pincknèya phbens, gave him great pleasure. He arrived at New Providence in February, 1799, and returned to Charleston in May of the same year. He afterwards visited the highest mountains of Carolina. The dangers he experienced there convinced him of the necessity of having two guides, because one might perish by the road by a thousand accidents, and it would be impossible for a European to find his way alone through the country. He found in these mountains vast tracts covered with rhododendrons, kalmias, and azaleas, and with forests of trees altogether impenetrable. War, at this time, was declared between France and England; and Michaux was afraid of being forced to leave America. He had been for a long time occupied with the idea of determining the native place of all the American trees; and also at what latitude they begin to grow rare, and where they disappear entirely: in short, he wished to ascertain up to what height they are found on the mountains, and in what soil they prosper best. He con-

sidered the native country of a tree to be that in which it is most numerous, and where it acquires the greatest height and thickness. Thus he fixed on Kentucky as the native country of the tulip tree, because it there forms vast forests, has a trunk commonly 7 ft. or 8 ft. in diameter, and grows 120 ft. high, thriving in a moist clayey soil, but not in one that is frequently inundated. In higher or lower ground, or in a different soil, these trees become smaller and more rare. It was with a view to trace in this manner the botanical topography of North America, that Michaux visited the Floridas, and went as far as Hudson's Bay. He left Charleston in April, 1792; arrived at Quebec in June of the same year; and reached Tadoussae, lat. 52°, in October, 160 leagues from any human habitation. He afterwards planned a journey to Mexico, for the benefit of the United States; but, after very many journeys, he returned to Paris by Amsterdam, where he arrived on the 3d of December 1796, after ten years' absence. He found his friends well, but was grieved beyond measure to learn that the beautiful plantations of Rambouillet, to which he had sent 60,000 young trees, had been destroyed during the revolution, and that but a very small number of the trees was remaining. Seeing that tranquillity was restored, he instantly thought of repairing the loss. After unsuccessfully endeavouring to get sent again to America, he was sent to New Holland. He stopped at the Isle of France, and was very desirous of going to Madagascar; in which island he was attacked by the fever, and he died there in November (an ix.), 1803; aged 57 years.

Michaux not only sent many new trees and shrubs into France, but he sent great quantities of the seeds of the more useful species; such as Jūglans Pácean, used for making furniture, and which produces the nut oil; Taxodium distichum (the deciduous cypress), suitable for planting in very moist soil; Nýssa caroliniàna, useful for the naves of wheels; Quéreus tinetòria, for tanning and dying; and Q. vìrens, which, he says, grows rapidly on the sandy beach, exposed to the stormy winds of the ocean, where scarcely any other tree can exist, and the wood of which is excellent for ship-building; to these may be added the caryas of Pennsylvania, the tulip trees, and the American ashes, maples, &c., which, in many parts of France, are preferable to the indigenous trees. The administration of the Museum, aware of the services rendered to natural history by Michaux, ordered his bust to be placed on the facade of the green-houses, along with those of Commerson, Dombey, and

other travellers who had enriched their collection.

Michaux was too fully occupied in travelling to have much leisure to write; nevertheless, he is the author of Histoire des Chênes de l'Amérique Septentrionale, published in 1804; a North American Flora; and a Memoir on the Date Palm. The particulars of his life, at great length, and proportionately interesting, will be found in the Annales du Muséum, tom. iii. p. 191.; from

which this notice of his life has been abridged.

F. A. Michaux, the author of *Histoire des Arbres de l'Amérique*, after his father's death, was sent to Charleston, by the French government, to bring over the trees collected in his father's nurseries, and supplies of seeds. During his stay in America, M. Vilmorin informs us that he sent to the *Administration Forestière* larger quantities of acorns and other seeds of foreign trees, than had ever before been sent over from that country. He took that opportunity of visiting Kentucky, the Tenessee, and of penetrating nearly a thousand miles beyond the Alleghany Mountains. On his return to Europe, he published his great work on the trees of North America, and other memoirs on relative subjects; particularly one *Sur la Naturalisation des Arbres Forestières de l'Amérique*, &c. He now resides in the neighbourhood of Paris, and appears to be as enthusiastically devoted to the study of trees and shrubs as his late father. We are much indebted to him for various useful communications having reference to the *Arboretum Britannicum*.

Georges Marie Louis Du Mont, Baron de Courset, author of the *Botaniste Cultivateur*, was the Du Hamel of his time; and, after the revolution, his example and exertions contributed, even more than the influence of the Em-

press Josephine, to spread a taste for exotic trees and shrubs, and the formation of ornamental plantations. He was born in 1746, at the Château de Courset in the Haut Boulonnais. After having received an excellent education, he entered the army at the age of 17 years, and was soon after sent on duty to Languedoc, where the plants of the Pyrenees gave birth to his enthusiastic taste for botany. In 1784 he left the army, and devoted himself wholly to the improvement of his estate at Courset, where, in a short time, he formed by far the richest collection of plants in France, and created an establishment which ranked at that time with the gardens of Mahnaison, Kew, &c. In an arid chalky soil, so unproductive as to be called a desert, M. Du Mont created an excellent kitchen-garden, a large orchard, and an ornamental garden devoted to the culture of foreign plants. These gardens will be found described in the Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris, tom. xiv.; and in the Gardener's Magazine, vol. xii., from our personal inspection. It may be sufficient to state, that, though these gardens do not display fine turf, water, or fine gravel, yet they are of intense interest in point of culture; and that the collection of hardy trees and shrubs, which have attained a considerable size, is not surpassed by any in the neighbourhood of London, in regard to the number of species which it contains. The collection of herbaceous plants is formed into a series of concentric beds. The trees and shrubs are disposed in groups, according to the season of the year at which they flower, as suggested by Du Hamel; but these groups are so thinly planted that room is left for each tree and shrub to acquire its natural size and form. There is an extensive collection of fruit trees, including all the varieties that could be procured in Europe and America. The peat-earth plants are numerous, as are the hot-house and green-house plants. The hot-houses are 200 ft. and the pits 150 ft. in length. In the year 1789 M. Du Mont visited the principal gardens in the neighbourhood of London, and, on his return to his family, was immediately arrested and imprisoned by the government; but he was as promptly set at liberty through the influence with the Committee of Public Safety of his friend, the celebrated Professor Thouin. M. Du Mont published various articles in the public journals of his day; but his principal work is the Botaniste Cultivateur, or Description, Culture, and Use of the greater Part of the Plants, Foreign and Indigenous, which are cultivated in France and England, arranged according to the Method of Jussien, which appeared in five volumes, 8vo, in 1802, and to which two supplementary volumes have since been added. This work has had the same celebrity in France that Miller's Dictionary has had in England. M. Du Mont died in June, 1824, at the age of 78 years; his estate is now the property of his daughter, Madame la Baronne Mallet de Coupigny, who has presented the green-house and hothouse plants (with the exception of the pelargoniums) to the Société d'Agriculture de Boulogne, but who cultivates the collection of hardy articles, and more especially the trees and shrubs, with the greatest care. The place is visited by gardeners, botanists, and naturalists from every part of the world; and no name in France is mentioned with greater respect than that of the patriarch De Courset.

# Sect. II. Of the Indigenous and Foreign Trees and Shrubs of Holland and the Netherlands.

The indigenous trees and shrubs of Belgium and Holland are very few, partly from the limited extent of territory, but chiefly from the great uniformity of the surface, the soil, and the climate. The only Flora which has been attempted of Belgium is that of Lejeune and Courtois (reviewed in Gard. Mag., vol. x. p. 449.), of which only a part has been published. Holland can hardly be said to have an indigenous ligneous flora; but into that country foreign trees and shrubs were introduced as soon as they were into any other in Europe. The botanic garden of Leyden, and its earliest catalogues, may be referred to as a proof of this; but for its history, and for various details re-

lating to the subject, we must refer to the Encyclopædia of Gardening, edit. 1835, p. 69. M. E. de Wael, the director of the botanic garden at Antwerp, has furnished us with a list of the indigenous trees and shrubs of that neighbourhood, which is even more meagre than we had anticipated; and another correspondent has sent us the following remarks on the subject of the Dutch ligneous flora. "Many causes combine to operate unfavourably on the growth of trees and shrubs in Holland; the numerous heavy winds in the neighbourhood of the sea, and more particularly the north-west wind, destroy the tops of the high-growing trees, break their branches, and, by shaking their trunks, loosen the roots in the soil, or blow the trees down. This is chiefly occasioned by the little depth to which the roots can penetrate into the ground; for, as soon as they reach the water, they are compelled to take a lateral direction, in consequence of which the trees soon become sickly, or are suddenly loosened from the soft, loose, humid soil by the wind. We have here much marsh and fen land. This soil, which is extremely well adapted for supplying turf or peat, is unfavourable to the growth of timber. Should much rain and strong winds occur, the trees on this soil cannot exist long enough to become old, nor even to have good trunks. In order, therefore, to prevent their being blown down, they must, from time to time, he tied or propped up: but the trouble and expense of this operation cause it to be neglected; instead of it the trees are severely lopped, and this, by eausing them to throw down a greater quantity of roots into the wet substratum, only renders them more sickly. The truth of this fact may be perceived in the trees in and about most of the Dutch cities.

"When these obstacles do not occur, the trees exhibit a better growth; for the clms on the embankments in Zealand, which have their roots in a good stiff clay soil, and stand high out of the water on the dykes, endure the sea winds without sustaining any injury; besides which, these trees are judiciously pruned, and this, of course, greatly contributes to their large growth and handsome appearance. Whenever the trees are on high ground, and grow in masses, so as to protect one another from the winds, the vegetation is luxuriant, as is the case at the Hague, and in the woods near the Loo. This

strikes even a superficial observer at the first glance.

"Most of the country seats in Holland were formerly near Rotterdam, along the Gravenwej, for example; and at Amsterdam, in the neighbourhood of the Diemermeer: but, as all these seats have been demolished, and new ones formed in the high sandy grounds of the provinces of Guelderland and Utrecht, not many remarkable old trees remain in the former district." Those which time might have spared have been cut down in consequence of the removal of the country seats. The Pópulus canadénsis [? monilífera] appears every where here in an excellent condition, and grows in places where no other tree will thrive, On the sites of some of the old country seats, especially where the ground is elevated, old tulip trees and catalpas are found, both of which bloom freely. The new country seats are laid out with much taste, in parks on a large scale, and on high grounds, in the provinces of Utrecht and Guelderland; and they are planted with exotic trees and shrubs, which afford very favourable expectations for the future.— W."

But, though Holland and the Netherlands are deficient in an indigenous flora, they are by no means so in collections of plants from other countries. This is ascertained from the early catalogues of the different botanic gardens, and from the magnificent publications on botany and gardening which issued from the press of Leyden, Amsterdam, and other Dutch or Flemish cities, in the 17th century. Great part of the Netherlands, from its moist peaty soil, is particularly adapted for the growth of American trees and shrubs; and these, especially all the more showy-flowering kinds, are in popular cultivation.

(See Gard. Mag., vol. vii. p. 279., xi. p. 103. and p. 219.)

The best collections of foreign trees and shrubs, at present in the Low Countries, are in the different botanic gardens; in the garden of the Botanical and Horticultural Society of Ghent, in the garden of the King of the Bel-

gians at Lacken, in the Duc d'Aremberg's seat at Enghien, and that of Sir Henry T. Oakes near Tournay. The nurseries of Holland are celebrated for their fruit trees, and those of the Netherlands for their magnolias and azaleas, and other peat-earth trees and shrubs. That of M. Parmentier at Enghien has long been remarkable for containing a great many species in a very limited space; and that of M. le Candele at Humbeque, near Brussels, contains the best collection of the genus Cratæ'gus in the Low Countries. Some account of this nursery, with notices of its more remarkable trees, will

be found in the Gardener's Magazine, vol. xi. p. 537. In the garden at Lacken there are a few fine specimens of foreign trees, particularly a tulip tree, which Mr. M'Intosh, the head gardener to the King of the Belgians, informs us, had, in 1834, a clear stem of 20 ft., the diameter of which at the surface of the ground was fully 3 ft., and at the height of 20 ft. about 2 ft.; the head was globular and compact. This tree flowered and ripened seeds every year. When Lacken belonged to France, the palace was occupied by the Empress Josephine, who brought her gardener from Paris to superintend the gardens; and the poor man, while he was gathering the seeds of this tulip tree, fell from it, and broke his neck. The trees and shrubs in the Brussels Botanic Garden have been planted within the last fifteen years: those in the Ghent Botanic Garden are much older; among them is a Populus canadénsis, 100 ft. high, and upwards of 17 ft. in circumference at 1 ft. from the ground. There are, a Robinia Pseud-Acacia, 60 ft. high; a Catalpa syringafòlia, with a trunk between 8 ft. and 9 ft. in circumference; Vibúrnum O'pulus, 22 ft. high; two tulip trees, 70 ft. high; a Salisbùria, 23 ft. high; Gymnócladus, 70 ft. high; lime trees, 60 ft high; and Magnòlia auriculàta, conspícua, and tripétala, from 20 ft. to 25 ft. high. In the grounds of Mr. Herry of Mariakirk is a Catálpa, 40 ft. high, with a trunk 6 ft. in circumference at 1 ft. from the ground. In the grounds of Baron le Norman, near the same town, there are, an Ailántus (there called the Virginian sumach), 30 years planted, and 45 ft. high; and a Juníperus virginiàna, 40 years planted, and 30 ft. high. The largest salisburia in Holland is in the botanic garden at Utreeht, its height being nearly 50 ft.

In consequence of the present unfriendly feeling between Holland and Belgium, we have been unable to procure notices of the trees and shrubs of the more remarkable places of either country. We know, however, that there are many fine specimens, and that though the winters are colder than those of England, yet that the summers are warmer, and that the greater part of the deciduous American trees and shrubs thrive there as well as in England. Many of the finest azaleas in our nurseries, and some varieties of magnolia and rhododendron, have been raised from seed in the neighbourhood of Ghent. The winters, however, are unfavourable for evergreens, and but few of these are to be found in any part of the country. In Smith's Tour on the Continent, Neill's Horticultural Tour, and in various articles in the Gardener's Magazine, will be found descriptive sketches of many of the small gardens of Holland and the Netherlands, all more or less remarkable for their American trees and shrubs. Of large places which may be compared with the country seats of England, and which might be supposed to afford many examples of fine old trees, there are comparatively few, as has been already observed above by a

correspondent, a native of the country.

## Sect. III. Of the Indigenous and Foreign Trees and Shrubs of Germany, including Hungary.

- Though this portion of Europe is of great extent, yet its ligneous flora is much less varied and numerous than that of France. The reasons are, that it extends in longitude more than in latitude; that it contains few very lofty mountains, and embraces but a small latitudinal portion of the sea shore. It includes Hungary, however, which enjoys a greatly diversified surface, and an extensive range of mountains, with a ligneous flora which has furnished some

fine trees and shrubs to the rest of Europe; for example, several different species of Pyrus, and the common and Josikæa lilaes. The following enumeration, taken from Roth's Flora Germanica, Willdenow's Baumzucht, and the Flora Hungarica of Waldstein and Kitaibel, and kindly revised for us after it was in type by Baron Jacquin of Vienna, indicates those indigenous trees and shrubs which Germany possesses, that are not also indigenous in Great Britain and Ireland; those which are plants of cultivation, or doubtful as natives, being, as in previous lists, indicated by a star.

Ranunculàcea. Clématis Flámmula, Atragène austriaca.

Cistinea. Helianthemum Fumana, sp. "alpinum foliis Ajugae" Ruppius, vineale.

Polygaleæ. Polýgala Chamæbúxus.

Tiliàceæ. Tilia pauciflòra, vulgàris, argéntea.

Acerinea. Acer Pseudo-Platanus, plataniides, austriacum, taturicum, obtusatum.

Celastrinea. Euónymus latifòlius, verrueòsus.

Rhámneæ. Rhámnus alpinus más, a. fæ'm, saxátilis, infectòrius, pumílio, rupéstris.

Staphyleacæ. Staphylea pinnata.

Anacardiàcea. Rhús Coriària, Cótinus.

Leguminòsæ. Genísta radiàta, germánica, sagittàlis, procúmbens; Cytisus Labúrnum, alpìnus, nígricans, nígricans var. elongàtus, hirsùtus, supìnus, capitàtus, austriacus, Weldèni; Colùtea arboréscens, \* cruénta; Coronílla Emerus; Onònis Nàtrix.

Rosaccæ. Ròsa sempervirens, fœcundíssima, gállica, alpìna, pendulìna, pyrenàica, rubrifòlia, álba; Rùbus, several ligneous species of, described in Rubi Germanici, Bonn, 1822; Spiræ'a salicifòlia, chamædrifòlia, ulmifòlia, mèdia Schmidt, oblongifòlia, incàna.

Pomàccæ. Méspilus germánica, Amelánchier vulgàris; Pŷrus nivàlis, bolwylleriàna, Chamæméspilus, salvisefòlia; Cydònia vulgàris, Cratæ'gus monógyna.

Tamariscineæ. Támarix gállica, germánica. Amygdàleæ. Cérasus Mahàleb, Chamæcérasus. Philadélpheæ. Philadélphus coronàrius.

Grossulàceæ. Grossulària U'va críspa.

Caprifoliàceæ. Lonícera nìgra, alpígena, cærùlea, Xylósteum; Sambùcus racemòsa.

Córneæ. Córnus más.

Compósitæ. Helichrysnm Stæ'chas.

Ericacea. Erica herbàcea, Lèdum palústre, Andrómeda calyculàta; Rhododéndron Chamæcístus, ferrugíneum, hirsútum.

Oleàceæ. Syringa vulgàris, Josikæ'a.

Labiata. Hyssopus officinalis, Tenerum montanum.

Thymelæ'æ. Daphne Cneòrum. Elæágneæ. Elæágnus angustifòlia.

Euphorbiacea. Euphórbia sylvática, Búxus sempervirens.

Urticeæ. Mòrus álba. Ulmàceæ. U'lmus eff'ùsa.

Cupulifera. \* Castànea vésea, Córylus tubulòsa; Quércus austriaca, pubéscens.

Betulineæ. Bétula péndula, pubéscens, fruticòsa, hùmilis Schrank; A'lmus glutinòsa var. quercifòlia, incàna, ? incàna var. minor víridis, ovàta, carpáthica.

Salicíneæ. Salix Ammaniana, holoserícea, Hoppeana, Jacquiniana, hastata, bigémmis, físsa, retùsa, lanata, depréssa, polyándra Weigel, Meyeriana, mollíssima, præ'cox, riparia, serpyllifòlia, silesiaca, spathulata, Starkeàna, uliginòsa, undulata, Weigeliàna.

Conisera. Pinus pumílio, nígricans; A'bies excélsa, Picea; Larix curopæ'a,

Juniperus Sabina.

Germany may be fairly considered as possessing the ligneous flora of Britain in addition to her own, though, perhaps, there may be a few obscure species as

exceptions. Supposing this to be the case, the ligneous flora of the British Isles, added to the species above enumerated, will give to Germany a flora of

upwards of 360 species of indigenous trees and shrubs.

The introduction of foreign trees and shrubs into Germany, subsequently to the time of the Romans, and to that of the foundation of religious corporations, appears to have commenced with the establishment of botanic gardens. The first tree of note, of the introduction of which we have any record, is the horsechestnut, which, according to Beckmann (Hist. of Invent., &e.), was brought to Vienna by the botanist Clusius, somewhere about 1576. In Clusius's Rariorum Plantarum, &c., published in 1601, he states that in 1581 the horsechestnut was considered as a botanical rarity, but that in 1588 there was a tree at Vienna which had been brought there twelve years before, but which had not then produced bloom. M. Bon de Saint-Hilaire (Mémoire sur les Marrons d'Inde), however, says that the horsechestnut passed from the mountains of Thibet to England in 1550, and thence to Vienna in 1588. The first plant of Robinia Pseud-Aeàcia was brought to Vienna in 1696; and the remains of it are still living in the courtyard of the palace formerly occupied by Count Fries in the Place Joseph, and now belonging to Baron Sina. The ground on which this tree stands was formerly part of the garden of a convent of nuns, founded by the widow of Charles IX. of France, whose high-steward was the celebrated Augerius, Baron de Burbeek, the friend of Clusius. The oldest foreign trees in Austria are at Schönbrunn, and consist chiefly of tulip trees, platanus, acers, juglans, robinias, and cratægus, planted about the middle of the last century, or earlier. There is a more complete collection, though not quite so old, in the grounds of Prince Liehtenstein at Eisgrub, near Nikolsburg. About the middle of the last century, this nobleman sent M. van der Schott, a German, to North America; who collected there an immense quantity of seeds, which were sown on the prince's estates in Austria,

Moravia, and Bohemia, and now form immense forests.

One of the oldest exotic trees in Germany is a Thùja oecidentàlis, near the old castle of Heidelberg, a drawing of which has been sent us by M. Ritter of Pesth, and which must have been planted when the grounds round the castle were laying out by Solomon Caus, as it bears a ticket stating that it was placed there in 1618. Caus began to plant the castle garden in 1615. (Metzger's Castle of Heidelberg, p. 60.) This venerable tree is at present about 30 ft. high, with a naked trunk leaning to one side, and a very few branches at top. In the gardens of this castle there are two large yew trees, which were planted in 1650, and some cornelian cherry trees (Córnus más), which were brought from Neuburg on the Danube in 1769. There are also some very old lime trees. The Margraves of Baden have from the earliest ages been much attached to planting and gardening. In the grounds of the ancient grand-ducal palace of Durlach near Carlsruhe, which was the residence of this family for many centuries, and a part of the palaee walls of which are supposed to be as old as the time of the Romans, there is an ash 140 ft. high, and 19 ft. in circumference at one foot from the ground. A board fixed to the trunk states that it was 300 years old in 1802. As the ash is not indigenous in the neighbourhood, this ash is, probably, the oldest planted tree in Germany. At Durlach, also, there are the remains of an avenue of chestnuts: the trunks are hollow, but some of them are 120 ft. high and 15 ft. in circumference: they are thought to have been planted about the end of the sixteenth The road from Durlach to Carlsruhe is through an avenue of Lombardy poplars, the oldest and the highest in Germany; none of the trees are under 90 ft. high, and many of them are above 120 ft. Nothing of the kind can be more sublime. The worthy old Margrave Charles, the first Grand-Duke of Baden, who died about 1805, and one of his sons yet alive, the Margrave William of Baden, may be reckoned amongst the most zealous promoters of the planting of foreign trees and shrubs; in proof of which, we need only refer to the parks at Carlsruhe, Schwetzingen, Mannheim, and Baden Baden.

By looking into the various catalogues of the German botanic gardens, and particularly into those of Giessen, founded in 1605, and of Altorf, Nuremberg, Rientel, and upwards of twenty others, founded between the commencement of the 17th century and the middle of the 18th century, the dates of the introduction into Germany of a number of trees and shurbs may be found by the curious. It will be sufficient for the purpose of this work, if we commence with the introduction of American trees and shrubs into Germany, which took place shortly after their introduction on a large scale into France; the Argyll of Germany being Prince Lichtenstein of Eisgrub; and the Du Hamel of that country being Baron Otto von Münchausen of Schwöbbache, near Pyrmont, in Westphalia, now united to the kingdom of Hanover. This gentleman was the author of a work which obtained great celebrity in Germany in his time, entitled Der Hausvater (the Father of a Family). This book, which was printed in 1765, may be compared to the British encylopædias of domestic economy, except that in it agriculture, gardening, and rural affairs bear a more conspicuous part than housewifery and cookery; it contains a descriptive list of new and desirable trees and shrubs, with directions for their culture, and for their disposition in lines; arguing against elipping them into geometrical figures, as was then the mode. We are assured (see Gard. Mag., vol. ii. p. 386.) that it was the reading of this work, and especially the arguments which it contained in favour of a more natural mode of disposing and managing trees and shrubs in gardens, that gave the Empress Catharine a taste for English gardening; and that it was thus the means of introducing that taste into Russia. As Hanover was at this time closely connected with England, by being under the government of the same monarch, there can be little doubt that the trees planted at Schwöbbache would be procured from the nurseries of this country. Contemporary planters were, in the Hanoverian dominions, Count Veltheim of Harbeke, and Hinuber of Marienwerder near Hanover: also the Duke of Dessau, at Wörlitz, near Dessau, in Anhalt; the Elector of Hesse, at Wilhelmshöe, near Cassel; Prince Lichtenstein, on his various estates in the Austrian dominions; and the Emperor of Austria, at Schönbrunn, near Vienna. Besides these princes, and Margraves of Baden, already mentioned, the following princes of Germany have distinguished themselves by planting foreign trees: Frederick the Great, and the present King of Prussia, Frederick William IV.; the late King of Saxony, Frederick Augustus IV.; the late King of Wurtemberg, Frederick William; the late Grand-Duke of Weimar; the late Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Prince Prinus of Dahlberg; the Grand-Duke of Frankfort; and the late Duchess of Courland, at Loebichan in Saxony. We have received Return Papers from all these places, from which we find that some of the foreign trees first planted in them still exist. Schwöbbache is in the possession of the grandson of the author of Der Hausvater, and contains a number of very interesting trees. Among these are, a tulip tree, near a pond, 120 years planted, which is 80 ft. high; Nýssa aquática, 60 years planted, which forms a magnificent tree 40 ft. high, with a wide-spreading head and branches drooping to the ground: it is in a low moist situation, and its roots, which extend to a great distance, send up innumerable suckers; in the autumn the leaves, before dropping off, become as red as blood. The finest tree of this kind in England is on the Duke of Wellington's grounds at Strathfieldsaye; it is 30 ft. high, and, being rather in a moist situation, will probably one day rival the tree at Schwöbbache, which, in all probability, is the finest specimen of N\sa in Europe. Córylus arboréscens (? C. Colúrna), at Schwöbbache, 100 years planted, forms a regular-headed tree, with a straight clean trunk 2 ft. in diameter. A'cer eriocárpum, sacchárinum, and O'palus, have been 80 years planted, and are noble trees; Æ'sculus Pàvia and flàva are stately trees, and flower freely; Robinia Pseud-Acacia, 120 years planted, is a large and most picturesque tree; U'lmus americana, 120 years planted, and Juglans cinèrea and nigra, 80 years planted, are noble trees. There are specimens of Castànea vésca,

120 years planted; and of Plátanus orientàlis, 100 years planted. Pinus Stròbus. 80 years planted, is 100 ft. high. Many of the old trees are in a state of decay, but the present baron still keeps up the collection by planting young ones; and he adds continually to the species, appearing to be as enthusiastically devoted to trees and shrubs, and to gardening generally, as his grandfather. At Harbeke, Count Veltheim's, there are many old foreign trees and shrubs,

and a very full collection of young ones.

At Wörlitz there is what is generally considered the fullest collection of old specimens of American trees in Germany; and there they thrive remarkably well on a loamy soil, in a situation damp but not very wet. Many of these trees produce seeds, which are sent to all parts of Germany. These trees, we are informed by M. Schoch, the Duke of Dessau's garden director (and the son of the director of the same name who laid out and planted the garden), were raised on the spot, from seeds brought from England by the Duke Leopold Frederick Francis, who formed the garden between the years 1760 and 1770. A minute and accurate account of all the trees in the garden has been kindly sent us by M. Schoch, with remarks on their different degrees of hardiness, which are very interesting. It appears that the cedar of Lebanon, the common laurel, the Portugal laurel, and even the spurge laurel, require protection during every winter; and that the Thuia orientalis, the different varieties of common tree box, the Cratæ'gus Pyracantha, the common holly, the A'cer créticum, the Negúndo, the Æ'sculus Pàvia and flava, the Ailántus glandulosa, the Amýgdalus communis, the Céltis Tournefórtii, the Céreis Siliquástrum and eanadénsis, the Taxòdium dístichum, the Cýtisus Labúrnum, the Castànea vésca, the tulip tree, the Mòrus álba and nìgra, the Broussonètia, the Platanus orientalis, the Caragana arboréscens, the Robínia inérmis and viscòsa, the Sophòra japónica, and the Sàlix babylónica, are all killed down to the surface of the ground when the cold is from 20° to 25° of Reaumur, but that they spring up again the following year from the root. Of this list, those which suffer the least are, the holly, the box, the laburnum, the deciduous cypress, and Robinia inérmis. It is to be observed, that 25° Reaumur, which is exactly 25° below 0 Fahrenheit, is a degree of cold never experienced in any part of either Britain or Ireland, though Wörlitz is about half a degree south of London, and the whole of Scotland is farther north than any part of Germany. Wörlitz has been described and praised by the Prince de Ligne, and, till within the last twenty years, was considered one of the very first places in Germany. A description, at length, of these gardens, translated from an account of them published by the present director, Schoch, will be found in our Encyclopædia of Gardening, edit. 1835, p. 188.; and a particular account of the more remarkable trees that they contain is given in the Transactions of the Prussian Horticultural Society, vols. iv. and v.

At Schönbrunn, which was planted soon after Schwöbbache, there are several fine specimens of trees, and in particular a Salisbùria, between 50 ft. and 60 ft. high, which was received from Loddiges' Nursery, and planted there in 1781 (Jacquin Ueber den Ginkgo, p. 3.); a Sophòra japónica, between 80 ft. and 90 ft. high; Liriodéndron Tulipífera, between 70 ft. and 80 ft. high; A'cer striatum, between 30 ft. and 40 ft. high, with a trunk 18 in. in diameter; E'sculus Hippocastanum, between 90 ft. and 100 ft. high; Æ. Pàvia and Æ. flàva, between 30 ft. and 40 ft. high; Kölreutèria, 60 ft. high; Robínia Pseud-Acacia, 60 ft. high; Gledítschia triacánthos, 70 ft. high; Fráxinus lentiscifòlia and O'rnus europæ'a, about 40 ft. high; Catálpa, between 30 ft. and 40 ft. high; Jùglans règia, between 60 ft. and 70 ft. high; Pópulus dilatàta, upwards of 90 ft. high; Plátanus orientàlis, between 70 ft. and 80 ft. high; Abics excélsa, 90 ft. high; Làrix europæ'a, 60 ft. high. The cedar of Lebanon, the Laurus nóbilis, the A'rbutus, the Diospyros, the Photínia, the Aristotèlia, and some other trees, do not stand the open air at Vienna; and some of the magnolias, the Cércis, the Halèsia, the Nýssa, the fig, and several others, though they stand out, require protection.

The modern collections of trees in Germany are too numerous to be mentioned in this work, and we can only, therefore, give the names of those which

we have been informed are the most complete.

In Austria there is an excellent collection in the University Botanic Garden of Vienna, under the eare of Baron Jacquin, chiefly planted within the last twenty years, but a part much older. Here the macluras, male and female, stand in the open air, but require protection during winter. The salisburia here, and those in several other places near Vienna, flower annually; but they are all male plants. On that in the Botanic Garden, Baron Jacquin has had the female grafted with scions from Geneva, but they have not yet flowered. Laxenburg is more remarkable for native trees than for foreign ones; but there are some very large tulip trees, which ripen their seeds every year, and some very large purple beeches and weeping willows. There is there an Arancaria excélsa, protected during winter by a wooden house, which has attained the height of 30 ft. in six or seven years. Baron Jacquin assures us that this is one of the finest and most picturesque specimens of this tree that can be imagined. In the park there are many fine oaks of the growth of several centuries; and a very comprehensive general collection of trees and shrubs, of from ten to forty years' growth. All these have been planted by, and are now under the care of, M. Stephen Rauch, through the exertions of whose son, M. Charles Rauch, now head gardener at Rennweg, we have received much of the information contained in this section; while another son, M. Francis Rauch, now (1835) in London, has drawn from nature the greater part of the botanical specimens by which this work is illustrated. In Austria Proper there are collections at Bruck on the Leytha, on the borders of Hungary; at Dornbach, Prince Schwartzenberg; at Hadersdorf, Baron Loudon (a view of whose mansion we have given in the Encyclopædia of Gardening, edit. 1835, p. 136. fig. 87.); and at the nurseries of Rosenthal, and Held in Vienna. On Kopenzel Berg, a hill in the neighbourhood of Vienna, from which there is one of the finest views in Europe, there is a tulip tree 60 years planted, which has an immense globular spreading head, though only 45 ft. high. At Bruck, the trees have been chiefly planted within the last eight or ten years; but there are some older specimens well deserving notice; such as Acer striatum, 18 ft. high in 20 years; Paliurns australis, 18 ft. high in 30 years; and Fráxinus atrovirens, 18 ft. high in 20 years. At Dornbach there is a good collection; but very few trees that have been above 40 years planted. At Hadersdorf we observed, in 1814, some fine cypress trees planted round the tomb of the great Marshal Loudon, but in the Return Paper received they are not mentioned; there is, however, a good collection, the most rapidly growing tree of which appears to be that beautiful species of elm, Ulmus effisa, which, in 20 years, has attained the height of 36 ft. in poor sandy soil. The Vienna nurseries, especially that of Rosenthal, contain good collections planted within the last 20 years.

There are collections at Eisenstadt, and other residences, in Hungary, and in the botanic garden at Pesth. In Bohemia there are collections at Toeplitz,

Schönhoff, and other places.

The following enumeration of the evergreen trees and shrubs, foreign and indigenous, which stand the winter at Vienna without protection has been furnished to us by Mr. Francis Rauch:—

Hypericineæ. Hypéricum calycinum.

Ilicineæ. I'lex Aquifòlium.

Leguminòsæ. Spártium júnceum, Cýtisus scopàrius. Pomàceæ. Cratæ'gus Pyracántha var. frúctu lùteo. Araliàceæ. Hédera Hèlix and varieties.

Araliàceæ. Hédera Hèlix and varieties. Caprifoliàceæ. Caprifòlium sempervirens.

Ericácea. Callúna vulgàris. Thymelæ'a. Daphne Laurèola.

Euphorbiaceae. Buxus sempervirens and varieties.

Conifera. Pinus Banksiana, Cémbra, inops, pumílio, Strobus, rígida,

sylvéstris, Tæ'da, variábilis; A'bies álba, balsamífera, Pícea, canadénsis; Làrix europæ'a, microcárpa, péndula; Cupréssus thyöldes; Thùja austràlis, cupressöldes, occidentàlis, orientàlis; Juníperus commùnis, Oxýcedrus, Sabìna and var, yirginiàna; Táxus baccàta and var.

Smilàceæ. Rúscus aculeàtus, andrógynus.

In Prussia the botanic garden at Berlin contains a very full collection, all planted within the last 20 years, and of which an enumeration, kindly sent us by M. Otto, will be found in the Gardener's Magazine, vol. xi. p. 541. In this garden Magnòlia acuminàta is from 20 ft. to 30 ft. high; and several species or varieties of American ash trees, such as F. amér. expánsa, F. amer. epíptera, F. amer. juglandifòlia, and several American oaks, are from 20 to 30 years old, and from 25 ft. to 30 ft. high. At Sans Souci there is a collection which has been planted from 10 to 50 years, and in which the tulip tree and the horsechestnut, in 45 years, have attained the height of 50 ft.; the Magnòlia acuminata, 12 years planted, is only of the height of 6 ft.; A'cer rubrum, in 45 years, has attained the height of 38 ft.; and Ailántus glandulòsa, in 30 years, that of 20 ft. At the Pfauen Insel there is a good collection, from 40 to 50 years planted, among which we observe Magnòlia acuminàta, 8 years planted, 18 ft. high; A er eriocárpum, 40 years planted, 50 ft. high; Negundo fraxinifòlium, 40 years planted, 40 ft. high; Sophòra japónica, 9 years planted, 12 ft. high; and Plátanus orientalis, 42 years planted, and 55 ft. high. The soil of these three gardens is a deep sand. Prince Pückler Muskau has a collection at Muskau in Silesia, about twenty miles from Dresden; and, according to M. Hofman (Gard. Mag., vol. xii.), it contains some fine tulip trees, and beeches. The public promenades and squares at Breslau are planted with trees, which are placed at a sufficient distance to allow them to attain their full size.

In Bavaria there is an excellent collection in the botanic garden at Munich, and also in the royal gardens at Nymphenburg, and in the royal nurseries. Considering the elevated situation, unfavourable climate, and very indifferent soil, the gardening exertions made at Munich, and the success attending them, surpass those of any other government of Germany. Much of this success is owing to the skill, industry, and enthusiasm, of the late and present garden directors, Charles Sckell, and Charles Louis Sckell. There is an excellent collection of trees and shrubs around the old castle of Heidelberg, and some specimens of great antiquity there have been already mentioned. (p. 147.)

In Saxony there is a collection in the botanic garden at Dresden, planted since 1815. There is here, in the royal gardens, the largest standard fig tree in Germany; it is 60 ft. high, with a trunk 18 in. in diameter at one foot from the ground. Every year it bears some thousands of figs; but it requires protection by a boarded house during winter. In the royal gardens at Pilnitz are the largest and oldest camellias in Germany; they form bushes about 20 ft. high, the stems 4 in. or 5 in. thick; and they are protected in winter by a wooden house, in the roof of which are small windows. In the garden of Lieutenant Weber, at Dresden, there is an excellent collection of foreign hardy shrubs, as well as some enormously large fig trees, which are known to be above 200 years old. The beautiful road from Worlitz to Dresden is bordered by magnificent oaks, only equalled in Germany by those of the finest parts of the Black Forest.

In Hanover, at Göttingen, there is an excellent collection under the care of our esteemed friend and correspondent M. Fischer, one of the most active and zealous garden directors in Germany; there are, also, the collections at Schwöbber, and the other places already noticed. At Herrenhausen is a rich collection of trees and shrubs, planted in 1834 by M. Wendland. At Haroke, near Helmstadt, there is a very interesting garden laid out in different scenes, which are called Canada, Virginia, &c., from the native countries of the trees planted in them; thus forming a kind of geographical garden. (See (Gard. Mag., vol. xi. p. 647.) Among these trees are a very large salisburia, and many large liriodeudrons. One part of the ground is laid out and

planted with Pinus Cémbra, so distributed as to resemble a native forest. Baron Hake, at Ohr, near Hamelen, on the river Weser, has formed part of a forest on a hill (Ohr berg) into a park, in which some American trees grow perfectly well: the soil is a sandy loam. There are, also, many large American trees in the garden of Baron Steinberg, at Bruggen, on the road from Hanover to Ernbeck. At Eldagsen, a small village about four miles from Hanover, there are many large trees, which were planted about the same time as those at Schwöbber.

In Wurtemberg there are good collections at the Palace of Rosenstein, and in the royal nurseries, but searcely any evergreens. The Palace of Solitude (at one time so celebrated for its gardens) is surrounded by a natural forest, which extends many miles in every direction; the trees are chiefly beech, oak, and the trembling poplar, some of which have attained a great size. (See

Encyc. of Gard., edit. 1835, p. 158. to p. 169.)

In Baden, at Carlsruhe, there was a very good collection under the care of the late excellent M. Hartweg, author of Hortus Carlsruhanus; this collection is still in existence under the care of M. Held, and has since received occasional additions. There is also a very good collection in the celebrated garden of Schwezingen; which, with all the most remarkable gardens of Germany, will be found described at length in the last edition (1835) of our Encyclopædia of Gardening. At Donaueschingen (the source of the Danube) there is a tolerable collection, and some specimens of abies, populus, and liriodendron, of considerable size. In the Black Forest, which surrounds this place, are the largest oaks and silver firs in Germany. In 1828, we spent an entire day examining and admiring these noble trees, many of which we estimated at upwards of 100 ft. in height. All the trees and shrubs enumerated above as enduring the open air at Vienna, without protection during winter, do so at Carlsruhe; with the following additional species, which have been pointed out to us by M. Hartweg, son of the late director of the grand-ducal gardens; a highly educated young gardener, now in the employment of the London Horticultural Society.

Leguminosæ. U'lex europæ'a, nana. Tamariscinea. Tamarix gállica, germánica.

Araliàceæ. Hédera canariénsis. Ericàceæ. Dabæ'cia (Menzièsia) poliifòlia; Andrómeda axillàris, Catesbæ'i, speciosa var. pulverulenta; Gaulthèria procumbens; Kálmia angustifòlia, glauca, latifòlia; Rhododéndron catawbiénse, caucásicum, máximum, pónticum and varieties, ferrugineum; I'tea virginica.

Bignoniàceæ. Bignònia capreolàta. Myricàceæ. Myrica cerífera. Coniferæ. Cedrus Libani.

Empétreæ. E'mpetrum nigrum, Corèma álbum.

In Hesse Cassel, the garden of Wilhelmshoe, at Cassel, contains a good collection, chiefly planted within the last 20 years; but some of them have been planted 60 years. From the particulars with which we have been obliged by the director of the garden, M. Claus, we find that the tulip tree here, 60 years planted, has only attained the height of 20 ft.; and the ailantus, 60 years planted, is under 30 ft. The only evergreens of which we have had returns are, the com-

mon pines and firs, and Cupréssus thyöides.

In Nassau, in the Grand-Ducal Botanic Garden at Biebrich, there is a good collection, distributed thinly all round the margin of the garden; and, this garden being of very great length in proportion to its breadth, the space afforded to each tree is such as will enable it to attain a very considerable size. A catalogue of this garden, accompanied by a plan, was published in 1831. We may remark here that the names in this catalogue, as in those of most German catalogues of modern date, generally correspond with the names in the catalogue of Messrs. Loddiges; the reason is, that the collections which have been formed in Germany, during the last 50 years, have, for the

most part, been either procured direct from Hackney, or from German nurserymen who have purchased their foreign trees and shrubs there.

In the dukedom of Mecklenburg, Baron Laffert has a very rich collection of trees and shrubs. Some magnolias grow here in the open air without any kind of protection.

In Anhalt there are few collections besides that of Wörlitz, already noticed (p. 149.); but the cemetery at Dessau, one of the finest in Germany, contains

a number of good foreign trees.

In the free townships there is, at Frankfort, a considerable collection in the public garden formed on the ramparts from the plan of M. Zeyer, and planted by M. Rinz. (See *Encyc.* of *Gard.*, edit. 1835, p. 195.) There are, also, collections of trees, more or less extensive, in the public gardens belonging to the other free towns. On the ramparts of Bremen there is an excellent collection of poplars, of all the different species and varieties that will endure the open air in that part of Germany, of the height of from 60 ft. to 80 ft. This collection was made with great care by the late Professor Mertens.

The principal nurserymen in Germany are, Messrs. Booth of Hamburgh, who have an excellent collection of trees in their grounds at Floetbeck; M. Hayen, at Erfurt; M. Schelhaus, at Cassel; M. Seidel, at Dresden; M. Rosenthal, and M. Held, at Vienna; M. Mathieu, at Berlin; and M. Rinz,

at Frankfort.

In Germany, as in France, there are very few evergreen trees and shrubs, either in the indigenous or introduced flora, as compared with the ligneous flora of Britain. The cedar of Lebanon requires protection all over Germany, except in the warmest parts of Hungary and Baden; the common laurel, the Portugal laurel, the arbutus, the rhododendron, the kalmia, the laurustinus, the furze, and even the Irish ivy, can only endure the winters in Germany in very favourable situations.

Sect. IV. Of the Indigenous and Foreign Trees and Shrubs of Scandinavia, including Denmark, Holstein, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Iceland, Greenland, and the Faroe Islands.

From the northern latitude and severe climate of these countries, it will not be expected that their ligneous flora, either indigenous or introduced, can at all equal that of Britain. The total number of ligneous species enumerated by Retzius, in his Flora Scandinavia, edit. 1795, amounts to 133 species, and of that number there appear to be a few, enumerated below, which are not natives of Britain. The most important of these are the A'cer platanöides, or Norway maple, and the common spruce fir.

Rosaceæ. Rosa Eglantèria, cinnamomea, fluvialis Retzius; Potentilla fru-

ticòsa; Spiræ'a salicifòlia.

Pomàceæ. Cratæ'gus monógyna Jacq.

Leguminosæ. Genísta germánica, Coronílla E'merus.

Salicineæ. Salix hermaphródita, hastata, myrtillöides, depréssa, lapponum.

Acerineæ. A'cer platanöides.

Cistinea. Helianthemum ælandicum, Fumana.

Tamariscineæ. Támarix germánica.

Ericàceæ. Phyllódoce taxifòlia (Menzièsia cærùlea); Andrómeda tetragòna, hypnöides, calyculàta; Rhododéndron lappónicum; Lèdum grænlándicum, not found in the limits of Sweden.

Caprifoliàceæ. Lonícera Xylósteum, cærûlea; Linnæ'a boreàlis.

Contjera. A'bies excélsa; Juníperus communis minor, communis arboréscens.

On looking at the Flora Danica, Flora Suecia, and Flora Lapponica, we find the number of ligneous species gradually diminish as we advance northwards, till, in the Faroe Islands, a flora of which has been given by W. C.

Trevelyan, Esq., the total number of ligneous plants consists only of fifteen species, which are all under the height of 3 ft. They are as follow:—

Rosacea. Rosa.

Empétreæ. E'mpetrum nigrum.

Ericaccæ. Erica cinèrea, Calluna vulgaris, Chamælèdon procumbens.

Vaccinièæ. Vaccinium Vitis-Idæ'a, uliginòsum, and Myrtíllus.

Salicíneæ. Sàlix càprea, phylicæfòlia, hastàta, lanàta, árctica, and herbàcea.

Conferæ. Juniperus communis.

The Faroe Islands, Mr. Trevelyan, who resided on them for some years, informs us, are twenty-two in number, and are situated between 61° 26′ and 62° 25′ N. lat., and 6° 17′ and 7° 43′ W. long. Only seventeen of them are inhabited. Most of them may be compared to the summits of mountain ridges, rising out of the ocean to the height of nearly 3000 ft. There is usually deep water close to the land, which often rises in perpendicular cliffs to a height of 1200 ft. and 1500 ft., and, in one instance, to above 2000 ft. The climate is generally mild, but damp. It is not subject to extremes of temperature; the mean of mild years being 49°, and of cool years 42°. The highest temperature during four years was 72°, and the lowest 18°. The only corn cultivated is the Scotch bigg, and that does not always ripen. In the peat bogs occur the remains of birch trees; but these do not now grow in the islands, having probably been extirpated by being used as fuel.

A general view of the arboricultural flora of Sweden, considered geographically and geologically, has been prepared for us by the celebrated botanist Dr. Agardh, formerly professor of botany at Lund; and we have received another for the whole Scandinavian peninsula, by Professor Schouw of Copenhagen; but, as these communications, though excellent in themselves, are somewhat too long for insertion in this work, we have transferred them to the pages of the twelfth volume of the Gardener's Magazine; contenting ourselves here with some abridged extracts from them, relative to the intro-

duction of foreign trees into the Scandinavian peninsula.

Foreign trees and shrubs have been introduced into Denmark and Sweden, chiefly in the different botanic gardens, and in the grounds of the royal residences at Copenhagen and Stockholm, and of the wealthy proprietors in the neighbourhood of these capitals, and of the other large towns. There are, however, but few American trees or shrubs to be found as standards in the neighbourhood of either capital. The largest indigenous trees in Denmark are beeches, of which one, in the park of Jägersborg, exceeds 100 ft. in height. The white poplar also grows to the height of 100 ft., and the oak and Scotch pine attain a great size. At Dronninggaard, near Copenhagen, the tulip tree, in 40 years, has attained the height of 80 ft., and also the horsechestnut. The Robinia Pseud-Acacia, at the same place, has, in 40 years, attained the height of 60 ft.; but the Gledítschia triacánthos, in the same period, only 16 ft. O'rnus europæ'a is 30 ft. high; A'bies Picea, the silver fir, 100 ft.; and d'bies canadénsis, only 6 ft.; while Pinus Stròbus becomes a considerable tree. At the royal gardens of Rosenberg, near Copenhagen, there is an excellent collection, planted for the most part in 1831, 1832, and 1833, a list of which, with their dimensions, has been kindly sent us by the royal gardener there, M. Jens P. Petersen. On looking it over we find that it contains nearly all the species procurable in the London nurseries. Among the hardy trees, however, the cedar of Lebanon is not included, nor the common laurel. In the garden of Christianholme, near Lolland, there are some good trees, the dimensions of which have been sent us by the curator, M. Gentz. Here the tulip tree and the A'cer dasyearpum are 40 ft. high; the robinia, 36 ft.; the gleditschia, 24 ft.; the O'rnus europæ'a, 24 ft.; the walnut, 30 ft.; the Lombardy poplar, 80 ft.; the purple beech, 30 ft.; the platanus, 80 ft.; and the larch, 75 ft.

In Sweden, according to Dr. Agardh, "the central points from which foreign trees and shrubs have spread over the whole country are, Lund, Upsal, Stockholm, and Gottenburg. Some of these introduced trees, such as Larix

europæ'a, Æ'sculus Hippocástanum, some species of Pópulus, and A'eer Pseudo-Plátanus, thrive here as well, and are almost as common, as the indigenous trees. Of fruit trees, all that are cultivated north of the European alps grow in Scania; such as peaches, apricots, grapes, almonds, chestnuts, walnuts, and mulberries (Morus álba and nìgra), and they appear to suffer very little from the cold: even figs (Ficus Cárica) have lived through some winters. The Japanese shrubs endure the climate of Lund tolerably well, as Kérria japónica, and Broussonètia, which last had grown to the size of a large tree, one third of a foot in diameter, in the botanic garden at Lund, till accidentally (and not, as it seemed, by the severity of the winter) it died off. But very few evergreens endure our winters; not even the Aúcuba japónica, or the Portugal or the common laurel; and the holly with great difficulty. The few exotic evergreens that we do possess are, Búxus sempervirens and var., Cratæ'gus Pyracántha, Vínca sp., and the Coniferæ.

"Many of the Swedish noblemen have contributed much to the spreading of foreign trees throughout Scandinavia, by planting them on their estates; as, for example, His Excellency Count Trolle Wachtmeister, His Excellency the Count de la Gardie, Baron Gyllenkrook, and several more, in Scania; also, the late M. Thouse, in West Gotha; His Excellency Count Trolle Bronde, in Upland; M. Wares, in Warmeland; &c. The Morus alba thrives well, even as far as Upsal; and, under the protection of our adored Crown Princess Josephine, there is a large plantation of it at Stockholm, for the purpose of breeding and feeding silkworms; and the silk obtained from them is not only abundant in quantity, but the quality of it is excellent. At Stockholm there are several patrons of arboriculture, as regards the cultivation of foreign trees. Some of the most distinguished are, the Counsellor de Pontin, M. Siefwerstrale, and M. Rofenblad; the latter of whom has the richest collection of plants that can be found in any private garden in Scandinavia. There are two public plantations of foreign trees at Stockholm; viz. that of the Forest Institute, directed by M. Ström, and that of the Agricultural Academy; both of which possess a great number of foreign trees.

"As to the height of the trees, I can find no difference between those in Scandinavia and those in Germany, or in any other country north of the European alps. The beeches and oaks are as well grown trees with us as they are in Germany. The sweet chestnut tree and the Robinia Pseud-Acàcia are somewhat smaller, as they have hitherto never attained a greater height here than 50 ft.; but others, as the æsculus, the foreign tilias, populus, the foreign pines, juglans, &c., may be compared with those of Germany. The Platanus occidentalis attains a height of 30 ft. The Platanus orientàlis does not stand in the free ground in our garden. The tulip tree is perfectly hardy. We have not yet tried the cedar of Lebanon in the open air; but we hope to be able to do this at some future time. — C. Agardh.

Lund, Sept. 23. 1835."

## SECT. V. Of the Indigenous and Foreign Trees and Shrubs of the Russian Empire.

This immense country, extending in latitude from the Crimea to the Gulf of Bothnia, and in longitude stretching far into Asia, exhibits less variety of surface than might be expected from its great extent. With the exception of its southern and Asiatic provinces, its ligneous flora differs little from that of Germany and of the north of France; but the Crimea, the mountains of Caucasus, the Circassian alps, and the shores of the Caspian and Black Sea, are rich in the productions of warmer climates, and include as indigenous many of the more important trees and shrubs of Switzerland, Italy, and Greece, besides a great number peculiar to themselves. On this account, though the Asiatie portion of the Russian flora has been very imperfectly explored, the number of species that Russia possesses that are not indigenous in Britain is considerable, as appears from the following enumeration, taken from Pallas's Flora Rossica, published in 1788.

Ranunculàceæ. Atragène austriaca, ochoténsis.

Laurineæ. Laurus nóbilis. Berberideæ. Bérberis sibírica.

Philadélpheæ. Philadélphus coronàrius. Grossulàceæ. Ribes americànum, procumbens, Diacántha.

Granateæ. Punica Granatum.

Elæágneæ. Elæágnus angustifòlia, orientàlis. Thymelæ'æ. Dáphne alpìna L. (altàica Pallas), caucásica, póntica.

Rosàceæ. Ròsa alpìna, davàrica, caucásica, parvifòlia; Spiræ'a chamædrifòlia, betulifòlia, trilobàta, thalictröides, crenàta, alpìna, salicifòlia, altàica, sorbifòlia.

Pomáceæ. Pyrus salicifòlia, præ'cox, baccata; Cratæ'gus sanguínea, mo-

nógyna rúbra, nígra, Azaròlus, Pyracántha; Méspilus germánica.

Amygdalea. Amygdalus nana, communis; Pérsica vulgáris; Armeniaca vulgàris, sibírica; Cérasus Chamæcérasus, prostrata, Mahaleb, Laurocérasus; Prùnus caucásica.

Leguminosæ. Cýtisus austriacus, hirsútus; Halimodéndron argénteum; Caragàna Altagàna, frutéscens, spinòsa, pygmæ'a; Colùtea cruénta, Calóphaca

wolgárica.

Urticea. Ficus Cárica.

Ulmacca. U'lmus læ'vis, pumila; Céltis australis.

Cupuliferæ. Quérens Cérris.

Betulineæ. Bétula davùrica, fruticòsa; A'lnus incàna. Salicineæ. Sàlix cáspica, monándra, Gmelìni, serótina, sibírica, myrtillöides, arbutifòlia, divaricàta, lappònum, lanuginòsa, hastàta, rhamnifòlia, berberifòlia, retùsa, árctica; Pópulus balsamífera.

Plataneæ. Platanus orientalis. Juglándeæ. Jùglans règia.

Euphorbiaceæ. Búxus sempervirens. Rhámneæ. Rhámnus alpinus, däuricus, carpinifolius, Erythróxylon, Erythróxylon var. B, ? angustíssimus Dec.; Zízyphus vulgàris, Paliùrus aculeàtus.

Staphyleacea. Staphylea pinnata.

Acerinea. A'cer platanoides, Pseudo-Plátanus, tatáricum.

Vites. Vitis vinifera.

Anacardiàceae. Pistàcia Terebínthus, Rhús Coriària, Cótinus. Tamariscíneae. Támarix Pallàsii, germánica. Tamariscineæ. Támarix Pallàsii, germán Nitrariàceæ. Nitrària Schóberi, sibírica.

Chenopòdea. Salicórnia, 4 species; Anábasis tatárica; Salsòla, 7 species;

Suaèda microphýlla.

Ericacea. Lèdum palústre; Andrómeda calyculàta, lycopodioides, hypnöides, ericoides, tetragona, Bryanthus, Stelleriana; Phyllodoce cærulea; Azalea póntica; Rhododéndron lappónicum, pónticum, chrysánthum, caucásicum, dänricum, camtscháticum.

Vaccinièa. Vaccinium Arctostáphylos.

Caprifoliàceæ. Lonicera tatárica, Xylóstenm, alpígena, caucásica, altàica; Viburnum dähricum, orientale; Sambucus racemosa.

Córnteæ. Córnus más, álba. Asclepiadeæ. Períploca græ'ca.

Ebenaceæ. Diospyros Lotus.

Jasmineæ. Jasminum fruticans, officinale.

Oleàceæ. O'lea europæ'a. Solàneæ. L'yeium tatáricum.

Verbenacea. Vitex A'gnus-castus.

Conifera. Pinus Cémbra; A bies excélsa, Picea; Làrix europæ'a, Cupréssus sempervirens; Juníperus davirica, lýcia, Sabina, phænícea; E'phedra polygonöides.

Smilàceæ. Rúseus hypophýllum. Corymbiferæ. Pallasia Pterocóccus L. The trees and shrubs which are to be found in the neighbourhood of St. Petersburg, and on the shores of the Gulf of Finland, are as follows:—Pinus sylvéstris, A'bies excélsa, Bétula álba, A'lnus glutinòsa, Pópulus trémula, different Sálices, Juníperus commùnis, Sórbus aucupària, Cérasus Pàdus, Rhámnus Frángula, Tilia europæ'a, Pyrus Màlus, A'cer campéstre.

The introduction of foreign trees and shrubs into Russia may date from the commencement of the reign of Catharine, or about the year 1768; when, from reading Der Hausvater, that empress determined on having the gardens at Tzarsco Celo laid out in the English manner. From the severity of the climate, not many foreign species can endure the winters, either there or any where else, in the neighbourhood of Petersburg; nevertheless, with laudable ambition, many species have been tried at all the imperial residences. The trees and shrubs generally used for planting the Petersburg gardens are of the following genera:—

Aquifoliàceæ, L'lex.
Leguminòsæ. Cýtisus, Caragàna, Genísta, Spártium.
Rosàceæ. Ròsa.
§ Potentilleæ. Potentilla,
§ Spiræ²a.
Amygdàleæ. Amýgdalus.

Pomàceæ. Cratæ'gus, Méspilus, Pyrus.
Araliàceæ. Hédera.
Caprifoltàceæ. Sambdeus, Lonicera, Fibúrnum.
Corneæ. Córnus.
Oleàceæ. Syringa.

Solaneæ, Lýcium. Elæágneæ, Hippóphae. Euphorbiaceæ, Búxus. Cupuliferæ, Fagus. Amenlaceæ, Córylus. Tardceæ, Táxus. Coniferæ, Pinus.

The Pinus sylvéstris and the A'bies excélsa attain a considerable size in the elevated light soil at a few miles' distance from St. Petersburg; though in the bog by which that city is surrounded their size is but small. In the Taurida Palace gardens, in the city, the U'lmus campéstris has attained the height of 49 ft.; the Cérasus Pàdus, and the Sórbus aucupària, of 21 ft.; the Fráxinus excélsior, of 35 ft.; the Sàlix frágilis, 49 ft.; the A'lnus glutinòsa, 56 ft.; the Bétula álba, 68 ft.; the Làrix europæ'a, 63 ft.; and, what appears to us remarkable, the Quércus rubra, also 63 ft. In the summer gardens of St. Petersburg, planted during the reign of Peter the Great, there is a lime tree 79 ft. high; and a common elm and Norway maple, each 70 ft. high.

On the shore of the Gulf of Finland, opposite the village of Strelna, the small island of Sosnovy Rosha is entirely occupied with tall Scotch pines, from 3 ft. to 5 ft. apart; among which, one has attained the height of 77 ft., and another of 65 ft. In the imperial garden at Strelna is a common English elm, 60 ft. high, the branches of which cover a space of 56 ft. measurements of a number of trees, grown on the estate of Madame Constantinoff, at Rudets, near St. Petersburg, have been sent us by one of the imperial gardeners, with the following introductory remarks: - "The woods consist principally of pines and firs; the surface of the ground is covered with long moss (Hypnum); the surface stratum is black earth, 6 in. deep; below this a stratum, 4 in. deep, of sand mixed with earth; and under this is clay. The greater number of the trees consists of Pinus sylvéstris, A'bies excélsa, and Bétula. The pines grow with clean straight stems, of from 50 ft. to 70 ft. high, to where the branches commence, which extend from 14 ft. to 20 ft. more, making the whole height of the tree nearly 100 ft. No care is taken of the woods; the young trees spring from self-sown seed; and the strong plants are suffered to overshadow and destroy the weak ones, till the former at last become large trees. Where the Pinus sylvéstris grows singly, and has plenty of space to spread its branches, the lower arms are not rubbed off or killed when young, as they are where the tree grows in a thick wood, but they form immense limbs; the consequence is, that the trunk of the tree becomes full of large knots, and, though it is more in diameter, it is less in height; the timber, of course, being of little use but as fuel." Some of the largest specimens of Pinus sylvéstris in these woods, supposed of 213 years' growth, measured in height 99 ft. and 85 ft.; others, 65 years old, 78 ft. and 64 ft.; one, supposed to be 108 years old, 106 ft.; one, 95 years old, 85 ft.; 120 years old, 99 ft.; 232 years old, 113 ft.; this last tree had a trunk 31 in. in diameter at 1 ft. from the ground; the diameters of the others varied from 26 in. to 12 in., 8 in., and even 7 in. Bétula álba, in the same wood, at 40 years old, was 71 ft. high; at 85 years, 85 ft.; and at 75 years, 70 ft. and

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64 ft. The A'lnus glutinòsa, at 44 years, was 67 ft. in height. A Pópulus trémula, of 78 years' growth, was 74 ft.; and one of 90 years' growth was 71 ft.; the diameter of the trunk being in the latter case 14 in., and in the former 12 in. It may be observed of all these trees, that they have stood very close together, so that the diameter of the trunk is generally very small in comparison with its height.

The following trees and shrubs are found to stand the open air in the neighbourhood of Moscow. By comparing this list with that given above of the trees and shrubs which will stand the open air in the neighbourhood of St. Petersburg, the reader will be able to ascertain what are the very hardiest

trees and shrubs of temperate climates, and of high latitudes.

" Tilia europæ'a Tillàcea. Tillà europæ'a. "Tillà europæ'a probably mean T. parviòlia, which appears the most northern species or variety of Tillà. The Flora Mosquensis gives T. parviòlia 'in sylvis, nemoribusque;' T. grandifolia, only' ad pagos, in hortis;' while T. europæ'a is not named at all.—H. C. Watson. Feb. 6, 1836." Acerheæ. A'cer Pseudo-Plátanus. Hippocastanea. Æ'sculus Hippocastanum. Celastrineæ. Eufonymus europæ'us and verrucheus. Tilia europæ'a.

Rhámnea. Rhámnus cathárticus and Frán-

gula. Leguminosæ. Cytisus Labúrnum, capitàtus, ruthénicus, sessilifòlius, nígricans; Caragàna frutéscens, acutifòlia [?], obtusifòlia [?], spi-

Amygdaleæ. Amfgdalus nana; Prunus doméstica, spinòsa; Cérasus durácina, àvium, Padus. Pomiceæ. Sórbus aucuparia, domestica, Aria; Cratæ'gus Oxyacantha, tomentosa, grandiflora lúcida, coccinea ovalifòlia, monógyna; Cotoneáster vulgàris; Pŷrus melanocárpa, communis, Malus, haccáta, prunifolia, ovalis. Caprifoliùceæ. Córnus álba, sanguínea, serícea; Sambucus racemosa, nIgra; Viburnum O pu-

lus, ròsea. Lantàna. Olcàceæ. Fráxinus excélsior, álba, tomentòsa. Elæagneæ. Hippóphae Rhamnoldes, Elæagnus

Ulmacca. U'Imus effùsa, campéstris, sativa Salictneae. Salix babylónica, and almost all Salix babylónica, and almost all the other species; all the species of poplar except dilatàta.

Betulineæ. A'lnus incana, glutinosa; Bétula

álba, nàna, nigra. Cupuliferæ. Cérylus Avellàna, cornùta; Quér-cus Robur. "Both the British oaks (Q. Robur

cus Hodur. "Both the British daks (H. Hobur and sessilifora) are included in the Flora Mosquensis.—H. C. Watson. Feb. 6, 1836." Conferca. Juníperus Sablna, Thúja occiden-tàlis; Plnus sylvėstris, Cémbra, Strobus, mon-tàna; A'bise excélsa, álba, Pichta, canadensis, nìgra, rūbra, balsamífera; L'àrix commùnis.

Deleuze mentions Dimidow as having the richest botanic garden in Russia, and as having sent to the Paris garden many fine trees and shrubs, natives of Among these were, Caragàna Altagàna, C. pygmæ'a, and Halimodéndron argénteum. The catalogue of Dimidow's collection was published in 1786, soon after which the proprietor died, and the collection was dispersed. The richest collection in 1814 was that at Gorinki, which suffered greatly when the French were in possession of that part of the country, and has since been destroyed or neglected. The gardens in the neighbourhood of Moscow, though they do not contain a great number of ligneous species, are not without some of very considerable size; more especially the common or Scotch pine, the birch, the white poplar, the ash, the common elm, and the white willow. This last tree, in the south of Russia, is planted in straight lines of apparently interminable lengths, to indicate the road across those immense steppes, over which a traveller may proceed a whole day without seing any other trace of civilisation than these trees and the post stations. At least we found this to be the case in 1814. M. Fintelman, one of the imperial gardeners at Moscow, visited Britain during the summer of 1835, with a view to add to the collection under his care; and he informed us that the proprietors of gardens in his neighbourhood are most assiduous in the improvement of their grounds, and are most anxious to plant in them every tree and shrub that they think at all likely to endure the climate.

Warsaw, being three degrees further south than Moscow, enjoys a climate better adapted for the introduction of foreign trees and shrubs; and a considerable collection was introduced into the botanic garden there soon after the general peace. On looking over the catalogue of this garden, published by M. Schubert in 1824, we find that the greater number of trees and shrubs which stand the open air in Berlin also do so at Warsaw; but that the Portugal laurel, the common laurel, the laurustinus, the rhododendron, the tree box, the furze, and the broom, are not hardy; and that the ivy and the common holly require protection during severe winters. Magnòlia tripétala and acuminata stand against a wall, with protection, as does also the tulip tree. Cratæ'gus punctata, orientalis, Crús-gálli, pyrifòlia, coccínea, cordata, glandulòsa, nìgra, tanacetifòlia, Oxyacántha, melanocárpa, and prunifòlia, are all tolerably hardy.

Cracow is upwards of two degrees farther south than Warsaw; and it is not much higher above the level of the sea, since the Vistula passes through both cities, and there is not the slightest waterfall on that river between Cracow and its mouth at Dantzic. The greatest cold of the ordinary winters at Cracow is from 13° to 16° Réaum. (from 2° above zero, to 4° below zero, Fahr.); and the snow seldom lasts longer than from two to three weeks. At Niedzwiedz, about three miles from the city, Count Wodzicki, a gentleman who has never been out of Poland, began, in the year 1814, to plant an arboretum; and he has pursued his plan with such energy, that in 1836 his collection amounted to nearly 200 species and varieties, exclusive of halfhardy species, which he keeps in conservatories, or against walls. An account of this arboretum, as it was in the year 1833, was published in the Annales de Fromont, tom. v. p. 177.; and a translation of this account, with some corrections and additions sent us by the author, will be found in the Gardener's Magazine, vol. xiv., for 1838. Though Count Wodzicki, as he informs us, was upwards of 61 years of age when he commenced his arboretum, and consequently, in 1836, must have been 83 years old, his passion for trees was then by no means diminished. He was in constant correspondence with Messrs. Booth of Hamburg, M. Soulange-Bodin of Paris, and various commercial cultivators and amateurs; and he spares no expense in procuring every new ligneous plant that is likely to stand the open air at Cracow. A list of the species and varieties which were in the arboretum at Niedzwiedz in September, 1836, with their dimensions and the year in which each was planted, has been kindly sent us by the count; from which it appears that the growth of the hardier species, in that climate, is as rapid as it is in the climate of London. A'cer Pseudo-Plátanus, 24 years planted, is 28 ft. high, with a trunk 22 in. in diameter; A. platanöides, of the same age, is 30 ft. high, with a trunk 18 in. in diameter; A. rubrum, 20 years planted, is 34 ft. high, with a trunk 13 in. in diameter; and A. eriocárpum, of the same age, is 36 ft. high, with a trunk 18 in. in diameter. A bies rubra, 25 years planted, is 48 ft. high, with a trunk 17 in. in diameter. Bétula álba péndula, 24 years planted, is 32 ft. high, with a trunk 18 in. in diameter.

In the Crimea, many foreign trees and shrubs have been introduced into the government garden, and into those of Count Woronzow and some other

noblemen.

The introduction of these trees and shrubs may be divided into three periods. In the first period, during the reign of Catharine, the olive, the mulberry, the sweet chestnut, the walnut, the fig tree, the Diospyros Lotus, the laurel, the arbutus, and others, were planted in the gardens of individuals, in great part through the influence of Professor Pallas. The second period commenced with the year 1811, when the Duke of Richelieu had the government garden laid out at Nikita, and placed it under the direction of Mr. Steven. This garden soon became celebrated for its collection of trees and shrubs. It contains at present, among other trees, some fine specimens of the genus Citrus in the open air, which require only slight protection during winter. The Magnòlia grandiflòra also stands in it in the open air, and flowers every year. The third period commences with the settlement of Count Woronzow at Alpuka, in the year 1823, when he brought with him an English gardener, and an extensive collection of trees and shrubs. Alpuka is finely situated on the sea coast, and it may be worth noticing, that it was admired thirty-six years ago by Prince Potemkin, who caused two cypresses to be planted in the very situation where Count Woronzow is now building a house, under the direction of an English architect.

The winter in this part of Russia lasts but three months, so that oranges, and other trees of the East and West Indies, require only to be protected by a slight roof or tent of boards, covered with leaves or straw. The following species grow freely in the open air:—

Ranunculdecæ: Clématis flórida fl. pl., Pædnia Moldan, Magnolidecæ: Magnolia grandiflòra. Winteràceæ: Illícium floridanum. Pittospòreæ: Pittósporum Tobira. Líneæ: Linum trigynum. Camellièæ: Camellià jasopinca; Thèca Bohèa, víridis. Rudecæ: Corræ a álba. Leguminosæ: Edwárdsia microphylla. Rosúceæ: Rubus rosæfolius fl. pl. Onagráriæ: Fichsia coccinea. Saticariæ: Lagerstræ mia índica, Myrláceæ: Mýrtus communis, Eugènia austrális, Metrosidèros lanccolita. Passiflòreæ: Pasfora flamentosa. Cácleæ, or Opuntáceæ: Luntecra japónica, Fibúrnum rugosum. Oleáceæ: Lonícera japónica, Fibúrnum rugosum. Oleáceæ: Ulea íràgrans, Ligústrum lúcidum. Jasmineæ: Jasminum revolútum. Apochaeæ: Nærium Oleánder. Labidæ: Sálvia mexicana. Verbenàceæ: Verbèna triphylla. Laurineæ: Laúrus fætens. Aristolochièæ: Aristolochièa glaúca. Cuputíferæ: Quèrcus Suber, Ballòta. Myrlecæ: Myrla quercifolia. Coníferæ: Araucària imbricata. Cunninghàmia lanceolàta. Asphodèleæ: Phôrmium tènax. Tulipàceæ: Yúcea aloñfòlia, gloriòsa, glaúca. Pátmæ: Chamæ rops humilis, Phoè nix dactylifera.

#### SECT. VI. Of the Indigenous and Forest Trees and Shrubs of Switzerland.

SWITZERLAND, from its range of latitude, its lofty mountains, and its hills of every degree of altitude, of every variety of form, and of many different kinds of geological structure, is by far the most interesting country in Europe for the botanist. Here, in consequence of the elevation, we have the plants of the arctic circle on the one hand; while the latitude of the southern extremity, its low level, and proximity to the sea, joined to complete shelter from the north-east and west, are quite suitable for the plants of Italy and Greece. The indigenous ligneous flora of Switzerland, therefore, contains many species not indigenous to Britain. The following enumeration is taken from Suter's Flora Helvetica, edit. 1822; and Gaudin's Flora Helvetica, 7 vols., recently completed : -

Ranunculàceæ. Clématis Flámmula, Atrágene austriaca.

\* Capparídeæ. \* Cápparis spinòsa. \* Lauríneæ. \* Laurineæ. Laurus nóbilis.

Hypericineæ. Hypéricum Còris, Richeri. Philadélpheæ. Philadélphus coronàrius.

\* Cáctcæ. Opúntia vulgàris. Grossulàceæ. Ribes reclinatum.

\* Granateæ. Pùnica Granatum. Thymelæ'æ. Dáphne alpina, Cneòrum. Rosacea. Rosa Eglantèria, einnamomea, montana, provincialis gállica, rugòsa glutinòsa, pùmila, pyrenàica, alpina, dumetòrum, rubrifòlia, spinulifòlia, collina, álba; Rùbus tomentosus, glandulosus.

Pyrus bollwylleriàna, Chamæméspilus; Cydònia vulgàris, Ame-Pomàceæ. lánchier vulgàris, Cotonéaster tomentòsa, Méspilus germánica; Cratæ'gus

intermèdia, monógyna, \* Azaròlus.

Amygdaleæ. \* Amýgdalus communis, Cérasus Mahaleb.

Genísta radiàta, sagittàlis, ovàta, decúmbens, germánica; Leguminòsæ. Onònis Natrix, rotundifòlia; Colùtea arboréscens, Astrágalus aristàtus; Coronilla E'merus, glauca; Cytisus alpinus, Laburnum, nigricans, sessilifòlius, hirsùtus, capitàtus.

\* Urticeæ. Ficus Cárica, Mòrus álba. Ulmàceæ. U'linus effùsa, Céltis austràlis.

Cupuliferæ. Quércus pubéscens.

Bétula pubéscens; A'lnus incana, víridis, glutinosa incisa, glu-Betulineæ.

tinòsa laciniàta. Salicineæ. Salix físsa, Villarsiana, præ'cox, cineráscens, stylaris, myrtillöides, arbutifòlia, retùsa, ripària, pátula, versifòlia, Lappònum, Pontederàna, Jacquin*iàna*, ovàta ; \* *P*ópulus dilatàta.

Euphórbia sylvática, Charácias; Búxus sempervirens. Euphorbiaceæ.

Enónymus latifòlius. Celastrincæ.

Rhámneæ. Rhámnus saxátilis, alpinus, pùmilus.

Staphyleaeeæ. \* Staphylea pinnata.

Acerinea. Acer Pseudo-Platanus, platanoides, opulifolium.

Anacardiàceæ. Rhús Cótinus. \*Vites. Vitis vinifera.

Rutaeeæ. Ruta graveolens, montana. Polýgala Chamæbúxus.

Cistinea. Cistus salviæfòlins; Heliánthemum Fumana, canum, clandicum, alpéstre, salicifòlium, pilòsum, apenninum, ? H (or ? C.) calycinum.

Tamariscineæ. Tamarix germanica.

Chenopòdeæ. Salsòla prostràta.

Ericaceæ. Erica herbácea, arbórea; Rhododéndron ferrugíneum, hirsútum. Compósitæ. Artemísia Abrótanum, Helichrysum Stæ'chas.

Caprifoliàceæ. Lonícera nìgra, Xylósteum, alpígena, cærnlea; Caprifòlium etrúseum, Sambùcus racemòsa.

Córneæ. Córnus más.

\* Ebenàceæ. Diospyros Lòtus. \* Jasmineæ. Jasminum officinàle.

\* Oleàceæ. Syringa vulgàris.

Lubiàtæ. Hyssòpus officinàlis, Lavándula Spìca, Teûcrium montànum, Rosmarinus officinàlis, Salvia officinàlis.

Consferæ. Pinus Mughus, pumílio, Cémbra; Abies Picea, exeélsa; Larix

europæ'a, Juníperus Sabina, E'phedra distàehya.

An extremely interesting account of the indigenous and exotic trees of Switzerland, kindly prepared for us by M. Alphonse De Candolle, will be found in the twelfth volume of the *Gardener's Magazine*; and to that we must refer for the geographical distribution of the indigenous species, confining here ourselves to an extract from it respecting the more remarkable native

trees, and those which are exotic.

The exotic trees cultivated in Switzerland have been introduced by degrees as ornamental plants; those now most common are, the horsechestnut, the catalpa, the tulip tree, several kinds of limes and maples, and the eedar of Lebanon. Till the beginning of the present century these trees were planted only by proprietors who had some connexions or commercial dealings with other countries, particularly with England. There were scarcely any nurserymen or botanic gardens at Zurieh, Bâsle, Geneva, or Berne, but what were reduced to confined spots in the interior of the fortified towns, and which, consequently, could have little influence on the culture of trees in the country.

This state of things has changed greatly within the last twenty years. The new botanic garden of Geneva, planted in 1818, in a less confined situation than the old one, and confided to the eare of M. De Candolle, has presented to the public a numerous collection of trees and shrubs, especially of fruit trees, chiefly from the nursery of the Messrs. Baumann at Bollwyller. The sight of this garden, which is constantly open to the public, excited the zeal of proprietors, and soon made them anxious to form plantations of various kinds of trees. This gave encouragement to the nurserymen, and their establishments became, in consequence, greatly extended, and their number increased. The season of peace and security which has followed a long period of war, has produced nearly the same result throughout all Switzerland. The number of country seats has greatly increased, particularly near the towns, and, more of parks and groves have been planted, which now ornament the country. In the environs of Geneva, for example, the sale of trees and shrubs is four or five times as great now, as it was about twenty years ago.

The largest nursery in Switzerland at present is supposed to be that of Messrs. Dailledouze, at Saeconex, near Geneva, which may be fairly estimated now to contain nearly 1000 ligneous species, in the botanic sense of the word species; and above 2000 species and varieties, if we count among the number the principal modifications of fruit trees, roses, and azaleas. The other public and private gardens of Switzerland contain few varieties, especially of the hardy kinds, which are not in the nursery of Messrs. Dailledouze. In adding, then, about 200 species to those which are to be found in this nursery, and counting about eighty indigenous ligneous plants, which have not been taken into cultivation, we shall find that the whole ligneous flora of Switzerland amounts to about 1300 species. The result of this approximated calculation shows that, from foreign commerce and improved cultivation, five or six times as many species of trees and shrubs are now grown in Switzerland, as existed there

originally.

In the botanic garden, Zîzyphus vulgàris, the pomegranate, and the fig, live against walls, and ripen their fruits. The kölreuteria, the cork tree, Quéreus fastigiata, Jūglans fraxinifòlia, and the Arándo Dònax, stand at Geneva, even in the open country. Quéreus fastigiata, in particular, which was introduced by M. De Candolle about 1820, promises to become a great ornament to the Swiss parks. The resemblance which this tree bears to the Lombardy poplar, except that it has an oak leaf, gives it a very extraordinary degree of interest.

If we search in Switzerland for trees remarkable for their antiquity or rarity, we shall find several worthy of being mentioned here. We shall begin with

indigenous trees, and then proceed to those which are exotic.

At Fribourg, in the public square, there is a large lime, the branches of which are supported by pieces of wood. This tree was planted on the day when the victory was proclaimed of the Swiss over the Duke of Burgundy, Charles the Rash, in the year 1476; and it is a monument admirably accordant with the then feebleness of the Swiss republics, and the extreme simplicity of their manners. In 1831, the trunk of this tree measured 13 ft. 9 in. in circumference.

The tree of Trons, in the Grisons, is a monument of a similar nature: under the shade of this tree, it is said that the deputies of the country swore to free themselves from the yoke of their lords. This tree is celebrated in all the local poems as being a lime, but the fact is, that it is a sycamore (A'cer Psendo-Plátanus), the trunk of which is now 26 ft. 6 in. in circumference at 1ft. 6 in. from the ground. We can hardly suppose that it could have been less than 100 years old, when it served as a place of rendezvous for the conspirators, in which case it must be now nearly 500 years old. In the Billiothèque Universelle de Genève, for August, 1831, there is a letter from Colonel Augustus Bontemps, in which it is mentioned, that the probable reason why this sycamore is called a lime in the local poems is, that the German word "ahorn," which signifies a sycamore, is very unpoetical, while that for a lime tree, "linde," is soft and liquid; and this made the former be rejected by the writers of the old ballads.

At Zoffingen there are two lime trees, on the branches of which is placed a plank in such a manner as to enable any one to walk from the one to the other; and thus, people may not only walk, but even dance, upon the foliage of the tree. In the village of Villars-en-Morig, near Fribourg, there is a large lime, which existed there long before the battle of Morat (which the tree at Fribourg commemorates), and which is now of extraordinary dimensions. It was, in 1831, 70 ft. high, and 36 ft. in circumference at 4 ft. from the ground, where it divided into large and perfectly sound branches. It must be nearly 1000 years

old. (See De Candolle's Physiologie Végétale, p. 987.)

These are certainly the most remarkable trees in Switzerland, because they are all linked, more or less, with the history of the country. They speak to the imaginations of the people, and are connected, not only with the amusements of each generation, but with the victories that, in ancient times, secured

the independence of the Swiss.

We shall now mention some trees which are interesting in a botanical point of view. These are almost all found in the neighbourhood of Geneva, where the Messrs. De Candolle, father and son, have taken care to measure them, in order to commence a series of exact observations on the growth of trees. These two naturalists are aware, that, in order to calculate the age and products of old trees, we want data as to their growth after they have passed a century or two of their existence; and they have conceived the idea of making a register of all the numerous measurements that they have taken, designating exactly the local position of the trees. They mean to deposit this register in some public establishment, in order that other botanists may, after them, continue the same kind of observations on the same trees during several centuries.\*

<sup>\*</sup> The botanical reader is, no doubt, aware that Professor De Candolle was the first to throw out the relea, that exogenous trees have no definite term affixed to their existence, and, consequently, that there can be no limit to the number of years that a dicotyledonou tree may live. (See *Physiologic Végétale*, vol. iii. p. 957—1022.)

The promenade of the Isle of Barques, at Geneva, at the exit of the Rhone, has several fine hornbeams; the largest of which was, in 1831, 8 ft. in circumference at 3 ft. above the soil. In the same year, a lime tree in the country seat of Vicusseaux, at Chatelaine, had a trunk 18 ft. 4 in. in circumference. Two clms situated at Pré-l'E'vêque were, in 1833, at 3 ft. from the ground, 17 ft. in circumference. The largest beeches in the country were situated at the entrance to the Abbey de Pommers sous Salève. One of them was, in 1833, at 2 ft. from the ground, 15 ft. 6 in. in circumference, and the other 15 ft. 4 in.

Among the foreign trees we may notice the horsechestnut of Mr. Charles Martin at Molagnore. It passes for one of the most ancient in the country, and is 13 ft. 3 in. in circumference, with a top which projects very far over the adjacent road. The park at Ferney does not present any remarkable exotic tree; but they show an elm, planted by Voltaire in 1763, of which the trunk, in 1831, was 6 ft. 4 in. in circumference at 4 ft. from the ground. Since that time the tree has been so ill-treated by visitors, who have stripped off portions of its bark as a memorial of the great poet of Ferney, that it has been found necessary to surround it with stakes. The park of Bossière, near Geneva, has some fine trees, and had, a few years since, some Cýtisus alpinus [Scotch laburnums] which were nearly 40 ft. nigh. The finest of these trees perished

some years ago, but the remainder are still well worth visiting.

Near to Geneva, the country seat which presents the greatest number of old exotic trees is the residence of M. Gaussen, at Bourdigny: it is there that grows the female salisburia, the only old specimen in Europe. M. De Candolle having discovered the sex of this plant, by observing that it bore fruit, about the year 1818, hastened to send cuttings and grafts of it to all the principal gardens in Europe. He published some remarks on it in the Bibliothèque Universelle, vol. vii. p. 38. The precise epoch of its being planted is unknown. The former proprietor of Bourdigny, M. Gaussen of Chapeaurouge, was a zealous amateur, who exerted himself to procure foreign seeds, and generally obtained his plants of foreign trees from England. He began his plantations in the year 1767, and he continued planting during 30 years. The female salisburia, when measured in April, 1835, at 1 ft. 10 in. from the ground, was precisely 4 ft. in circumference. The head was depressed, and did not reach higher than 12 ft. or 15 ft.; but it spread out, laterally, to such an extent as to cover a space 25 ft. in diameter.

This tree is perfectly healthy, and produces fruit (pommes) every year; which, however, do not contain any fertile seeds, because there is no male tree in the immediate neighbourhood. M. Gaussen has latterly grafted some male branches on his tree, but the grafts have not taken. The only male salisburia which grows in the neighbourhood of Geneva, is three leagues from the female one, at Philosophes, the seat of M. Alexandre Prévost, formerly Swiss consul in England. This tree is 2 ft. 8 in. in circumference, and its habit of growth resembles that of the specimen at Bourdigny. If the grafts do not ultimately succeed, branches of the male plant, in flower, may be brought to fructily the female plant, in the same manner as the caprification of the date

palms is effected in Egypt.

In the same country seat belonging to M. Gaussen, there are, also, a cork tree, the trunk of which is above 3 ft. 4 in. in circumference, at 3 ft. from the ground; a female Negúndo fraxinifòlium, which is 3 ft. 3 in. in circumference at 4 ft. from the ground, and at least 40 ft. high; a Juníperus virginiàna, 3 ft. 2 in. 9 lines in girt; a beautiful chionanthus, some fine platanuses, and other well-grown trees.

The celebrated De Saussure planted several exotic trees on his terrace in the town of Geneva; and persons passing along the Rue de la Corraturie may remark the fine effect produced on this terrace by an old catalpa and a

Jùglans nìgra.

The oldest Taxòdium dístichum in the neighbourhood of Geneva is not more than 30 years old; it exists on the grounds of M. Rigot, at Varembé

M. Dunant possesses, on his grounds at Secheron, a Quércus I'lex, which is

very fine for the country.

At the entrance of the botanic garden there is an old Ailántus glandulòsa, much older than the garden. It measured, in June, 1833, at the level of the soil, 7 ft. 3 in. in circumference, and was between 45 ft. and 50 ft high. The unpleasant smell of its flowers is perceived at half a furlong's distance, and its numerous and troublesome suckers rise all round, as far as 40 ft. or 50 ft. from the tree.

The trees contained in the botanic garden itself are not old, as the garden has not been established more than 17 years. Among the rarest and bestgrown trees which have been planted from 15 to 17 years, we may mention the following: - A Photínia serrulàta, spreading into branches from its base, and about 123 ft. high; a Magnòlia acuminata, about the same height, with a trunk 7 in. in circumference; a kölreuteria, 15 ft. high, with a trunk 13 in. in circumference; and a tulip tree, 40 ft. high, 3 ft. 5 in. in circumference; A'cer striatum, 24 ft. high, and 1 ft. 75 in. in circumference; Æ'sculus flava and rubicáuda, 30 ft. hígh, and 1½ ft. in circumference; Pàvia hýbrida, 20 ft. high, and 14½ in. in circumference; Cérasus serótina, 35 ft. high, and 2 ft. 4 in. in circumference; Méspilus Smíthii Dec., 20 ft. high, and 1 ft. 8 in. in circumference; Cratte'gus nìgra, about the same height, and 1 ft. 21 in. in circumference; Hippóphae rhamnöides, and Elæágnus angustifòlia, 12 ft. high, and 1 ft. in circumference; Plánera crenàta, 35 ft. high, and 1 ft. 9 in. in circumference; Pópulus angulata, which sometimes retains its leaves till Christmas, 60 ft. high, and 4 ft. in girt; A'lnus cordàta, 35 ft. high, 11 ft. in girt; Quércus àlba, 18 ft. high, and 2ft. 1 in. in girt; Juniperus thurifera, 15 ft. high, and 1 ft. in girt; Pinus Larício, 25 ft. high, and 2 ft. 4 in. in girt; Pinus Mighus, 20 ft. high, and 2 ft. 5 in. in girt; and Larix europæ'a, the branches of which hang in a very singular manner, is 30 ft. high, and 2 ft. 5 in. in circumference near to the base of the trunk. All these measurements were taken at such a height from the ground as seemed most likely to give the true dimensions of the trunk, and to avoid the thickness often produced by the graft, or at the base; and these measures were all taken by M. Alphonse De Candolle, in October, 1835. It is to be wished that a register of similar measurements were opened in every botanic garden, in order to verify the date of the introduction, and the rate of growth, of every species, according to the diverse physical circumstances of each locality. (A. Dc C. Nov., 1835.)

Sect. VII. Of the Indigenous and Foreign Trees and Shrubs of Italy, Greece, Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean Islands.

ITALY, having been, during the Roman empire and the dark ages, the centre of civilisation in Europe, would, doubtless, draw from all other countries whatever of their productions was suitable to its climate. Hence the ligneous flora of Italy includes almost all the trees and shrubs indigenous to Greece, Spain, and the Mediterranean islands, which are in any way remarkable for their use or beauty. In the following enumeration, taken from Tenore's Flora Neapolitana, Bertoloni's Flora Italica, Savi's Botanicon Etruscum, Smith's Prodromus of Sibthorp's Flora Græca, Brotero's Flora Lusitanica, Gussone's Floræ Siculæ Prodromus, and Hogg's Observations on the Classical Plants of Sicily, we have included all the ligneous plants which are indigenous, or apparently so, in these countries, and which are not included in the indigenous flora of Britain. Those which are believed to be peculiar to any one or two of the countries, have the name of such countries following the name of the plant.

Ranunculàceæ. Clématis cirrhòsa, Viticélla, campaniflòra (Portugal), Flám-

mula, Flámmula var. rotundifòlia Dec. (Naples).

Berberidea. Bérberis crética (Greece). Crucífera. Ibèris sempervirens (Greece); Alýssum rupéstre (Naples), argénteum (Etruria). Capparideæ. Cápparis spinòsa, Fontanèsii, and rupéstris (Greece).

Cistineæ. Cístus críspus (Portugal, Greece), álbidus (Portugal, Greece), salviæfòlius, hirsùtus (Portugal), monspeliénsis, populifòlius (Portugal), ladaníferus (Portugal), incànus, villòsus (Greece, Etruria), laurifòlius (Greece),

créticus (Greece), parviflòrus (Greece).

Heliánthemum Libanòtis (Portugal), umbellàtum (Portugal), umbellàtum var. (Cístus verticillàtus Brotero) (Portugal), ocymöides (Portugal), halimifòlium, cheiranthöides (Portugal), lasiánthum (Portugal), involucràtum (Portugal), scabròsum (Portugal), Fumàna, læ'vipes, origanifòlium (Portugal), thymifòlium (Portugal), Greece), stæchadifòlium (Portugal, Naples), híspidum (Portugal), alpéstre (Greece), pilòsum (Greece), lavandulæfòlium (Greece), hírtum (Greece), ellípticum (Greece), apenninum (Greece), arábicum (Greece, Etruria), víride (Naples), itálicum (Etruria).

Polygaleæ. Polýgala Chamæbúxus (Naples), microphýlla (Portugal). Caryophýlleæ. Diánthus arbòrcus (Greece), fruticòsus (Greece), Silène

fruticòsa (Grecce, Sicily).

Lineæ. Linum arboreum (Greece).

Malvàceæ. Lavátera O'lbia (Greece, Portugal), tríloba (Portugal).

\* Aurantiaceæ. Citrus Médica (\* Sicily, \* Portugal), Aurantium (\* Sicily,

\* Portugal).

Hypericineæ. Hypéricum calycinum (Greece), hircinum (Greece), empetrifòlium (Greece), rèpens (Greece), Còris (Greece, Etruria), linearifòlium (Portugal).

Aceríneæ. A cer monspessulànum (Greece, Naples), créticum (Greece, Sicily), obtusifòlium (Greece), Pseùdo-Plátanus (Naples, Portugal), O'pulus

(Naples), neapolitànum (Naples).

Hippocastànea. \* E'sculus Hippocastanum (Greece, \* Portugal).

Meliàceæ. Mèlia Azedarách (Portugal).

\* Vites. Vitis vinifera.

Rutàceæ. Rùta gravèolens, montàna (Grecce, Naples), chalepénsis (Grecce), divaricàta (Naples), angustifòlia (Naples), macrophýlla (Naples), tenuifòlia (Portugal), bracteòsa (Sicily); Aplophýllum linifòlium (Greece).

Zygophýlleæ. Zygophýllum álbum (Greece). Xanthoxýleæ. Cneòrum tricóccum (Italy). Celastríneæ. Enónymus latifolius (Greece).

Staphyleaceæ. Staphylea pinnata.

Rhámneæ. Rhámnus infectòrius (Greece), oleöides (Greece, Sicily), prunifòlius (Greece), saxátilis (Greece), alpinus (Greece), pubéscens (Greece), Alatérnus, Clùsii (Sicily), lycioides (Portugal), ? buxifòlius (Portugal); Paliùrus aculeàtus (Greece, Sicily); Zízyphus vulgàris, Lòtus (Portugal, Sicily).

Anacardiàceæ. Pistàcia Terebínthus (Greece, Portugal), vèra (Sicily),

Lentíscus; Rhús Coriària, Cótinus (Greece, Sicily), pentaphýlla (Sicily),

dioíca (Sicily.)

Leguminòsæ. Spártium júnceum; Genísta Scórpius (Greece), angulàta (Greece), hórrida (Greece,) humifísa (Greece), cándicans, sphærocárpa (Portugal), monospérma (Portugal), tridentàta (Portugal), polygalæfòlia (Portugal), Bróteri (Portugal), lusitánica (Portugal), triacánthos (Portugal), falcàta (Portugal), algarbiónis (Portugal), germánica (Portugal), sagittàlis (Etruria), radiàta (Naples, Etruria), hirsùta (Naples), ovàta (Naples, Etruria), seariòsa (Naples, Etruria), amxántica (Naples), diffûsa (Naples), ephedröides (Sardinia), Cupàni; Cýtisus lániger, pónticus (Greece), sessilifòlius, hirsutus, triflòrus, grandiflòrus (Portugal), pàtens (Portugal), Labúrnum, nígricans (Etruria), supìnus (Naples), argénteus (Naples), álbus (Naples, Portugal), spinòsus (Etruria), capitàtus (Etruria); Adenocárpus hispánicus (Portugal), parvifòlius; Stauracánthus aphýllus (Portugal); Anthýllis Bárba Jòvis (Greece, Naples), Hermánnæ (Greece); E'benus crética (Greece); Colùtea arboréscens; Coronilla E'merus, glaúca (Greece, Portugal); Alhàgi Mauròrum (Greece); Astrágalus angustifòlius (Greece); aristàtus (Greece), créticus

(Greece), Potèrium (Portugal); Psoràlea hituminòsa (Greece, Portugal); Dorvenium hirsutum (Greece), réctum (Greece), suffruticosum (Greece); Ceratònia Síliqua; Anagyris fœtida; Cereis Siliquestrum; Medicago arbòrea (Greece, Sicily); Ononis Natrix (Portugal), hispánica (Portugal); Lotus argénteus (Portugal), créticus (Portugal).

Rosaceae. Rosa glutinosa (Greece, Sicily), sempervirens (Greece, Sicily), scándens Brotero (Portugal), hecleliana (Sicily), Seraphini (Sicily), pulveru-lénta (Sicily), gállica (Sicily); Ribus tomentosus (Greece, Sicily), hírtus

(Sicily); Spirae'a crenata (Portugal).

Méspilus germánica; Cydonia vulgaris; Amelánchier vulgaris; Pyrus salicifòlia (Greece), crética (Greece), Chamæméspilus (Greece), cuneifolia Guss. (Sicily), nebrodénsis Guss. (Sicily), præmórsa Guss. allied to aucupària (Sicily), acérba Dec. (Sicily); Cratæ'gus Pyracántha, monógyna, Azarolus, tanacetifòlia (Greece), nìgra (Naples), laciniàta Ucria (Sicily), florentina (Etruria).

Sanguisórbeæ. Potèrium spinòsum.

Amygdaleæ. Amygdalus communis, incana (Greece), nana (Greece); Pérsica vulgàris (Sicily, Portugal); Armeniaca vulgàris (Portugal); Cérasus lusitánica (Portugal), Mahàleb (Greece, Sicily), caproniàna (Sicily), Laurocérasus (Greece), prostrata (Greece).

Granatea. Punica Granatum.

Tamariscineæ. Tamarix gállica, africana (Sicily).

Philadelphiea. Philadelphus coronarius (Naples, Portugal).

Myrtus communis, c. var. itálica (Sicily), c. var. romana (Sicily), c. var. bæ'tica (Sicily), c. var. lusitánica (Sicily).

Crassulàcea. Sempervivum arbòreum (Greece, Portugal).

Cácteæ. Opéntia vulgàris (Portugal, Sicily), máxima (Sicily). Bupleurum fruticosum (Greece, Sicily), Sibthorpianum Umbelliferæ. (Greece).

Araliacea. Hédera Hèlix chrysocarpa (Sicily).

Caprifoliaceæ. Caprifolium etruscum, impléxum (Sicily), canéscens (Sicily); Lonicera nigra (Greece), Xylósteum, alpígena (Greece); Vibúrnum Tinus (Portugal), T. hírta (Naples), T. lúcida (Naples), T. virgàta (Naples, ? \* Sicily); Sambûcus racemòsa.

Córnea. Córnus más (Greece, Etruria). Loranthacea. Loranthus europæ'ns.

Cinchonaceæ. Ernodèa montana (Greece, Sicily). Compósitæ. Stæhelina arboréscens (Greece), fruticesa (Greece), uniflosculòsa (Greece), Chamæpeuce (Greece); Artemísia arboréscens (Greece, Portugal); Helichrysum Stechas (Greece, Portugal), orientale (Greece, \* Portugal); Conyza saxátilis, pimila (Greece), cándida (Greece, Naples), limoniifòlia (Greece); Cinerària marítima (Greece); Buphthálmun marítimum; Santolina rosmarinifolia (Portugal, Sicily), Chamæcyparfssus (Portugal); Caléndula suffruticòsa (l'ortugal).

Ericacea. Erica arbòrea, multiflòra, manipuliflòra (Greece), herbàcea (Grecce, Etruria), spiculiflora (Grecce), scoparia, australis (Portugal), umbellata (Portugal), mediterranea (Portugal), sícula Gussone (Sicily); A'r-

butus Andráchne (Greece).

Styracinca. Styrax officinale (Greece). Ebenaceae. Diospyros Lòtus (Greece).

Oleacea. O'lea europæ'a; Phillýrea media, media ligustrifolia (Sicily), mėdia būxifòlia (Sicily), latifòlia, latifòlia spinòsa (Sicily), angustifòlia, strícta (Italy), læ'vis (Naples); Fontanèsia phillyreöides (Italy, Sicily); O'rnus europæ'a (Greece, Italy), rotundifolia (Italy); Fráxinus parvifolia (Italy), argéntea (Italy).

Jasmineæ. Jasminum fruticans.

Apocýneæ. Něrium Olcánder; Vinca minor, májor. Asclepiadere. Periploca gra'ca (Greece), angustifòlia (Sicily); Gomphocarpus fruticòsus (Sicily).

Convolvulacea. Convolvulus Cneòrum, Dorýcnium (Greece), lanàtus (Greece).

Boragineæ. Lithospérmum hispidulum (Greece), iruticosum (Portugal),

rosmarinifòlium (Sicily).

Solàneæ. Solànum sodòmeum, \* Pseùdo-Cápsicum (Portugal), moschàtum (Sicily); Lýcium bárbarum (Greece), europæ`um, ? atrum (Sicily).

Verbenaceæ. Vitex A'gnus-castus var. latifòlia (Portugal).

Labiàlæ. Teùcrium fruticans, brevifòlium (Greece), créticum (Greece), quadrátulum (Greece), Arduìni (Greece), massiliénse (Greece), flàvum, montànum, Pòlium, capitàtum (Greece, Naples), cuneifòlium (Greece), alpéstre (Greece), spinòsum (Naples), Pseudo-Hyssòpus (Naples); Saturèja nervòsa (Greece), Thýmbra (Greece), montàna (Greece, Etruria), capitàta (Greece), Sicily), spinòsa (Greece); Thýmbra spicàta (Greece), Lavándula Spica (Greece, Etruria), Stæchas, ?\* dentàta (Greece), multífida (Portugal); Salvia spinòsa (Greece), palæstina (Greece); Beringèria Pseudo-Dictámnus (Greece); Phlòmis fruticòsa (Greece, Naples), ferrugínea (Naples); Moluccélla frutéscens (Greece); Oríganum Dictámnus (Greece), Tournefórti (Greece); Thýmus vulgàris (Greece, Portugal), lanccolàtus (Greece), Zygis (Greece, Portugal), villòsus (Greece), cæspitítius (Portugal), Mastichina (Portugal), Tragoríganum, micránthus, (Portugal), créticus (Portugal), cephalòtus (Portugal); d'cynos gravèolens (Greece); Pràsium màjus; Rosmarinus officinàlis; Sálvia officinàlis, pomítera (Greece), calycìna (Greece), tríloba (Greece, Italy), canariénsis (Sicily).

Globularineæ. Globulària Alypum. Plumbagineæ. Státice monopetala.

Plantaginea. Plantago Cýnops (Greece, Sicily), subulata (Sicily), macrorhiza (Sicily), afra (Sicily).

Amarantaceæ. Achyránthes argéntea (Naples, Sicily).

Chenopòdeæ. Salicórnia fruticòsa, cruciàta (Italy), macrostàchya (Sicily); Anábasis aphýlla (Greece); A'triplex Hálimus, glaúca (Greece, Portugal), græ'ca (Greece); Camphorósma monspelìaca (Italy, Sicily); Salsòla vermiculàta (Portugal), agrigentina Gussone (Sicily), oppositifòlia (Sicily).

Laurineæ. Laurus nóbilis.

Thymelæ'æ. Dáphne dioíca (Greece), Tarton-raíra (Greece, Naples), argéntea (Greece), póntica (Greece), Gnídium, buxifòlia (Greece), oleöides (Greece), jasmínea (Greece), serícea (Greece), alpìna, collina (Greece), glandulòsa Bertoloni (? oleòides) (Sicily), Cneòrum (Etruria); Passerìna hirsuta.

Santalàceæ. Osyris álba (Greece, Portugal). Elæágneæ. Elæágnus angustifòlia (Greece).

Aristolochièæ. Aristolòchia sempervirens (Greece), subglaúca (Portugal). Euphorbiàceæ. Euphórbia pùmila (Grecce), spinosa (Greece, Naples), dendröides (Greece, Sicily), sylvática (Portugal, Sicily), Charàcias, lanuginòsa (Naples), fruticòsa (Sicily), corallöides (Sicily), tanaicénsis (Sicily), Pinca (Sicily), Myrsinites (Sicily), biglandulòsa (Sicily); Búxus sempervirens (Greece, Portugal); Mercuriàlis ellíptica (Portugal), tomentòsa (Portugal).

Urticeæ. Ficus Cárica.

Ulmàceæ. Céltis austràlis, ? U'lmus Abelícea (Fl. Gr. Prod.).

Cupuliferæ. Quéreus Ballòta (Greece), I'lex, coccífcra, rígida (Grecce), infectòria (Greece), E'gilops (Greece), E'sculus (Greece, Sicily), pubéscens (Greece, Portugal), crinita (Greece), racemòsa (Portugal), híbrida (Portugal), fruticòsa (Portugal), lusitànica (Portugal), rotundifòlia (Portugal), Suber (Portugal), Sicily), hispánica (Portugal); Córylus Colúrna (Greece); C'strya vulgàris (Greece); C'astànea vésca (Sicily).

Betulineæ. A'lnus cordifòlia (Naples).

Salicineæ. Salix ægyptiaca (Greece), retusa (Naples), riparia Tenore (synonymes, incana Dec., viminalis Villars) (Naples), salviæfölia (Portugal), atrocinèrea (Portugal).

Platanea. Platanus orientalis (Greece, Sicily).

Myriceæ. Myrica Fàya (Portugal).

Coniferæ. Pinus Pinea, marítima; Abies Picea (Greece); Cupréssus sempervirens, lusitánica (\* Portugal); Juníperus Oxýcedrus, macrocárpa (Greece), lýcia (Greece), phænicea (Greece, Portugal), Sabina (Greece, Sicily); Ephedra distàchya (Greece, Portugal).

Empétreæ. Corèma álbum (Portugal).

Smilàceæ. Smilax áspera (Greece, Sicily), nìgra (Greece), excélsa (Greece). Asphodèleæ. Aspáragus acutifòlius, aphýllus (Greece, Sicily), hórridus (Greece, Sicily), verticillàtus (Greece), álbus (Portugal, Sicily).

Bromeliàceae. Agàve americana (Portugal, the more southern part of). Pálmæ. Phæ'nix daetylífera (Sicily, \* Portugal); Chamæ'rops hùmilis

(Sicily).

Shortly after this period many foreign trees and shrubs were imported from England into the gardens of Signor del Negro of Genoa, and by him distributed among the amateurs of his neighbourhood. Some account of the gardens in which these trees were planted will be found in the *Encyc. of Gard.* (edit. 1835), made from our personal observations in 1819.

Having thus enumerated the species found in all these countries that are not indigenous to Britain, we shall subjoin some remarks on the trees and shrubs of Italy, of Spain and Portugal, and of Turkey and Modern Greece.

#### Subsect. 1. Of the Trees and Shrubs of Italy.

The introduction of foreign trees and shrubs into Italy, in modern times, may date from the discovery of India by the Portuguese in 1494, or, rather, from their first settlement at Goa in 1510; from the intercourse of France and England with North America in the commencement of the seventeenth century; from the settlement at the Cape of Good Hope by the Dutch in 1650: and, lastly, from the discovery of Australia. From all these countries, but chiefly from the last, a number of trees and shrubs have been brought to Europe; which, though they require the protection of a green-house in England, thrive in the open air in the neighbourhood of Naples, in Sicily, and in warm situations about Genoa. Among Indian plants may be mentioned, as growing freely in the open air in the south of Italy, the orange and lemon, the Lagerstre'mia Indica, the cotton tree, and the cinnamon tree, which attain the height of small trees; from Syria, the Acacia Julibrissin, or silk tree. Among those from North America are, the magnolias, and various shrubs from the southern states, the agave from Mexico, and the palmetto from Louisiana. Among those from the Cape of Good Hope, are all the ligneous Geraniaceae, many of the heaths, the diosmas, the proteas, the melalencas, and similar species. From Australia there are many trees in Italy, which have already attained a large size; and there is searcely a doubt but that nearly all the ligneous flora of that part of the world might be transplanted to Italy, including Sicily, with the most perfect success. As a proof of this, we may refer to the dimensions of certain Australian trees planted at Caserta, in the neighbourhood of Naples, as given in the *Gardener's Magazine*, vol. xi. p. 150. and p. 481. It appears that Eucalýptus robústa attains at Caserta, in a very few years, the height of 100 ft.; Callistèmon lophánthus, and Aeàcia heterophýlla, upwards of 50 ft. The Magnòlia grandiflòra has attained the height of nearly 60 ft.; the camellia 25 ft.; and the melalenea from 25 ft. to 30 ft. In Sicily, we are informed by Woods, Hogg, and other travellers, the palm and the Ficus Sycomorus grow as freely as in Egypt, the sugar cane and the bamboo nearly as well as in the East or West Indies, and the papyrus and the nelumbium succeed in the waters. As the warmest parts of Sicily, therefore, admit of growing the plants of the warmest parts of Africa in the open air, there can, we think, he little hazard in supposing that, hetween the north of Italy and its southern extremities, the ligneous flora of the whole world might, with a very little assistance from art, be included.

The first introduction of foreign trees and shrubs into Lombardy, we are informed by Signor Manetti, the director and controller of the viceregal gardens at Monza, took place about the year 1770; they were planted by

the brothers Pecinardi, near Cremona. In 1785 great additions were made to the foreign trees and shrubs of the north of Italy, by Count Louis Castiglione, who undertook a voyage to North America, and brought home a great number of seeds, which he sowed at Mozzate, afterwards distributing the plants over all Italy. In 1811 farther additions were made to the foreign trees and shrubs of Lombardy, by M. Villaresi, then director of the gardens of Monza; and in 1814 still further additions were made by the present viceroy. In consequence of these introductions, there are now, in the park and gardens at Monza, many fine specimens of exotic trees. Magnòlia conspicua flowers every year, and ripens abundance of seed. M. grandiflòra, at 60 years old, is 36 ft. high; and, though in a very unfavourable situation, viz. a dry soil and a warm sunny exposure, it flowers and seeds freely. There are above 230 of these trees in the plantations of the park, besides numerous plants of all the other species. The tulip tree has attained the height of 70 ft. in 29 years, flowering and seeding every year. Ailántus glandulòsa, 29 years planted, is 60 ft. high; and Robínia Pseùd-Acàcia, of the the same age, is 75 ft. high, with a trunk 2 ft. in diameter, and branches covering a space of 120 ft. in circumference. There are many other fine trees in the grounds at Monza, details respecting which will be found in the Gardener's Magazine, vol. xi. p. 639.

In the garden of Count Mellerio, at Brianza, near Milan, the Mèlia Azedarách, 26 years planted, is 40 ft. high, and flowers and seeds freely every year. This beautiful tree is one of the greatest ornaments of the public promenades of the south of Italy; but there are very few parts of Lombardy

where it attains so large a size as at Brianza.

In the year 1832, the Abbé Belèse made a tour through the northern part of Italy, chiefly to inspect the gardens; and he noticed, among other trees and shrubs, the following: - Near Milan, at Soma, he saw a cypress of great antiquity, which girted 20ft., and was 70 ft. high, though it had, for many years, lost its leading shoot; popular tradition says that it was planted previously to the birth of Christ; and the Abbé Belèse's brother assured him, that there was an ancient chronicle in Milan, which proves that this tree existed in the time of Julius Cæsar, B.C. 42. In the botanic garden at Padua, the abbé found two trees of Magnòlia grandiflòra, which had been planted 90 years, soon after the introduction of the tree into Europe; they were 60 ft. high, with trunks 4 ft. in diameter; they were sown by the director of the garden, Farsetti, in 1742. There are in this garden, a salisburia, 60 ft. high; two trees of Lagerstræ'mia indica, of 40 ft. high, which ripen seed every year; the common red-flowered althea frutex, 50 ft. high, and which, on the 8th of August, 1832, was so covered with blossoms as to resemble one immense flower of the double red camellia. Quéreus I'lex is here 100 ft. high; Sàlix annulàris, 40 ft.; Lýcium japónicum, 25 ft.; Acàcia farnesiàna, 60 ft., the flowers of which perfumed the air for a great distance round; the date palm, 25 ft.; Aràlia spinòsa, 25 ft.; Cérasus semperflòrens, bearing fruit and flowers at the same time, 50 ft.; Vitex A'gnus-castus, 140 years planted, and 35 ft. high; Técoma stáns, 30 ft.; Smìlax Sarsaparilla, 60 ft.; Nicotiàna glauca, a magnificent tree-like specimen; Cæsalpínia Sáppan, 15 ft.; Chamæ'rops hùmilis, 25 ft.; Asímina triloba, 20 ft., and covered with excellent ripe fruit; Acacia Julibrissin, 60 ft.; Liriodéndron Tulipifera, 80 ft.; Sterculia platanifolia, 40 ft.: Casuarina dístyla, 15 ft.; and a number of others, which will be found recorded in the Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris, tom. 12e, p. 68.

In the Isola Bella there are a great many exotic trees and shrubs of very luxuriant growth. Among these are, an immense oleander, numerous trees of Laurus nóbilis, of great growth; and a hydrangea, 10 ft. in diameter, and 8 ft. high, planted in peat soil, and covered with deep blue flowers. In this, and in other of the Borromean islands, the Agive americana stands the open air, and flowers freely. On the whole, though there are several tropical trees that will not live in the open air in the north of Italy generally, yet

there are portions of it which, from local circumstances, possess so mild a climate, that, with very little art, Lombardy might be made to exhibit specimens of the ligneous vegetation of every part of the globe.

### Subsect. 2. Of the Trees and Shrubs of Spain and Portugal.

From the indigenous trees and shrubs of this immense tract of country we may estimate its capacity for growing the trees and shrubs of other climates; and, while those of the North of Europe will find a congenial climate in the mountain ranges, and the elevated region of Madrid, those of the tropics will

grow along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

There are numerous botanic gardens throughout Spain, and two in Portugal. In these gardens, La Gasca informs us, the trees and shrubs of most parts of the world have, at one time or other, been seen in a flourishing state. In the gardens in the neighbourhood of Madrid are found, the cedar of Lebanon and various other Confferæ, different species of lime, maple, ash, Æ'sculus, Jùglans, Mòrus, Cratæ'gus, Prùnus, Pyrus, and Cérasus, Asímina tríloba, Magnòlia grandiflòra, Sophòra japónica, the Calycanthus flóridus, the Chimonanthus fragrans, and many others. Capt. S. E. Cook informs us (Sketches in Spain, &c.) that the date palm will, in sheltered situations, resist the cold of Madrid; though its fruit only acquires perfect maturity on the coast of Western Andalusia, and in other parts of the shores of the Mediterranean. In the gardens in the neighbourhood of Cadiz the Musa sapientum ripens fruit every year; as do the different species of Capsicum, Cactus, Cèreus, and Mesembryanthemum. All the trees and shrubs of the Cape of Good Hope and Australia grow here as well as in their native countries. In the gardens of Seville, similar exotics thrive freely, and the country is covered with orange, lemon, eitron, and lime trees, olives, pomegranates, and algarobas, or carob trees.

We shall pass over the other gardens in Spain, detailed particulars of the more rare foreign trees contained in which, by Sr. La Gasca, will be found in the first and second volumes of the Gardener's Magazine, to notice the trees and shrubs of the botanic garden of Lisbon. In this garden the orange, lemon, and citron ripen their fruit in the open air. The Erythrina picta grows to the height of 15 ft. in one season, and ripens seed. Psidium pyriferum and pomiferum as standards, set their fruit, and ripen it against a wall. Coffèa arábica flowers in October, and the berries ripen in the May or June following. Cárica Papàya forms a fine umbrageous tree in the open garden, and ripens its fruit; though, being a tree with a succulent or spongy trunk, it is occasionally cut down to the ground. These instances are sufficient to prove, that, with the art of the gardener and the aid of walls, without hot-houses, all

the ligneous plants of the world might be grown in the peninsula.

The prominent trees in the forests of Spain are, the Quéreus Ròbur, Q. Cérris, and its numerous varieties; Q. I'lex, with its varieties still more numerons than those of Q. Cérris; Q. Sùber; and Pìnus Pinea, Pináster, sylvéstris, uneinàta, &c. The silver fir is also abundant in some native forests, and the Làrix in the alpine regions of the northern provinces. The most remarkable of the indigenous trees are the cypresses in the gardens of the palaces which belonged to the Moorish kings; many of these venerable specimens are supposed to be upwards of five centuries old. The prevailing tree about Madrid, as about Paris and London, is the narrow-leaved elm.

The geographical distribution of the indigenous trees of Spain has been given, for the first time, after several years of ardent research and travel, by Capt. S. E. Cook, in his Sketches of Spain, published in 1834. Capt. Cook divides Spain geologically into three grand regions. The first is the northern, which includes Galicia, Asturias, &c., and the maritime part of Old Castile. This is the region of humidity and moisture, of the Quércus Ròbur, and Q. I'lex, U'lex europæ'a, and U.e. stricta; and the Dabæ'cia poliifòlia. The second region includes the Castile. Estremadura, Aragon, &e.; this is the region of dryness, over which the Merino sheep wander, and in which the olive and the

silkworm are products of culture. "This region," Capt. Cook observes, "contains the vast pine forests of Aragon, of the Sierra de Cuenca, Segura, and the Guadarrama, and of the central range of Castile. It is characterised by the Spanish ilex; the Quércus Toza; and the Quércus prásina, or a species presumed to be so, which is widely spread over its middle elevation; by the white cistus, which grows in prodigious quantities in some of the middle parts; and by the absence of those which are enumerated as marking the divisions on each side of it." The third region lies along the coast of the Mediterranean, and is characterised by a dry and burning summer, and a mild winter. In this region the lemon, the orange, the palm, the sugar-cane, the cotton tree, the Ceratônia Síliqua, are the common ligneous plants in cultivation. This region contains no extensive forests, but abundance of orange orchards, olive grounds, and vinevards.

It would occupy too much space, to enter at such length into the ligneous vegetation of each region, as would do justice to the subject, and we must therefore refer the reader to Captain Cook's *Sketches*, or to an extract from them, made with the kind permission of the author, which will be found in the twelfth volume of the *Gard*. *Mag*. In the third part of this work, when we come to treat of particular species, we shall find much interesting matter, supplied from Captain Cook's volumes, respecting the genera *Pinus*, *A'bies*, *Larix*,

and Quércus.

The most remarkable discovery made by Captain Cook in Spain, and which was made about the same time by Mr. Drummond, the British consul at Morocco, is, that the alerce, a timber which is of unparalleled durability, is from the Thùja articulàta. The roofs of the oldest churches in Spain are of this timber; and some of them, as that of the mosque of Cordova, &c., are known to have existed for nine centuries, the timber, as may be proved by a specimen sent by Captain Cook to the Horticultural Society of London, being still perfectly sound. Captain Cook, also, has collected much new and original information respecting the Q. Ilex; and it is remarkable, that the true Spanish evergreen oak (Q. I. austràlis), of which acorns can be procured in abundance from Gibraltar, had escaped the notice of both native and foreign botanists, till it was examined by Captain Cook.

# Subsect. 3. Of the Trees and Shrubs of Turkey and Modern Greece.

APTER having given, in p. 17., the enumeration of the trees and shrubs mentioned by Theophrastus, and in p. 164. those known to modern botanists, it will not be supposed that we can have much to add respecting such a country as Turkey, scarcely, as yet, in the dawn of civilisation; and where, unless the whole surface of the country can be called a garden, there are none but in the cemeteries.

These cemeteries are distinguished by their immense cypresses, and by the occasional appearance in them of the weeping willow. The most common tree in the neighbourhood of Constantinople is the Quércus Cérris, and, next to this, the Céltis austràlis, the pinaster, and the stone pine. Other trees, considered interesting in Britain, which abound in the neighbourhood of Constantinople, are the following: Carcis Siliquastrum, which is found clothing the shores of the Bosphorus and Mount Libanus; Ceratônia Síliqua, Cupressus sempervirens horizontàlis, Diospyros Lòtus, Elæágnus angustifòlia, the wild olive, Zízyphus vulgàris, Paliurus aculeàtus, Mèlia Azedarách, Acacia Julibrissin, Pistàcia Terebinthus, and P. Lentiscus, and Smìlax áspera, and S. excélsa. S. excélsa climbs to the tops of the highest trees; and, descending in streaming branches, converts an avenue of trees into two lofty green walls, which, in autumn, are covered with a profusion of rich red berries. There are, also, Hédera Hèlix chrysocarpa; and Cérasus sativa, two varieties, one of which is of enormous size, and grows along the northern coast of Asia Minor, whence the original cherry was brought to Europe, and the other is found in the woods in the interior of Asia Minor, and produces an amber-coloured transparent

fruit, of a most delicious flavour. These trees attain the height of 100 ft., with straight trunks of 40 ft. and upwards. Phæ'nix dactylífera, and Plátanus orientàlis, are also frequent. "The Turks," Dr. Walsh observes, "on the birth of a son, plant a platanus, as they do a cypress on the death of one. In the court of the seraglio is a venerable tree of this species, which, tradition says, was planted by Mahomet II., after the taking of Constantinople, to commemorate the birth of his son, Bajazet II.; the trunk of which is 50 ft. in circumference. There is another, of more enormous size, at Buyuk-dere, on the Bosphorus: it stands in a valley, and measures 45 yards in circumference! It, in fact, now consists of fourteen large trees, growing in a circle from the same root, but separating at some distance from the ground. The Turks sometimes encamp here; and the Ben-Bashee pitches his tents in the centre of this tree of trees."

C'istus crispus, créticus, and salviæfòlius cover all the hills of the Archipelago and Sea of Marmora. All of them have the hypocistus growing on their roots, a succulent parasite of a rich red colour, described by Dioscorides; Vitex A'gnus-cástus, Nèrium Oleánder, Quércus Æ'gilops, Q. coccífera, and Q. Taúzin var. pubéscens, Pìnus Pináster var. marítima, and P. Pínea, Lavándula Stæ'chas, Rúscus racemòsus, Kölreutèria paniculata, and a number of others. Búxus baleáricus grows wild on all the rocky surfaces both of European and of Asiatic Turkey, and the wood is sent to England in large quantities for the use of the wood-engraver, though it is found greatly inferior to that of the Búxus sempervìrens. This information respecting the trees and shrubs in the neighbourhood of Constantinople is taken from a very interesting paper on the subject, by Dr. Robert Walsh, which will be found in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London for 1824, and in the Gardener's Magazine, vol. i. p. 293.

The ligneous vegetation of the Ionian Islands is given by Ponqueville and Olivier, and resembles that of Greece generally. Whether any foreign species have been introduced, since these islands came under the protection of the

British government, we have been unable to ascertain.

### CHAP. IV.

OF THE TREES AND SHRUBS OF ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AND AUSTRA-LIA, WHICH ARE SUITABLE FOR TEMPERATE CLIMATES.

In our notice of the ligneous flora of these countries, we shall confine ourselves entirely to such species as are known, or are supposed, to be suitable for enduring the open air in Britain; and, as in the preceding chapter, we shall chiefly confine ourselves to giving lists compiled from local floras. We shall take the different countries in the usual order of Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and Polynesia. Those who wish more extensive information on this subject, may consult some elaborate communications of M. Mirbel in the Mémoires du Muséum, vol. xiv. p. 378.; or, in an English dress, by Dr. Hooker, in Murray's Encyclopædia of Geography.

Sect. I. Of the Trees and Shrubs suitable for Temperate Climates, indigenous or introduced, in Asia.

According to our enumeration (p. 126.), 183 ligneous plants, which endure the open air in Britain, have been introduced from different parts of Asia, and chiefly from Siberia, Nepal, and China. Additions, as we have already observed, when noticing the flora of Asiatic Russia, may still be expected from the former country; and, considering the situation of China, and the character of its surface, when that immense territory comes to be explored by

European botanists, it will, in all probability, afford large additions to our parks and shrubberies. That Himalaya and other mountainous regions of India, temperate from their elevation, bave many trees and shrubs in store for Britain, is rendered certain by the excellent Illustrations of the Botany, &c., of the Himalayan Mountains of Mr. Royle. That gentleman, who joins to the acuteness of the scientific botanist, the extended views of the general observer, and the knowledge of both Indian and European cultivation, considers that all the plants of regions in India elevated not less than 7000 ft. above the level of the sea, if not found in valleys, are likely to prove hardy in Britain. The following list is of species considered likely to be in this condition, or, at least, most of them. It has been prepared chiefly from Royle's Illustrations; but, in cases to which Mr. Royle's work has not yet been extended, or that do not come within its scope, from other sources; these are, Dr. Wallich's manuscript catalogue, to which Mr. Royle has both given the access and indicated the species likely to be fittest for selection in, and our Hortus Britannicus. In this list, all those names to which a star (\*) is prefixed are, as in preceding lists, supposed not to be indigenous; the dagger (+), before a specific name, indicates that a species of that name from India has already been introduced into Britain; and the point of interrogation (?), put before a specific name, implies a doubt as to the species being capable of enduring the open air in this country.

Ranunculàceæ. Clématis globòsa, † montàna (Gard. Mag., vol. x. p. 564.),

† nepalénsis, pubéscens, vitifòlia, Buchananiàna.

Magnoliàceæ. Mr. Royle has adverted to certain species being extant in Nepal that might, perhaps, live in the open air in Devonshire. Some of these are, Mangliètia insígnis; Michèlia lanuginòsa, excélsa, Kisòpa, (?) Doltsòpa.

Menispermàceæ. Cissámpelos obtécta, † hirsùta; Stauntònia latifòlia, angustifòlia, Brunoniàna; Sphærostèma grandiflòrum, and other species.

Cócculus (?) laurifòlius.

Berberaceæ. Bérberis nepalénsis, † aristàta, † asiática, † Wallichiàna, † Coriària, kumanaurénsis, floribúnda.

Capparidàceæ. Cápparis (?) obovàta, (?) nepalénsis.

Pittosporaceæ. Senacia + nepalénsis; Pittósporum eriocárpum.

Ternströmiàceæ. Eùrya acuminàta. Aurantiàceæ. Limònia Laurèola.

Hypericàcea. Hypéricum † cordifòlium, † pátulum, † uràlum, † oblongi-

Aceràceæ. A'cer † oblóngum, cultràtum, caudàtum, sterculiàceum, villòsum; Negúndo \*fraxinifòlium, † Dobinæ'a (?) vulgàris.

Æsculàceæ. Pàvia indica.

Sapindàceæ § Millingtonièæ. Millingtònia simplicifòlia, dilleniæfòlia, púngens.

Meliacea. Mèlia + Azedarách, \* Buckayun (from Europe).

Vitàceæ. Vitis parvifòlia, cymòsa, obtécta, macrophýlla, capreolàta; Ampelópsis himalayàna.

Zygophyllàceæ. Meliánthus himalayànus. Rutaceæ. Rùta † albiflòra, † \* angustifòlia. Xanthoxylàceæ. Xanthóxylum hostìle, alàtum. Coriariàceæ. Coriària nepalénsis male, n. female.

Staphyleaceæ. Staphylea Emòdi.

Celastràceæ. Euónymus tíngens, † echinàtus, vàgans, péndulus, frígidus, fimbriàtus, grandiflòrus, † japónicus, † Hamiltoniànus.

Aquifoliàceæ. I'lex dipyrèna, excélsa, serràta.

Rhamnàceæ. Rhámnus † virgàtus, † rupéstris Royle, purpùreus; Paliùrus † virgatus; Berchèmia flavéscens; Hovènia dúlcis; Ceanòthus flavéscens.

Anacardiàceæ. Rhús parviflòra, velutìna, kakrasingee, † vernicífera (syn. juglandifòlia), † Búcku-Amèla, † acuminàta; Sàbia parviflòra, campanulàta. Leguminàceæ. Caragàna Moorcroftiàna, brevispìna, Gerardiàna, polya-

Leguminàceæ. Caragàna Moorcroftiàna, brevispina, Gerardana, polyacántha, spinosíssima, versícolor : one of these has been raised in Edinburgh, or the neighbourhood. Astrágalus strobilíferus, polyacánthus, Grahamiànus, \* o 8

múlticeps; Cýtisus fláccidus; Colùtea † nepalénsis; Piptánthus † nepalénsis; Edwardsia (?) móllis; Indigófera heterantha, + violacea, Gerardiana; Desmodium tiliæfolium, † nùtans, multiflorum, maculatum, sèquax; Acacia (?) móllis.

Saxifragàceæ. Astílbe rivulàris.

Rosacea & Chrysobalanea. Prinsepia utilis.

Rosaceæ & Potentilleæ. Ribus rotundifòlius, cóncolor, ásper, tiliàceus, paniculatus, † pedunculòsus, ferox, † ásper, † dístans, † micránthus; Potentílla rígida.

Rosacea & Spiracca. Spirac'a callosa Thunb., or allied to it, + chamædri-

fòlia, † hypericifòlia, Lindleyàna, kanıtschática, † nùtans; Kérria † \* japónica.
Rosàceæ § Amygdàlcæ. Amygdalus † \* commùnis; Pérsica † vulgàris,
† læ'vis, saligna; Prùnus † \* doméstica, bokhariénsis, Aloocha, \* triflòra, † expánsa; Armeniaca himalénsis; Cérasus tomentosa, Púddum, undulàta, capricida, cornuta, nepalénsis.

Rosaceæ § Roseæ. Rosa Lyéllii, † Brunonii, † tetrapétala, Webbiana, † macrophýlla, serícea, † \* damascèna, † microphýlla, mosehàta var. nepa-

lénsis, Bánksiæ var. múltiplex.

Rosaceæ § Pômeæ. Pýrus communis, cultivated varieties of, sínica, † Páshia (syn. variolòsa, ? índica Wall.), + lanàta, + crenàta (syn. vestìta), + baccàta, Màlus, cultivated varieties of, + stipulàcea, (Sórbus) foliolòsa; Cydònia + \* vulgàris; Cotoneáster + frígida, + acuminàta, + affinis, + microphýlla; † Nummulària † rotundifòlia; Eriobótrya † ellíptica; Photínia † integrifòlia, dùbia; Cratæ'gus glaúca, † crenulàta.

Granatea. Punica + Granatum.

Tamaricaceæ. Myricaria bracteata, élegans.

Philadelphacea. Philadelphus tomentòsus; Deutzia staminea, Brunoniàna, corymbòsa.

Passifloràceæ. Passiflòra (?) Leschenaultii, (?) nepalénsis.

Grossulàcea. Ribes + glaciàle, acuminatum, himalénse, + Cynósbati, villò-

Araliacea. Hédera Hèlix and var. + chrysocárpa. Many other species of Hédera inhabit India, but not any, or but few, of them are likely to thrive in

the open air in Britain.

Caprifoliàccæ. Caprifòlium + confùsum, + longifòlium, + chinénse, + japónicum; Lonícera diversifòlia, Webbiàna, Govaniana, angustifòlia, serícea, obovàta, ellíptica, glaúca, depréssa, † Xylósteum, acuminàta, glabràta, lanceolàta; Abèlia triflòra; † Leycestèria formòsa; Sambûcus adnàta; Vibúrnum cotinifòlium, Mullàha, punctàtum, (?) erubéscens, nervòsum, cordifòlium, grandiflòrum; Hydrángea altíssima, vestita (áspera Don), heteromálla, Adàmia, + (?) cyànca.

Cornacea. Córnus + oblónga, macrophýlla, nervôsa; Benthàmia + fragífera. Vacciniacea. Vaccinium (Thibaúdia) Sprengèlii; Thibaúdia variegata,

setígera; Gaylussáccia (Thibaúdia) serrata; Cavendíshia nóbilis. Myrsinaceæ. Mýrsine + bifaria, + semiserrata, acuminata.

Ericacea. Rhododéndron + arbòreum, aristatum, + barbatum, + cinnamòmeum + campanulàtum, formòsum, lepidòtum, + anthopògon, + setòsum; Andrómeda fastigiàta, formòsa, lanceolàta, villòsa, ovalifòlia, cordàta; Gaulthèria nummularioides, trichophylla,

Ebenaceæ \ Styraceæ. Symplocos racemòsa, paniculata.

Oleacea. O'lea ferruginea, compácta, grandiflora, robústa; Syringa Emòdi;

O'rnus floribunda; Fraxinus xanthoxyloides.

Jasminaceæ. Jasminum + officinale, dispérmum, revolutum, + pubígerum, (?) glandulòsum, (?) chrysanthemum, (?) chrysanthemöides, (?) nànum, (?) hùmile.

Labiàceæ. Roýlea † élegans. Solanàcea. Lýcium † europæ'um. Lauraceæ, Laurus (?) odoratissima.

Thymelàceæ. Dáphne + cannábina, Bhólica, serícea Don (syn. salicifòlia Wal.), viridiflòra, mucronàta.

Osyris nepalénsis. Santalàceæ.

Elæagnàceæ. Elæágnus + arbòrea, armàta; Hippóphæ + salicifòlia (syn. conférta).

Euphorbiàceæ. Búxus emarginatus; Pachysándra + coriàcea.

Urticaceæ. Morus + \* nigra, sp. white-fruited, atropurpurea, + indica?, + tatárica, parvifòlia, serràta (syn. heterophýlla), lævigàta víridis, + \* mauritiàna, \* scándens. Some of these names are to be regarded as not established, and as more or less likely to be synonymous with others amongst them. Broussonètia integrifòlia.

U'lmus † eròsa (syn. effùsa W.), † integrifòlia, virgàta. These names are from Dr. Wallich's catalogue. In Mr. Royle's catalogue are three others, but Mr. Royle has advised that they may represent the same species. Céltis + orientàlis, (?) elongàta, politòria, tetrándra, (?) cinnamòmea, (?) móllis.

Juglandàceæ. Jùglans † règia; Engelhárdtia Roxburghiàna, Colebrookiàna. Salicaceæ. Salix Lindleyana, obovata, polyándra, †\* babylónica, (?) ægyptaca, élegans, grísea, kamaunénsis, eriostachya, pýrina. The first five of these names are derived from Mr. Royle's catalogue and work . the rest are from Dr. Wallich's catalogue. In Mr. Royle's catalogue are six other names, but Mr. Royle has told us that they may represent the same species as certain of Pópulus cordàta, acuminàta, pyrifórmis, ciliàta, sp. the names above.

Cupuliferæ. Quércus annulàta, † dealbàta, incana, polyántha, lanàta, floribúnda, laxiflòra, dentòsa, semecarpifòlia, lamellòsa, lappàcea, spicàta, fenestràta, dilatàta, lanceæfòlia, † lanuginòsa, † Phullàta. These names are from Dr. Wallich's catalogue, and are exclusive of several others that are those of species which Mr. Royle deems likely to be too tender to thrive in Britain. Mr. Royle has in his own catalogue names, distinct from Dr. Wallich's, of seven kinds, of which some may be identical with, some distinct from, those represented by Dr. Wallich's names. Castànea índica, tribuloides, (?) microcárpa, (?) sphærocárpa. Córylus lácera, ? fèrox; in Mr. Royle's catalogue are the names cashmeriénsis and scabérrima, which may represent the same kinds as the preceding, or distinct ones. Cárpinus vimínea, fagínea.

Betulàceæ. Bétula Bhojpáttra (syn. ùtilis), acuminata, cylindrostachya, nítida; and, in Mr. Royle's catalogue, three other names of as many kinds, that may be identical with three of those above, or distinct. A'Inus (?) nepa-

lénsis.

Plátanus + orientàlis. Platanàceæ.

Myricaceæ. Myrica sápida. Taxàceæ. Táxus baccata?, † nucífera?

Coniferæ. \* Picea Webbiana (syn. A'bies spectábilis), dumòsa (syn. Brunoniàna; Pînus + excélsa, + Gerardiàna (syn Neòza), + Smithiàna (syn. Morínda), Cèdrus + Deodàra; Cupréssus + \* sempervirens, + torulòsa; E'phedra Gerardiàna; Juníperus squamàta, † \* chinénsis, \* dimórpha, † recúrva, religiòsa, † excélsa, communis?; Thuja † \* orientàlis, † nepalénsis.

Whoever wishes to become acquainted with the ligneous flora of Himalaya should have recourse to Mr. Royle's Illustrations; it will be found to be one of the most scientific and comprehensive works of the kind that have ever been published; embracing, not only the scientific botany and natural history, including the geology, of the district, but the geographical distribution of species and their properties and uses: the whole being generalised

with reference to Lower India and Enrope.

Of the trees and shrubs of temperate climates, which have been introduced into the different countries of Asia, we profess to know but little. Not many foreign ligneous plants, we suppose, have been added to the ligneous flora of Siberia or Tartary: but the hardy fruit trees and fruit shrubs of Europe have been cultivated for a number of years in the gardens of some of the native princes of India; and many of our ornamental trees and shrubs have been transported to the gardens of our public officers in that country, and to the botanic gardens established by government. This might be done to a great extent, as Mr. Royle has shown, in the mountainous districts of Himalaya, as well as in other hilly and mountainous regions, both of India

and China.

Of that part of the ligneous flora of China which is hardy, very little is known. The following list of some of the ligneous species which inhabit China, and of a few of those which inhabit Japan, has been prepared from these three sources: - 1. Enumeratio Plantarum quas in China boreali collegit Dr. Al. Bunge, anno 1831: this enumeration is published in the Mémoires presentés à l'Académie des Sciences de St. Petersbourg, tome ii. livra. 1. et 2., 1833. From Royle's Illustrations, in which a sketch of the climate and plants of China is presented, relatively to comparison with the climate and plants of the Himalaya. 3. From our Hortus Britannicus. The sign (?) denotes, in this list, as well as in the preceding, doubt of hardihood of the species to which it is applied.

Ranunculaceæ. Clématis intricata, Pædnia Moutan and varieties of it.

Magnoliàceæ. Magnòlia conspícua.

Menispermaceæ. Menispérmum däuricum, Stauntonia, (?) Kadsura japónica.

Berberàceæ. Bérberis sinénsis.

Stercùlia pyrifórmis. Stereuliàceæ.

Tiliàceæ. Tilia, (?) Gréwia parviflòra. Ternströmiàceæ. Thèa víridis, Caméllia (?) japónica.

Hypéricum pátulum, (?) Ochránthe pállida. Hyperieàeeæ.

Aceràcea. A'cer truncàtum, palmàtum (Japan).

Æsculàceæ. Æ'sculus chinénsis.

Sapindàeeæ. Xanthóceras sorbifòlia, Kölreutèria paniculàta.

Mèlia. Meliàceæ.

Vitàceæ. Vitis vinifera, bryoniæfolia, ficifòlia, humulifòlia, serianæfòlia, aconitifòlia; Ampelópsis.

Xanthoxylàceæ. Ailántus glandulòsa; Xanthóxylum (?) Avicénnæ, (?) ní-

tidum.

Staphyleaeeæ. Staphylèa.

Celastracea. Celastrus articulatus; Euónymus micranthus, chinénsis.

Aquifoliaceæ. I'lex, a sp. of, allied to Aquifòlium.

Rhámnus Theèzans; Zízyphus vulgàris 1 spinòsa, vulgàris 2 Rhamnàeeæ. inérmis, parvifòlia, globòsa, (?) sinénsis, (?) álbens, (?) nítida; (?) Hovènia dúlcis.

Anacardiaceæ. (?) Pistàcia chinénsis; Rhús Cótinus, ailantöides, (?) ver-

nicífera (Japan), (?) succedanea.

Sophòra japónica (China and Japan), chinénsis; Indigófera Leguminàeeæ. micrántha, macrostàchya; Caragàna Chamlàgu, microphýlla; Lespedèza macrocárpa; Wistària Consequàna; Gledítschia chinénsis, heterophylla; Cércis

chinénsis; Acacia (?) macrophýlla, (?) Nèmu.

Rosaceæ & Amygdaleæ. Amýgdalus communis, pedunculata, p. múltiplex, p. polýgyna; Pérsica vulgàris; Cérasus chinénsis 2 pluripétala (or flòre plèno, syn. Amýgdalus půmila), japónica (Japan), j. múltiplex (Japan), serrulàta, salícina, Pseudo-Cérasus; Prùnus doméstica?, trichocárpa, pauciflòra, hùmilis 1 glabràta, hùmilis 2 villósula; Armeniaca vulgàris.

Rosaceæ § Spiræaceæ. Spiræ'a tríloba, dasyántha, sorbifòlia, callòsa; Kérria

japónica pluripétala (or flòre plèno) (Japan).

Rosacea & Potentillea. Rubus purpureus, cratægifolius, (?) parvifolius,

(?) refléxus.

Rosaceæ (Roseæ. Rosa índica, odorata, longifòlia, Roxburghii, flavéscens, nívea, semperflorens, Lawrenceana, multiflora, Grevillei, sínica, Bánksiæ, B. flòre lùteo, microcárpa, bracteàta, b. scabricaúlis, pimpinellifòlia, rugòsa.

Pyrus floribunda, diosca, spectabilis, betulæfòlia; Rosaccæ \ Pomeæ. Cydònia sinénsis, japónica; Eriobótrya japónica (Japan); Photínia serrulàta; Cratæ'gus pinnatífida.

Calycanthàceæ. Chimonánthus fràgrans (Japan), f. lùteus (Japan), f. grandiflòrus.

Granataceæ. Pùnica Granatum, and the white-flowered and pluripetalous

varieties.

Támarix junipérina, chinénsis, (?) índica. Tamaricàceæ.

Philadelphàceæ. Deùtzia grandiflòra, parviflòra, scábra (Japan).

Grossulaceæ. Ribes Cynósbati.

Hamamelidàceæ. Hamamèlis chinénsis.

Cornacea. Aúcuba japónica (China and Japan).

Caprifoliaceæ. Caprifolium chinénse, longiflorum, Lonícera flexuòsa, Sambùcus racemòsa, Vibúrnum (?) fràgrans; Abèlia (?) chinénsis, (?) uniflòra; Hydrángea Horténsia.

Ericaceæ. Rhododéndron Farreræ, (?) leucanthum; Azalea (?) macrantha,

(?) Andrómeda.

Ericaceæ § Vaccinièæ. Vaccinium (?) formòsum.

Ebenàceæ. Diospyros Lètus, Schi-èse. Oleàceæ. O'lea, Ligustrum lùcidum 1 floribundum; Syringa chinénsis; O'rnus floribúnda.

Jasminaceæ. Jasminum (?) angulàre, flóridum.

Períploca (?) sèpium. Asclepiadàceæ.

Bignoniàceæ. Catálpa syringæfòlia. Thymelàceæ. Dáphne cannábina, (?) Passerìna Chamædáphne. Solanàceæ. Lýcium chinénse, turbinàtum, Trewiànum.

Euphorbiàceæ. (?) Phyllanthus ramiflòrus, Andrachne chinénsis.

Urticacea. Morus álba and varieties, sinénsis, constantinopolitàna; Broussonètia papyrifera.

Ulmàceæ. U'lmus pùmila, Céltis chinénsis.

Juglandàceæ. Jùglans règia.

Salicaceæ. Salix babylónica, Pópulus.

Betulàceæ. Bétula.

Cupuliferæ. Quércus densifòlia, chinénsis, and three other species; Cas-

tànea vésca, the large-leafed chestnut, dwarf chestnuts.

Coníferæ. Pines, fir, larch; Pinus chinénsis, Massoniàna; Cunhinghàmia lanceolata; Thùja orientalis; Juníperus chinénsis, glaúca; Cupréssus, Salisbùria adiantifòlia (Japan).

The northern provinces of China, Mr. Royle observes, are more European in their flora than any parts of the plains of India; and the flora of the mountains has an almost universal identity of genera with that found covering the elevated belt of Himalaya. From these and other remarks we conclude that many species of trees and shrubs in China, now wholly unknown to us, will at

some future time be added to the British arboretum.

The Chinese, through the European residents at Canton and other seaports, have become possessed of various of our ornamental ligneous plants. Mr. Reeves (Gard. Mag., vol. xi. p. 437.) mentions that Magnolia grandiflora was introduced at Macao by Mr. Livingston, previously to 1830; and M. acuminàta, glaúca, and tripétala, soon afterwards. The recent discovery of the tea shrub in the province of Assam, through an extent of territory which occupied a month's journey, shows how little of the ligneous flora of that part of the world is yet known. (See Dr. Wallich, in Gard. Mag., vol. xi. p. 429.)

### Of the Indigenous and Foreign Trees and Shrubs of Africa.

THE number of ligneous species which the British arboretum has obtained from Africa, including the Canary Isles, appears to be 23; a number larger than might be expected, considering the tropical situation of this part of the world, and that its mountains are less elevated than those of Asia. Barbary has supplied 13 of these 23 species; because, being situated on the shores of the Mediterranean, its climate is comparatively temperate. More may, perhaps, be received from the interior of the country, and from the African islands; but, considering that the floras of these islands, and of Egypt and Southern Africa, have been pretty fully explored, our hopes of further ad-

ditions, fit to endure our climate, are not very sanguine.

The trees and shrubs of temperate climates introduced into Africa must necessarily be very few; and till lately they were limited, perhaps, to a few shrubs in the gardens of the British consuls. Since the introduction of European improvements into Egypt, however, the pacha has established an English garden under the care of an English gardener, Mr. Traill, who is endeavouring to acclimatise the plants and trees both of temperate and tropical climates. Algiers, which came into possession of the French in 1830, is receiving from that nation of naturalists many European plants; as appears in detail in the Annales de la Société d' Horticulture de Paris for 1831, and in the Gardener's Magazine, vol. xi. p. 632. A nursery has been established by the French authorities, which is said to contain 25,000 trees, bushes, and plants, for the purpose of experiment and naturalisation. It occupies 80 acres, and is under the care of a director and twenty men. Such an establishment may be referred to as one worthy of imitation in colonising a new country.

# Sect. III. Of the Indigenous and Foreign Trees and Shrubs of America.

By far the greatest and most interesting accessions to the British arboreturn have been received from North America; but, as some hardy species have also been received from the southern division of that immense country, we shall devote a subsection to each.

#### Subsect. 1. Of the Indigenous and Foreign Trees and Shrubs of North America,

THE introduction of woody plants from North America into Britain may be said to have commenced with the missionaries sent out by Compton, Bishop of London, about the end of the seventeenth century, and to have continued without interruption ever since. Some species were, doubtless, introduced by Sir Walter Raleigh and others; but the practice of sending out collectors to send home objects of natural history undoubtedly began about the period we have mentioned. We have seen, in preceding parts of this history, that Bannister, Catesby, Garden, John and William Bartram, André Michaux, Fraser, Lyon, and Douglas are the names of the collectors to whom we are chiefly indebted: and that Compton, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Petre, the Duke of Richmond, Ellis, Dr. Uvedale, Dr. Fothergill, and, above all, that most excellent man Peter Collinson, a quaker and linendraper, were the principal amateurs. These gentlemen, and Gray, Gordon, and other nurserymen, in Britain, and Du Hamel, Lemonnier, and Maréchal de Noailles, in France, were the principal persons who encouraged the collectors. Much, also, is due to those American and European authors who have explored the interior of the civilised portion of America, and published the result of their labours. From the Flora of Pursh, edit. 1814, we have made the following enumeration of the woody plants of North America not indigenous to Britain.

Ranunculacea. Atragene americana; Clématis virgínica, cordata, holosericea Wálteri, crispa, reticulata, Viórna, Catesbyana; Xanthorhiza apiifòlia.

Winteraceæ. Illicium floridanum, parviflorum.

Magnoliàceae. Magnòlia grandiflòra ellíptica, grandiflòra obovàta, grandiflòra lanceolàta, glaúca, longifòlia, macrophylla, tripétala, acuminàta, cordàta, auriculàta, pyramidàta; Liriodéndron Tulipífera, T. var. obtusíloba.

Anonaceæ. Asimina tríloba, parviflora, pygmæ'a, grandiflora.

Menispermàceæ. Menispérmum canadénse, c. var. lobatum ; Cócculus carolinus, Schizándra coccinea.

Berberideæ. Bérberis canadénsis, Mahònia, Aquifòlium, nervòsa.

Cistinea. Hudsonia cricoides.

Malvaceæ. Hibiscus Mánihot.

Tiliàceæ. Tilia glàbra, laxiflòra, pubéscens, p. var. leptophýlla, heterophýlla

Ternströmiàceæ. Gordònia Lasiánthus, pubéscens, Stuártia virgínica, Ma-

lachodéndron ovatum.

Hypericineæ. A'scyrum Crúx A'ndreæ, hypericöides, amplexicaúle; Hypéricum Kalmiànum, frondòsum, amæ'num, prolíficum, nudiflòrum, glaúcum, densiflòrum, galiöides, aspalathöides, fasciculàtum, tenuifòlium.

Acerinea. A'cer rubrum, dasycarpum, barbatum, saccharinum, nigrum,

macrophýllum, circinatum, striatum, montanum; Negundo fraxinifolium.

Hippocastànew. Æ'sculus glàbra, pállida; Pàvia, rùbra, hýbrida, flàva, macrostàchya.

Sapinducea. Sapindus ? \* Saponària.

Vit s. Vitis Labrúsca, æstivàlis, æ. var. sinuàta, cordifòlia, ripària, rotundifòlia, palmàta; Ampelopsis cordàta, hederàcea, hirsùta, bipinnàta.

Xanthoxýleæ. Xanthóxylum fraxíneum, tricárpum; Ptèlea trifoliàta, t. var.

pubéscens.

Staphyleaceæ. Staphylea trifòlia.

Celastrinea. Celastrus scandens, bullatus; Euonymus americanus, angus-

tifòlius, atropurpurcus.

Hieneæ. I'lex opaca, laxiflora, Cassine, Dahoón, angustifolia, a. var. ligustrifolia, vomitoria, prinoides, canadensis, Myrsinites; Prinos verticillàtus, ambíguus, lævigatus, lanceolatus, glaber, coriaceus, c. var. angustifolius.

Rhámneæ. Rhámnus frangulöides, alnifolius, caroliniànus, lanecolàtus, minutiflòrus; Ceanòthus americànus, intermèdius, sanguíneus, microphýllus;

Berchèmia volùbilis.

Anacardiaceæ. Rhús typhina, glabra, élegans, viridiflòra, piimila, vérnix,

copallina, Toxicodéndron, radicans, r. var. microcárpa, aromática.

Leguminosæ. Robínia Pseud-Acacia, viscosa, híspida, macrophýlla; Wistària frutéscens; Cássia occidentalis, ligústrina; Cércis canadénsis, c. var. pubéscens; Virgília lútea, Cýtisus rhombifolius; Amórpha fruticosa, f. var. emarginata, f. var. angustifolia, microphýlla, pubéscens, canéscens; Gledítschia triacánthos, t. var. inérmis, brachycárpa, monospérmia; Gymnócladus canadénsis.

Chrysobalanea. Chrysobalanus oblongifòlius.

Amygdàleæ. Cérasus virginiàna, serótina, canadénsis, caroliniàna, semperflòrens, boreàlis, pennsylvánica, nìgra, hyemàlis, pygmæ'a, pubèscens, pùmila,

depréssa, chicasa; Prùnus marítima, doméstica var. myrobálana.

Rosàceæ. Ròsa parviflòra, nítida, lùcida, gemélla, Lyònii, carolìna, rubifòlia, lævigàta, suavèolens, pendulina, lutéscens; Rùbus villòsus, strigòsus, canadénsis, cuncifòlius, occidentàlis, híspidus, triviàlis, flagellàris, inérmis, spectábilis, odoràtus; Spiræ'a salicifòlia, s. var. latifòlia, tomentòsa, hypericifòlia, chamædrifòlia, c. var. mèdia, betulæfòlia, opulifòlia, capitàta, discolor, sorbifòlia; Púrshia tridentàta, Potentílla floribúnda.

Pomàceæ. Pyrus coronària, angustifòlia, microcárpa, americàna, arbutifòlia, melanocárpa; Amelánchier Botryàpium, ovàlis, sanguínea; Cratæ'gus apiifòlia, spathulàta, turbinàta, coccínea, populifòlia, pyrifòlia, ellíptica, glandulòsa, flàva, parvifòlia, punctàta rùbra, punctàta aúrca, Crús-gálli spléndens,

Crús-gálli pyracanthæfòlia, Crús-gálli salicifòlia.

Calycántheæ. Calycánthus flóridus, glaúcus, lævigàtus.

Philadélpheæ. Philadélphus inodòrus, Lewisii, grandiflòrus; Decumària bárbara, sarmentòsa.

Passiflòreæ. Passiflòra peltàta.

Cácteæ. Opúntia vulgàris, Mammillària vivípara.

Grossulàceæ. Ribes albinérvium, trífidum, rìgens, prostràtum, resinòsum, viscosíssimum, sanguíneum, Menzièsü, aúreum, recurvàtum, flóridum, laxiflòrum, rotundifòlium, hirtéllum, grácile, triflòrum, oxyacanthöldes, lacústris, Cynósbati, speciòsum

Araliaceæ. Aralia híspida, spinòsa, s. var. inérmis.

Caprifoliàcea. Caprifòlium sempervirens, ciliòsum, flàvum, gràtum, parviflòrum [? dioícum]; Lonícera ciliàta, ciliàta álba, villòsa; Symphoria glomeràta, racemòsa; Diervilla lùtea; Linnæ'a boreàlis; Viburnum prunifòlium, pyrifòlium, Lentago, nudum, obovatum, obovatum punicæfolium, cassinoides, kevigàtum, nítidum, dentàtum, pubéscens, lantanôides, accrifòlium, mòlle, Oxycóccus, edule; Sambucus canadénsis, pubéscens; Hydrángea arboréscens, cordàta, nívea, quercifòlia.

Córneæ. Córnus flórida, circinàta, serícea, asperifòlia, strícta, álba, panicu-

làta, paniculàta álbida, paniculàta radiàta, alternifòlia.

Loranthàceæ. Víscum? flavéscens.

Cinchonàceae. Pincknèya pùbens, Chiocócea racemòsa, Cephalánthus occidentàlis.

Compósitæ. Báccharis angustifòlia, glomeruliflòra, halimifòlia; Buphthál-

mum frutéscens; I'va imbricata, frutéscens.

Vaccinièa. Vaccinium stamineum, álbum, diffúsum, dumòsum, frondòsum, frondòsum lanceolàtum, pállidum, resinòsum viridéscens, resinòsum rubéscens, resinòsum lutéscens, corymbòsum, amæ'num, virgàtum, fuscàtum angustifòlium, galèzans, ligústrinum, tenéllum, angustifòlium, eæspitòsum, myrtifòlium, crassifòlium, nítidum, Myrsinites, M. lanceolàtus, M. obtùsus, buxifòlium, ovàtum, obtùsum; Oxycóccus macrocárpus, erythrocárpus, hispídulus.

Ericacea. Andrómeda tetragona, hypnoides, poliifolia angustifolia, poliifòlia latifòlia, calyculàta, angustifòlia, coriàcea, axillàris, axillàris longifòlia, Catesbæ'i, acuminàta, floribunda, mariana, mariana angustifòlia, speciòsa, speciòsa pulverulénta, racemòsa, arbòrea; Lyònia ferrugínea, rígida, paniculàta, frondòsa; Clèthra alnifolia, tomentòsa, scàbra, paniculàta, acuminàta; Mylocáryum ligústrinum, Cyrílla earoliniàna; A'rbutus laurifòlia, Menzièsii, tomentòsa; Gaulthèria procumbens, Shallon; Menzièsia ferruginea, globulàris, empetrifórmis, cærûlea; Kálmia hirsúta, glaúca, glaúca rosmarinifólia, cuncata, angustifòlia, angustifòlia ovàta, latifòlia; Epigæ'a rèpens; Rhodòra canadénsis; Rhododéndron máximum ròseum, m. álbum, m. purpureum, punctàtum, catawbiénse; Azàlea calendulàcea flámmea, c. cròcea, canéscens, nudiflòra coccinea, n. rùtilans, n. cárnea, n. álba, n. papilionàcea, n. partita, n. polyándra, arboréscens, bícolor, viscòsa, nítida, glaúca, híspida; Lèdum palústre, palústre decúmbens, latifòlium; Ammýrsine buxifòlia; Bejària racemòsa, I'tea virginica, Pyxidanthèra barbulàta.

Symplocinea. Symplocos tinctòria.

Styraceæ. Styrax grandifòlium, pulveruléntum, lævigatum; Halèsia tetraptera, diptera.

Sapòteæ. Bumèlia /yciöides, reclinàta, lanuginòsa, chrysophyllöides, serràta.

Ebenacea. Diospyros virginiana, pubéscens.

O'lea americana; Chionanthus virginica, marítima; O'rnus americana; Fráxinus sambucifólia, quadrangulata, epíptera, acuminata, caroliniàna, platycárpa, pubéscens, p. longifòlia, p. latifòlia, p. subpubéscens, juglandifólia; Catálpa syringæfólia.

Apocýneæ. Echites diffórmis, Gelsèmium sempervirens.

Bignoniàceæ. Bignònia crucígera, capreolàta; Técoma radicans flámmea, radicans coccinea.

Solànea. Lýcium caroliniànum.

Labiatæ. Sálvia coccinea.

Verbenacea. Callicárpa americana.

Chenopodea. A'triplex Halimus, Diòtis lanàta.

Polygôneæ. Callígonum canéscens. Laurineæ. Laúrus Catesbyàna, carolinénsis glàbra, c. pubéscens, c. obtùsa, Beuzbin, Diospyros, geniculata, Sássafras.

Thymelæ'æ. Direa palústris.

Nýssa villòsa, biflòra, cándicans, tomentòsa, denticulàta; Ha-Santalàceae. miltònia oleífera.

Elæágneæ, Elæágnus argéntea; Shephérdia eanadénsis, argéntea.

Aristolochièæ. Aristolòchia sipho, tomentòsa.

Euphorbiàceæ. Bòrya porulòsa, ligústrina, acuminàta; Stillíngia ligústrina, sebífera.

Urticeæ. Morus rubra.

Ulmàceæ. U'lmus americana, péndula, fúlva, alàta; Plánera Richárdi, Gmelini; Céltis occidentalis, crassifòlia, pumila.

Juglandeæ. Jùglans nìgra, cinèrea; Carya olivæfórmis, suleata, alba, tomen-

tòsa, amàra, poreina ficifórmis, obcordata, aquática, myristicæfórmis.

Salicinea. Sàlix cándida, Muhlenbergiàna, tristis, recurvàta, vestita, U'va úrsi, cordifòlia, oboyàta, planifòlia, pedicellàris, fuscàta, conífera, myricöides, prinoides, discolor, angustata, longifolia, Houstoniana, falcata, nigra, lucida, rígida, cordata, grísea, ambígua; Pópulus balsamífera, cándicans, trépida, monilífera, betulæfòlia, grandidentàta, lævigàta, angulàta, heterophýlla.

Betulineæ. Bétula populifòlia, excélsa, nìgra, papyràcea, lénta, pùmila,

glandulòsa; A'lnus crispa, serrulàta, glaúca.

Cupuliferæ. Quércus Phéllos, Phéllos hùmilis, marítima, sericea, myrtifòlia, vìrens, cinèrea, imbricària, laurifòlia, laurifòlia obtùsa, agrifòlia, heterophýlla, aquática, hemisphæ'rica, nàna, tríloba, nìgra, tinetòria, díscolor, coccínea, ambígua, rùbra, Catesbæ'i, falcàta, palústris, Banísteri, obtusíloba, macrocárpa, olivæfórmis, lyrata, álba, álba repánda, Prinus, bícolor, montana, Castanea, prinoides; Castànea vesca americana, pumila; Fagus ferrugínea; Corylus americana, rostrata; Carpinus americana, O'strya virgínica.

Platàneæ. Liquidámbar styraeíflua.

Myriceæ. Myrica cerífera, cerífera púmila, carolinénsis, pennsylvánica; Comptònia aspleniifòlia.

Hamamelidea. Hamamèlis virgínica, macrophýlla; Fothergílla alnifòlia,

major, Gardèni.

Conifera. Pinus inops, resinòsa, Banksiàna, variabilis, rígida, serótina, púngens, Tæ'da, palústris, Stròbus; A'bies balsamífera, Fràseri, taxifòlia, canadénsis, nìgra, rùbra, àlba; Larix péndula, microcarpa; Taxòdium distichum; Cupréssus thyöides, Thùja occidentàlis; Juniperus communis depréssa, virginiàna, Sabina procumbens, excélsa, barbadénsis; Táxus baccata.

Cycàdeæ. Zàmia integrifòlia.

Empétreæ. E'mpetrum nigrum, Ceratiola ericoides.

Smilàceæ. Smilax hastàta, hastàta lanceolàta, bòna-nóx, quadrangulàris Wálteri, Sarsaparílla, ovàta, álba, lanceolàta, pùbera, Pseùdo-chìna, rotundifòlia, cadùca, laurifòlia, panduràta, circidifòlia.

Pálmæ. Sàbal Adansòni; Chamæ'rops serrulàta, hýstrix, Palmétto.

The number of trees and shrubs in the British arboretum, received from North America, is considered to be 528, and they comprise the greater part of the names in the foregoing enumeration. Still, as it is not always certain that the same names in our catalogue are applied to the same things, there may be a number of species described by Pursh which are not yet introduced into Britain. At all events, we have little doubt that, in the unexplored parts of North America, there are many species that will, at no distant day, find

way to Enrope.

The greater part of the trees and shrubs of Europe, which are remarkable either for beauty or utility, appear in the catalogues of the American nurserymen, more particularly in those of Prince of New York, and of Carr, the successor of Bartram, near Philadelphia. From a MS, which has been kindly sent to us by Dr. Mease, containing the dates of the introductions of a number of European trees into America, we find that some took place as early as the settlers there from this country; and that the introduction of European trees was in an especial degree accelerated by the establishment of tree nurseries. William Hamilton, Esq., of the Woodlands, near Philadelphia, is stated by all the collectors of plants in America, during the last century, to have had the most complete garden in the United States. It is said to have contained not only all the plants of America, but those of Europe and other parts of the world, which were considered of interest either for arts or medicine. In

Bartram's Botanic Garden there appears to have been the best collection in any nursery; and probably, at present, it is only equalled by that of Prince of New York. No nursery in America is superior to Bartram's for fine specimens of trees. The dimensions of some of these, with those of many others, of which accounts have been sent us, will be given when treating of each particular tree, in the third part of this work. (See also Gard. Mag., vol. viii. p. 272.)

Part of the United States, and the Canadas, were visited by two excellent arboricultural observers; Mr. Robert Brown, formerly a nurseryman at Perth, and Mr. James Macnab, the son of the curator of the Edinburgh Botanie Garden, in the autumn of the year 1834; and an interesting notice of the distribution of different species of trees in the countries they passed through has been published in the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, vol. v. p. 594., and will be found also in the twelfth volume of the Gardener's Magazine. Before landing at New York, the country appears to the stranger of a very dark and dismal hue, from the quantity of pines and red cedars which clothe the more conspicuous prominences; but, after landing, the whole, from the prevalence of fine trees and shrubs, appears like one vast garden. The stranger is strongly impressed with the beauty and number of trees, which are partly indigenous to the locality or the district, and partly introduced from more southern climates. The diversity of the forms of the trees, and the variety of their foliage, are most remarkable. No remains of ancient forests are observable, as might be supposed, these having been long since cut down for fuel; but forest trees of large size are frequently to be seen, covered to their summits with wild vines. Of these the Platanus occidentalis, liriodendron, liquidambar, Gleditschia triacanthos, and the catalpa are preeminent. It is worthy of remark, that almost the only foreign trees conspicuous in the artificial scenery of America are, various kinds of fruit trees, the Lombardy poplar, and the weeping willow. The contrast between the regular position and roundtufted heads of the fruit trees and the lance-shaped heads of the poplars, and between both these trees and the wild luxuriance of the indigenous species, is very striking. About 67 miles up the country, on the river Hudson, a limestone district occurs, and on this the lively green of the arbor vitæ succeeds to the dark hue of the red cedar. All the uncultivated parts of the surface are covered with this tree, of different sizes, varying from 1 ft. to 20 ft. in height, and always of a pyramidal shape. The woods on both sides of Lake Champlain are very various. The principal trees are, the wild cherry (Cérasus virginiàna), elms, walnuts, sugar maples, and the aspen poplar. The rocky grounds abound with arbor vitæ, and the "appearance of the lofty white, or Weymonth, pine, towering above the deciduous trees, on rising grounds at the base of the hills, of a dark aspect and nearly destitute of branches, was remarkable." The northern extremity of Lake Champlain exhibits the same trees, with the addition of the balm of Gilead fir. The only tree worth notice on the St. Lawrence river was the canoe birch (Bétula At Montreal our travellers were much "surprised to see the great difference which the Canadian winter produces upon those species of ornamental trees which grace the lawns and cities of the United States. As examples, may be mentioned the Ailántus glandulòsa, the trees of which were quite small and stunted; Maclira aurantiaca seemed barely alive; and the mulberries were small and unhealthy. The weeping willows here are almost always killed in winter, although in the neighbourhood of New York the stem of this tree is seen averaging from 8 ft. to 15 ft., and sometimes 20 ft. in girt. None of the catalpas and magnolias, which prove so ornamental in the pleasure-grounds both of New York and Philadelphia, can be made to live here, with the exception of the M. glauca, and it is in a very unhealthy condition. Taxodium distichum is also much dwarfed, and barely alive. Peaches in this part of the country do not succeed as standards; but several peach trees placed against garden walls possessed well ripened wood, and had every appearance of affording plentiful crops. The principal ornamental tree cultivated in this part of the country, on account of its beauty, is the Robinia

glutinòsa, which, during the months of June, July, and August, bears a pro-

fusion of delicate pink flowers, and does not attain a large size."

In the different islands of Lake Ontario "the hemlock spruce is abundant and of great size, as well as arbor vitæ, walnuts, oaks, sugar maples, and Near Toronto, on the shores of the lake, the weeping willow is healthy and luxuriant, and there are fine specimens of the locust tree, broadleaved American beech, Canadian and Lombardy poplars, limes, oaks, ashes, elms, white pine, and hemlock spruce. Pinus resinòsa (the red pine) was observed here for the first time; and it is by no means plentiful, having been found by our travellers only in this tract. The red birch they found a fineshaped tree, with a trunk about 2 ft. in diameter, and a wide-spreading top like that of the beech tree in Europe. Near the Falls of Niagara is a "very extensive natural forest of sweet chestnuts; and what is very remarkable, the trees are placed at such regular distances that at first one would not hesitate to think that they had been planted by the hand of man. Not a great way from this, we observed a similar forest of large native oaks with precisely the same appearance of regular plantation: yet in both cases the arrangement was vholly the work of nature, the stronger individuals having probably smothered he weaker. In the neighbourhood of the falls, the trees were of very various escriptions, of great size, and more intermixed than we had hitherto seen. The tulip trees were of great height, with stems varying from 8 ft. to 12 ft. in creumference. Platanus trees, oaks, elms, limes, ashes, walnuts, beeches, polars, and white pines, were all equally large and lofty. The hemlock spruce we scarcely seen, but the arbor vitæ seemed to take its place; for it is, withou exception, the most abundant tree in the neighbourhood of the falls, very tal and sometimes tapering to the height of 60 ft. Here, again, the red cedr was observed, with great abundance of dwarf-growing yew (Taxus cana-

démis)."

Btween Niagara and Hamilton was the only district in Canada where the Launs Sassafras was seen; the trees were all small, though remarkably healty. The great natural forests of the country presented chiefly oaks of great eight; and, when the ground became in the least degree elevated, white pines bounded. On a flattened, low, moist meadow was an extensive forest of thetamarack, or black American larch (Larix péndula), long straggling trees wh stems not exceeding 20 in. in circumference. Near New London the speimens of the trees, particularly of the platanus, were very large. Stems were measured of from 15 ft. to 20 ft. in girt, and many of the trees had stright trunks of from 10 ft. to 30 ft. high, before branching. "This tree is alays seen largest and in greatest abundance along the moist banks of rivers, where the soil is deep and rich." The white pine, near New London, has a truk varying from 13 ft. to 18 ft. in circumference; and some trees, which hadbeen blown down, were measured, and found to average 160 ft. in length. Thoaks here vary from 10 ft. to 15 ft. in circumference of trunk, with 45 ft. and aft. of straight clear stems. Between New London and Goderich, a distance of miles, the road passes through one continued dense forest. The trees we principally elms, averaging from 10 ft. to 25 ft. in circum-Mid with them were beeches, birches, and ashes of ordinary dimensions. In some low swampy ground, there was an extensive forest of hemlock spru, and on an extended limestone ridge some splendid specimens of arbor vitæ. Horizontal sections of the white pines and hemlock spruce exhibited betwe 300 and 400 annual layers; oaks, 200; and elms, 300. the whole, the eighbourhood of Goderich in Canada presented "a much greater and fine ollection of large native trees than had before been seen; for, in addition twhat have been named, were very large sugar maples, with splendid specime of the black and white ash, limes, oaks, beeches, birches, cherries, with extsive tracts of balsam poplar (Pópulus balsamífera), and the black Americalarch, all growing in deep rich soil. On the banks of the Maitland river, may very noble specimens of platanus are seen, with stems varying from 18 ft. \36 ft. in eircumference. It is curious to observe, that when this tree exceeds 6 ft. in diameter, it seldom has a clear bole of above 10 ft., after which it branches much. Almost the whole of the large trunks are hollow. Along the banks of the lake, extending both ways from Goderich, we observed white American spruces (Abies alba); but none of them ex-

ceeded 60 ft. in height, and 3 ft. in circumference.

"Just before entering the St. Clair river from Lake Huron, lofty white pines are seen towering on both sides; but, on entering the river, they entirely disappear on the Canada side, although, on the United States side, they continue for many miles; and a river, which runs into the St. Clair on that side, has, from the quantity of pines found upon its banks, been named the White Pine River. No very large trees are seen on the banks of the St. Clair, but, on getting back into the country, oaks, clins, limes, and walnuts abound. On the banks of the river, all the way down, many dwarf kinds of shrubby plants adorn its edges. Of these, the different kinds of plums and cherries, with the sweet-scented crab apple, and a variety of thorns, form the chief objects; but was most gratifying to us, was the great abundance of stag's-horn sumach (Rhús typhìna var. élegans), now loaded with large heads of scarle fruit.

"Crossing Lake Erie to Cleveland, United States, we have, in addition to the ordinary forest scenery, some fine specimens of tulip trees, Laurus Sásafras, and encumber trees (Magnòlia acuminàta). The stems of the later did not exceed 2 ft. in circumference. Passing through the interior of ne country to Pittsburg, the surface was very irregular. The principal natve tree on this line of road was the beech, which was seen spread over an extended plain, containing many fine trees. There was also an extensive feest of the larch; and, in similar situations to those before mentioned, bordering all the mixed woods as we proceeded along, was the dogwood tree (Cénus flórida). These trees, having taken on their autumnal hue (5th September, 1834), were rendered beautiful in consequence. Of this fine tree, non had been seen since leaving New York till now; and from this place it coninued to be more or less plentiful, in the different routes which we took, ill we reached New York again. It was much talked of by the inhabitars, and praised, on account of its profusion of large white blossoms early inspring, and its dark red leaves and scarlet fruit in the fall, or autumn. Befor entering Pittsburg, the sloping wooded banks by the river side presente a rich appearance, from the quantities of rhododendrons, kalmias, azaleas and andromedas, which covered them as underwood. The large trees are much the same as those before mentioned, with the addition of the chestut-leaved oak and red maple (A'cer rubrum), of which last some few trees on the banks of the Ohio river, near Pittsburg, measured 12 ft. in circumferere. There were likewise some large natural trees of the honey locust.

"We left Pittsburg for Philadelphia by way of the Alleghan Mountains. On these the natural grouping of the trees and shrubs was mosremarkable. On our first approach to these mountains, we observed the herock spruce, of various sizes, covering the banks, having the Rhododéndro catawbiénse, and Kálmia latifòlia as underwood. Proceeding up the mounta, large tracts of sweet chestnuts are passed through. Above this, extensive rests of oak; and on the highest summits, all over the mountains, were seray trees of the Pinus rígida, or pitch pine, with dwarf shrub oaks as underwid. On crossing the different summits, it was curious to see the same arrangeent throughout on either side. Having remained for several days on thes mountains, our attention was very much taken up with the great natural fests situated on the extended plains between the highest summits. When iy one species of a tree is met with, acres of the same are generally seen togher. In this way we continued to pass through successive masses of a seri of trees, of the various pines, magnolias, walnuts, poplars, and sour gas, or tupelo trees (Nýssa villòsa and sylvática), &c. All of these grow ideep rich soil, with the exception of the pitch pine, which was seen on the runtain tops; and, on poor rocky ground, at different elevations, througho the mountains, the

Pinus inops, pungens, and Tæ'da are seen; and on more fertile sheltered situations we find the Canadian Judas tree (Cércis canadénsis), Laurus Benzòin and Sássafras, Euónymus àtro-purpureus, with nettle trees, witch hazels, and mulberries; also a vast variety of other dwarf-growing trees and shrubs.' (Quart. Journ. of Ag., vol. v. p. 605.) These observations of Mr. Brown and Mr. Macnab are well calculated to give an arboriculturist an idea of what he might expect to meet with, in travelling in the northern states of North America. Those who have leisure to pursue the subject, and who wish to form an idea of the scenery of the southern states, may consult Bartram's Travels, already referred to p. 86.; Dwight's Travels in New England; and some interesting articles communicated by American correspondents to the Magazine of Natural History, more particularly in vol. vi. p. 97. and vol. viii. p. 529.

We include Mexico in North America, and have great hopes that some additions may be made to the British arboretum, from the mountainous regions of that extensive country. Some magnificent specimens of Coníferæ are said to exist in it, particularly an evergreen taxodium of enormous height. Dr. Coulter, it is believed, has discovered several new species of pines and firs, which are likely to prove hardy in Britain, as are almost all the resinous

trees of other countries.

# Subsect. 2. Of the Indigenous and Foreign Trees and Shrubs of South

THE trees and shrubs furnished by South America to the British flora are only 22: nor can it be supposed that that number will be materially increased, the botany of the country having been very generally explored by different botanists. Our hopes are chiefly from the temperate zones of the loftier mountains, and from the shores of the sea and the larger rivers. Mr. Mathews, who has been several years in South America as a natural history collector, speaks of lofty mountain ranges covered with forests, which have never yet been penetrated by civilised man. (See Gard. Mag., vol. xi. p. 636.) The ligneous vegetation, however, of South America appears to be much less varied than that of North America, and to consist chiefly, in the warmer parts of the country, of palms, and in the more temperate regions, of pines, firs, and other Coniferæ.

With respect to the introduction into South America of trees and shrubs which are foreign to it, we find that the same tendency to equalisation of products has taken place here, as has been the ease everywhere else where civilised man has established himself. European and North American trees and shrubs are to be found more or less in the government gardens of Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, the Caraccas, and other places, and in the gardens of old established European merchants and government officers. The tea shrubs of China, the mulberry, the mango of India, the peach of Persia, the pine-apple of Africa, properly a ligneous plant, and the apple of Europe, are all to be found in the neighbourhood of Rio.

## Of the Indigenous and Foreign Trees and Shrubs of Australia and Polynesia.

THE British arboretum has not yet received many additions from these extensive and little known regions; nor can it be conjectured whether they are likely to contain much that is suitable for our purpose, till something more is known respecting the height of the mountains in the interiors of the islands, especially of that of New Zealand. Very few ligneous plants have hitherto been introduced from the latter country; but, if, as there is reason to believe, the interior consists of a chain of mountains with their summits buried in perpetual snow, we may hope to reap a considerable harvest when they have been explored by botanists. Something also may reasonably be expected from Van

Diemen's Land, in addition to the species of cucalyptus, acacia, callistemon, and sida, which live as standards through the ordinary winters in the neigh-

bourhood of London without protection.

A number of the ligneous trees and shrubs of Europe, and some also from other parts of the world, have been taken to New Holland and Van Diemen's Land, by the settlers; and every year packages of plants which stand the open air in England, as well as of house plants, are sent out by the nursery-In the botanic garden at Sydney there was in 1828, a collection, which included the fruit trees of every part of the world, as far as they could be collected, and also many of the principal European timber trees and flowering shrubs. An account of this collection by the then curator of the garden, Mr. Charles Fraser, will be found in the Gardener's Magazine, vol. v. p. 280. It is there stated that the European trees stood the extreme drought of the year 1827-28 better than those of warmer climates; and, while oranges, limes, shaddocks, guavas, &c., were completely burnt up, apples, pears, &c., stood the shock without any apparent injury. To give an idea of the "capabilities of the climate," Mr. Fraser states that, in "an exposed part of the garden, may be seen growing luxuriantly, in a dense thicket formed by themselves, the following trees; viz., the English ash and elm, Erythrina Corallodéndrum in full flower, Bómbax heptaphýllum, Gymnócladus canadénsis, Ficus clástica, Dalbérgia Sissoo, Téctona grandis, Pinus Pinaster and halepénsis, Catalpa syringæfòlia, the English lime and sycamore, the mossy-cupped and English oak, Acacia tamaríscina, Salisburia adiantifòlia, the tea and olive, and many others.

The trees of Van Diemen's Land appear to be among the most gigantic of the whole world. Mr. James Backhouse, an English nurseryman who spent some time in Hobart Town and its neighbourhood, and has communicated some interesting information on the vegetation of that country to the Gardener's Magazine (see vol. xi. p. 388.), gives the following measurement of ten trees of the Encalýptus robústa, or the stringy-bark tree. They all stood in the neighbourhood of the Emu river, and the circumference of all the trunks

were taken at 4 ft. from the ground.

No. 1., 45 ft. in circumference; supposed height 180 ft. The top broken, as is the case with most large-trunked trees; the trunk a little injured by decay, but not hollow. The tree had an excrescence at the base 12 ft. across and 6 ft. high, protruding about 3 ft. No. 2.,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in circumference. No. 3., 38 ft. in circumference; distant from No. 2. 80 yards. No. 4. 38 ft. in circumference; distant from No. 3. 56 yards. Nos. 3 and 4. were round trees, upwards of 200 ft. high. No. 5., 28 ft. in circumference. No. 6., 30 ft. in circumference. No. 7., 32 ft. in circumference. No. 8., 55 ft. in circumference; very little injured by decay; and upwards of 200 ft. high. No. 9.,  $40\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in circumference; sound and tall. No. 10., 48 ft. in circumference; tubercled; tall; some cavities at the base; much of the top gone. A prostrate tree near to No. 1. was 35 ft. in circumference at the base, 22 ft. at 66 ft. 19 ft. at 110 ft. up; there were two large branches at 120 ft.; the general head branched off at 150 ft. the elevation of the tree, traceable by the branches on the ground, 213 ft.

In the First Additional Supplement to the Encyclopædia of Agriculture will be found portraits, drawn from nature, of several of the trees mentioned as having been measured by Mr. Backhouse, drawn by Mr. John Thompson, a friend of ours, and an excellent artist, settled at Sydney. The iron-bark tree (Eucalyptus resinifera) measured by Mr. Thompson is 200 ft. high, with a clean straight trunk of 130 ft. The most remarkable of these trees in ap-

pearance is the grass tree (Xanthorrhæ'a arboréscens).

Mr. Thomas Backhouse has sown the seeds of several species of the trees and shrubs of Mount Wellington and other elevated and exposed situations in Van Diemen's Land, in his nursery at York, and he expresses a hope in a few years to prove their hardiness; and, as they are all evergreens, they will be valuable auxiliaries to our park scenery.

## CHAP. V.

OF THE LITERATURE OF THE TREES AND SHRUBS OF TEMPERATE CLIMATES.

A HISTORY of trees and shrubs would be incomplete, without some notice of the literature to which the subject has given rise. In the earlier works on plants, trees and shrubs, as being the more conspicuous division of the vegetable kingdom, occupy a considerable space; and, in modern times, whole works have been exclusively devoted to them. It is only our intention to notice, in a very slight manner, the names of the more remarkable of the works which have been exclusively devoted to the history and description of trees and shrubs, referring, for a chronological enumeration of all the authors who have written on the subject in modern languages, to the second edition of our *Encyclopædia of Gardening*, and to a posthumous work of the late Mr. Forsyth (see *Gard. Mag.*, vol. xi. p. 596.), entitled *Bibliotheca Geoponica*,

which will shortly be published.

We have already noticed Aristotle and Theophrastus, as the principal Greek authors who wrote on trees, and Pliny is almost the only Roman one. The information contained in the works of these authors, with some additions from the writings of Cato, Columella, Vitruvius, and others, was used in a new form, on the dawn of literature in the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th centuries, in the works on husbandry generally, by Crescentius in Italy (1471), by Fitzherbert in England (1523), Etienne in France (1529), Heresbach in Germany (1578), and Herrera in Spain (1595). The first author who wrote exclusively on trees and shrubs appears to have been Belon, a doctor of medicine of the faculty of Paris, who produced a small quarto volume, entitled De Arboribus Coniferis, Resiniferis, &c., printed at Paris in 1523, and illustrated with a number of engravings on wood. Our copy is the original edition, and consists of thirty-two printed pages, and twenty engravings. Different species of Juniperus and Cupréssus, the Thuja orientàlis, Cèdrus Libàni, and several pines and firs, including the Làrix, are described and figured; and a number of other plants are mentioned incidentally. Meursius published De Arborum, Fruticum, et Herbarum, &c., in one volume Svo, at Leyden, in 1600; but, in this work, the medical properties of plants appear to be the main object of the writer. The next work exclusively devoted to the subject of trees is the Dendrographia of John Johnston, a Pole, whose work was published in one volume folio, at Frankfort, in 1662. In this work trees and shrubs generally are treated on, and fruit trees at It is illustrated with numerous figures, and the obconsiderable length. ject of the author seems to have been to direct attention to the trees which bore edible fruits, or were remarkable for their medical properties. In 1668 the *Dendrologia Naturalis* of Aldrovandus, in one volume folio, appeared at Bon. It is a very thick folio volume, illustrated by numerous engravings, and the medical qualities of the plants are chiefly insisted on. Aldrovandus was born at Bologna in 1557, and died in 1625; he was a great traveller, and one of the most laborious naturalists of the sixteen century.

In England, the first work exclusively devoted to trees and shrubs was Evelyn's Sylva, which was published in one volume folio, in 1664. Every one knows the influence which this work had in promoting a taste for planting trees throughout England. It went through several editions during the author's lifetime; and, since his death, an enlarged edition in 2 vols. 4to, with several engravings, edited by Dr. Hunter of York, was published in 1776; and again, with some improvements, in 1786. The first work, after Evelyn's, which was exclusively devoted to trees and shrubs was, the Descriptive Catalogue of the Trees and Shrubs propagated for Sale in the neighbourhood of London, by a Society of Gardeners, which we have noticed in p. 60. It

forms a thin volume folio, and appeared in 1730. These are the only works of note, which appeared on the subject of trees exclusively, previously

to the time of Linnæus.

With the exception of nurserymen's catalogues, and some works on planting and managing trees and plantations generally, nothing exclusively devoted to the subject of trees appeared in Britain, till Hanbury published his Essay on Planting in 1758: a ponderous folio never in much esteem, and of very little interest. Indeed, the only gardening book in England in which trees and shrubs were described, and treated of botanically as well as horticulturally, previously to the commencement of the nineteenth century, was the Dictionary of Miller. The Earl of Haddington, in Scotland, published a Treatise on Forest Trees, in 12mo, in 1760; but it ean only be considered as a work descriptive of trees and shrubs generally. In 1771, Meader, gardener to the Duke of Northumberland at Syon House, published the Planter's Guide, which is little more than a list of trees, with an imaginary engraving showing their comparative heights. A similar list is given at the end of the second volume of Morel's Théorie des Jardins, the second edition of which appeared in 1802. In 1772, W. Butcher, a nurseryman at Edinburgh, published a Treatise on Forest Trees, already mentioned as a valuable work for the time at which it appeared; and, in 1777, Dr. Anderson, under the name of Agricola, published Various Thoughts on Planting and Training Timber Trees. Planting and Rural Ornament was published by William Marshall in 1796, in 2 vols. Svo, one of which is devoted to the description of trees and shrubs, chiefly, as the author acknowledges, taken from Hanbury and Miller. In 1779, Nicol published the Practical Planter, and subsequently the Planter's Calendar, an edition of which, edited, or rather, rewritten by Mr. Sang, and published in 1812, in 1 vol. 8vo, is the last and the best work on trees and shrubs which

has appeared in Scotland.

With the first year of the nineteenth century appeared the Planter and Forest-Pruner of William Pontey; but this and the other works on planting of that author belong to the general subject of culture, rather than to the description and history of trees and shrubs. In 1803, Lambert's Monograph of the genus Pinus appeared in one volume folio, price twenty guineas; a second volume has since been added; and, in conformity with the spirit of the times, an edition has been published in two volumes 8vo, price 12l. 12s. In 1811, Dr. Wade of Dublin produced a descriptive work on the willow, entitled Salices, in one volume 8vo; and, in 1823, Mr. Henry Philips produced, in two volumes 8vo, Sylva Florifera, in which the more common ornamental trees and shrubs are treated of in a popular and agreeable manner. Passing over the Woodlands of Cobbett, which appeared in 1826, in one volume Svo, we come to the most scientific work exclusively devoted to trees which has hitherto been published in England, the Dendrologia Britannica of P. W. Watson, which was completed in two volumes 8vo, in 1825. The first volume contains 80 plates, and the second 90 plates. The letterpress, with the exception of 72 pages of introductory matter, consists solely of technical descriptions of the figures, arranged in a tabular form under a given number of heads; a very effectual mode of preventing any point, necessary to be attended to in the description of a plant, from escaping the notice of the describer. In this respect, the work is superior to some of its contemporaries, in which the descriptions are sometimes rather disorderly if complete; and are often incomplete, apparently from want of being taken in some fixed and comprehensive order. Mr. Watson was a tradesman in Hull, who afterwards retired from business; and he was one of the principal persons who assisted in founding, and afterwards in laying out and managing, the Hull Botanie Garden, as stated in the introduction to his *Dendrologia*, p. xii. He died, we believe, in 1827. The only work hitherto published in England, which contains a description of all the hardy trees and shrubs in the country, in addition to that of all other plants, ligneous and herbaceous, described by European botanists, is Don's edition of Miller's Dictionary, in four volumes 4to, price 14/.

In France, the first really important work on trees, in modern times, is the Traité des Arbres et Arbustes, by Du Hamel du Monceau, which was published in Paris, in two volumes 4to, in 1755. In this work the nomenclature of Tournefort is followed, but the names of Linnæus are also given; it is illustrated with numerous figures, partly taken, as the author informs us, from the blocks which were used in the Commentaries of Mathiolus; and partly engraved on purpose for the work. The first volume contains 368 pages and 275 engravings, and the second 387 pages and 199 engravings. The original edition is not very common, and, when met with in London, sells at from thirty to forty shillings. A new edition of this work was commenced in the year 1800, and it was completed in seven volumes folio in 1819. The letterpress of these volumes was prepared by Mirbel, Loiseleur Deslongehamps, and other botanists; and the drawings were by Redouté, Bessa, &c. The published price of a royal folio copy was 124l. 10s., and of a common copy nearly The species are arranged according to the Linnæan system; and the number of engravings of trees and shrubs, including some engravings of fruits. amounts to 498. Both engravings and descriptions are of very unequal merit, and many of the former (at least in our copy, which is a large paper one) are altogether unworthy of the consequence attempted to be given to the work by large type, large paper, and other characteristics of the mode, now gone by both in France and England, of publishing for the few. As a proof of the truth of what we assert, large paper copies may now be purchased in London for between 30% and 40%, and small paper copies for twenty guineas.

In 1809, while the new edition of Du Hamel was slowly publishing in parts,

In 1809, while the new edition of Du Hamel was slowly publishing in parts, the Histoire des Arbres et Arbrisseaux, by M. Desfontaines, appeared in two volumes 8vo, and is still a work of repute. In 1824, Traité des Arbres Forestières, ou Histoire et Description des Arbres Indigènes, naturalisés, dont le tige a de trente à cent vingt pieds d'élévation, &c., par M. Jaune St. Hilaire et M. Thouin, appeared in one volume 4to, with coloured plates, price 10l. The plates are badly executed, and the work, with the exception of the part written

by Thouin, is of a very inferior description,

André Michaux, a notice of whose life has been given, p. 140., published Histoire des Chènes de l'Amérique, in one volume folio, in 1801; and his son, F. A. Michaux, published Histoire des Arbres Forestières de l'Amérique Septentrionale, in three volumes, large 8vo, in 1812. Of this work there is an English translation entitled the American Sylva, which was published in Paris, in 1817, at nine guineas plain, or twelve guineas coloured. F. A. Michaux's work contains 156 plates, including figures of all the oaks described in the Histoire des Chènes, and is an excellent work, which still maintains its price both in Paris and London. We ought not to pass unnoticed Le Botaniste Cultivateur of Du Mont de Courset, in seven volumes 8vo, which was com-. pleted in 1814, and which, though it contains herbaceous and house plants, as well as ligneous hardy plants, is yet more complete in its descriptions of the latter than any other work, except Du Hamel's. There is no French work which brings down the description and history of trees and shrubs to the present time; but, if we were asked what works we would recommend, as making the nearest approach to this, we should say, Le Botaniste Cultivateur; Les Annales de Fromont; Le Bon Jardinier, the edition of which work for the current year contains notices of all the plants newly introduced; and, above all, the excellent Prodromus of De Candolle, now in course of publication, and of which four volumes 8vo, price 5l., have already appeared.

In Holland, the only work exclusively devoted to trees and shrubs which, we have heard of, is by Krause, and the title is, Afbeeldingen der Fraaiste, Meestwitheemsehe Boomen en Heesters, &c. It appeared at Amsterdam in 1802, in one thick royal 4to volume, the price of which in London is 10!. The plates in our copy are executed in a very superior manner, and they are coloured with much more care than those of either Willdenow, Schmidt, or Du Hamel. Some of the German works describing the different kinds of wood were published at Amsterdam, as well as at Leipzie; particularly that

published by Sepps, which appeared in one volume 4to, in 1773, at both places; and at Amsterdam, with a translation of the German descriptions into Dutch. It was published at about 151., and sells in London for from 81. to 101.

In Germany, the first work exclusively devoted to trees and shrubs, which was published in modern times, was the Harbkesche Baumzucht theils nordamerikenischer und fremder, &c., of J.P. Du Roi, which appeared in two volumes 8vo. in 1771-2; to this succeeded the Osterreiches allgemeine Baumzucht of Schmidt, the first two volumes of which appeared in 1792, and the third in 1800 price 10. This is an excellent work as far as it goes. The next German work which appeared was the Berlinische Baumzucht of C. L. Willdenow, in one volume 8vo, the second edition of which appeared in 1811. In this volume are described all the trees and shrubs which grew at the time in the Berlin Botanic Garden. It is observed by Watson, in his introduction to his Dendrologia, p. vii., that, in the Berlinische Baumzucht, "the parts of the plant in each description are placed in the same order, and not in the often vague, slovenly, and reiterated way of many botanic writers." In 1810, appeared the first number of Abbildung der deutschen Holzarten, &c., by F. Guimpel, C. L. Willdenow, and F. G. Hayne. It was completed with 36 numbers in 1820. It contains 216 coloured plates, and the price in London is 161. In 1819, another work on the trees of Germany appeared, which included all those foreign species which stand the open air in that country. It is entitled Abbildung der fremden in Deutschland ausdauernden Holzarten, &c.; by F. Guimpel, F. Otto, and F. G. Hayne. It forms one volume 4to., contains 100 plates, and costs in London 61. The Germans have a species of publication, or rather portable museum, which they call Holzbibliothek (Wood Library). A hundred or more sorts of wood, with dried specimens of the leaves, flowers, seed, and winter's wood of each species, are put loose into little cases about the size of 8vo volumes, and these are finished exteriorly like books, and the back lettered with the name of the wood in different languages. There are two libraries of this description, which are more particularly in repute; one published at Munich, and the other at Nuremberg. The former contains 100 sorts of wood, and costs about 100l., and the latter 80 sorts, and costs 80l. There are also engravings and descriptions of these woods, at various prices from 10l. to 30l.; one of the best of these is Hildte's, published at Weimar in 1798, price 15l.

We are not aware of any other work of magnitude exclusively devoted to the description and history of trees and shrubs, having been published in any of the other countries of Europe; but in America, besides the English translation of Michaux, already mentioned, which appeared there as well as in Paris, in 1817, there is the Sylva Americana of D. J. Brown, which was published at Boston in 1832. The cost in London of this work is 11. 1s.

It will be recollected, that in this notice we have only given the titles of the principal works devoted *exclusively* to the description and history of trees and shrubs, those which treat on the formation and management of plantations, on forests and woodlands, and on planting trees generally, whether for useful or ornamental purposes, are exceedingly numerous, and will be passed under review in the Introduction to the Fourth Part of this work.

# CHAP. VI.

#### CONCLUSION.

Two considerations may be drawn from the preceding history: the first, respecting the introduction of foreign trees and shrubs; and the second, respecting arboricultural literature.

On comparing the lists which we have given of ligneous plants, found in

the different countries situated in temperate climates, which are not indigenous to Britain, with the catalogues of plants considered as already introduced into this country, it will be found that there are some names of species and varieties, in the lists of almost every country, that are not in British catalogues, and, consequently, not yet introduced. There are a number of names, for example, that are not in our Hortus Britannicus. Here, then, is an important use in giving these lists, because they point out to commercial gardeners, and to amateurs and travellers who are botanists, what trees and shrubs it is desirable to enquire after in other countries; and what they should endeavour, if possible, to introduce into their own. It may also be observed, that the same names that are in the lists in preceding chapters frequently occur in British catalogues; yet it is by no means certain that in every case they are applied to the same plants. Here, then, is another point calling for the exertions of the patriotic botanist or traveller; and it may be observed respecting this point, that it will always be the safest side to err on, to reintroduce plants which are already in the country, rather than to remain in any doubt respecting our possessing them. All trees and shrubs liable to great variations, and of great utility or ornament, such as the genera Quércus, Pinus, Pyrus, Cratæ'gus, &c., ought to be introduced in all their varieties. We are persuaded that there are, in France and Spain, many interesting varieties of Pinus, and of Quércus Cérris and Q. Flex, which have not yet found their way into British gardens. The Quéreus austràlis, recently introduced in consequence of the information given by Captain Cook (see p. 171.), may be cited as a proof of this; and there are, doubtless, hundreds of species and varieties of trees and shrubs in North America, that have never yet been seen in Europe. There is, therefore, ample room for exertion, to those who wish to increase the botanical riches of their country; and more especially in the ease of that kind of botanical riehes which adds so conspicuously and permanently to its ornament, and to its useful resources. It would, however, be a very contracted view of this subject, to limit our views to the aggrandisement of the collections of trees and shrubs in Britain. The time for believing that the exclusive possession of any benefit contributes to the prosperity or happiness of nations is gone by; and the principles of free and universal exchange and intercourse are found to constitute the surest foundation for the happiness of nations. This is so obviously true in matters of botany and gardening, that it cannot for a moment be doubted.

If it is desirable for us that we should assemble in our country the trees and shrubs of every other similar climate, it must be equally desirable that the inhabitants of every other similar climate should possess all those species for which their climate is adapted; in short, it is desirable for the advancement of civilisation and human refinement, that all the trees and shrubs of temperate climates should be distributed throughout all those climates. This will, no doubt, be the case at some future period, when the civilisation of the whole world is comparatively equalised; and, in the mean time, it may be useful to offer such hints as will contribute towards so desirable a result.

One of the first steps towards the equalisation of the plants of different regions, of similar capacities for growing such plants, is, to determine, with something like precision, what the plants of each region are. This can only be done by assembling living specimens of all of them, or of such a class of them as it may be desirable to equalise, in one garden, and cultivating them there for some time, so as to determine the species and varicties. In old countries of limited extent, such as Britain, which have been examined by botanists for two or three centuries, the establishment of botanic gardens for determining the number of indigenous species of plants may be considered unnecessary; but this is far from being the case with such countries as North America, Upper India, China, Japan, Van Diemen's Land, and a number of others. It would, doubtless, contribute to the spread, all over the world, of the trees and shrubs of North America, if one part of them could be seen in a grand national garden at New York, and another in a garden or arboretum

at Charlestown; or if the whole could be assembled in one grand park and pleasure-ground at Washington. We do not, however, expect this to be done; for, in the progress of civilisation and refinement in every country, there are many much more important points to be attended to than the cul-

ture of trees and shrubs.

With a view both to introduction into any particular country, and equalisation in all similar countries, the first thing that ought to be done, after the indigenous plants of the country are clearly determined, is to assemble, in one garden in the given country, all those of all other similar countries, with a view to determining what they are. Thus, in the case of trees and shrubs, all those mentioned in the preceding lists as being foreign, with reference to the trees and shrubs of Britain, ought to be assembled and proved in one grand British national garden; and the same thing ought to be done in a similar garden in every other country. The idea may be thought chimerical; but it is hard to say what will not be done by nations, when they come to cultivate with ardour the arts of peace and of refinement. The cooperation of individuals attached to the same pursuit may, in the mean time, contribute much to the advancement of that pursuit; and hence, though in the neighbourhood of London it might be difficult, or impossible, to induce the metropolis or the government to form an arboretum of 150 acres in extent, so as to exhibit in it all the species of trees and shrubs of temperate climates, that will grow with us in the open air; yet, if the proprietors of a certain number of estates within ten miles of London were to agree each to form a collection of the species or varieties of a particular genus, and to allow these to be examined by botanists, the same result would be obtained, at least as to accuracy of nomenclature, as if the whole of the genera and species were assembled in one national garden. We have explained this cooperative system, at length, in the Gardener's Magazine, vol. xi. p. 600., and it is needless to say that it is as applicable to every other country as to England, and to every other large town as to London. The practice might, therefore, be adopted in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh and Dublin; and in that of Exeter, for the south of England; Bristol and Liverpool, for the west; York, for a central situation; Norwich, Lincoln, and Hull, for the east; and Neweastle and Carlisle, for the north.

The number of works which have been written, exclusively devoted to the description and uses of trees and shrubs, shows, in a general point of view, the estimated importance of the subject by authors; and, when we consider the rapidity of the succession of these works within a comparatively limited period, it shows the accumulation of knowledge which is continually being acquired respecting ligneous plants. In this, as in all other branches of natural history, the attention of naturalists was first directed to the objects which more immediately surrounded them in their own country; afterwards it extended to adjoining countries; and lastly, which seems to embrace the most comprehensive view of the subject, to all the other countries in the world which are similarly circumstanced in regard to climate and all that affects the growth of trees and shrubs. Hence, the first books on dendrology were merely local catalogues, enumerating the medical, or such other properties, as, in the age in which these books were produced, excited most attention; while the last are scientific descriptions, with the geography, history, and uses in civilised society, of all the species and varieties enumerated.

The conclusion which we draw with reference to the literature of trees and shrubs is, that, though there are a great many excellent works on the subject already before the public in the English, French, and German languages, yet none of these works embrace the whole subject, and bring it down to the present time; and that, consequently, we are justified in our endeavour to comprise every thing which it is desirable to know, respecting the trees and shrubs which will stand the open air in Britain, in our present

Encyclopædia.

### PART II.

#### OF THE SCIENCE OF THE STUDY OF TREES.

The subject of trees, like every other subject, to be studied in the best manner, must be studied according to some methodical arrangement; and it is the purpose of this part of our work to lay down an outline of that method which we consider the best. By including in such an outline every particular which ought to be taken into consideration in the study of trees, we shall be the less likely to omit any of these particulars in giving the description and history of individual species; and the reader, also, will profit by having his attention previously directed to what this history and description ought to contain.

Trees may be studied both as individual objects, and as connected with other objects. As individual objects, they may be considered pictorially, or as component parts of the general scenery of a country; and botanically, as organised beings. As objects connected with others, trees may be studied with reference to nature, animate and inanimate, which may be considered as their natural history; and with reference to man in a state of civilisation, which may be called their economical history. We shall devote a short chapter to each of these subjects, and in a concluding one give a summary of the whole.

### CHAP. I.

# OF THE STUDY OF TREES PICTORIALLY, OR AS COMPONENT PARTS OF GENERAL SCENERY.

The study of trees, as component parts of landscape, may be carried on with very little knowledge of either their natural or their economical history; and, indeed, with less knowledge of any other objects or sciences, than most studies. Experience proves that a man may excel as a graphic artist with very little knowledge beyond his art; but, at the same time, it is also found, from experience, that all the greatest artists have been, more or less, philosophers; and hence, though a knowledge of the natural and economical history of trees may not be essential for the artist who studies them pictorially, it will yet be found to render him material assistance.

The subject of this chapter naturally divides itself into the study of the forms of trees and shrubs; the study of their character and expression; and the art of delineating them pictorially.

# Sect. I. Of the Study of the Forms of Trees and Shrubs.

The first quality in a tree which will strike a general observer, coming to the study with only a few notions relative to form, will be its bulk, or the space that it occupies in the landscape which meets his eye. This bulk, or magnitude, resolves itself into height and width; and the consideration which immediately follows is, the outline that the tree makes against the sky, or against any other object which appears behind it. The next points that will probably attract notice are, the colour of the tree, and the degree of brilliancy of the lights which appear on its masses. Subsequently, the attention may be drawn to the trunk of the tree: for example, to observe whether it appears to be adequate to the support of the head; whether the head appears equally balanced on it; and whether it stands perpendicularly, or obliquely, to the sur-

face on which the tree grows. The next point is, to observe whether the head is open and airy, or compact; and the last, whether the general form of the tree is regular or irregular. All these particulars are equally applicable to shrubs as to trees; with the exception of those which apply to the trunk, which is almost always wanting in what are pictorially, as well as botanically, considered as shrubs or bushes.

The different points, then, to which attention ought to be directed in the study of trees and shrubs as pictorial forms, are the following:—the height and breadth, or general magnitude, of the tree; the form and outline; the colour, light, and shade; the position of the trunk and branches; the mode of growth;

the mode of tufting; the leaves, and the spray and buds.

The height and breadth of trees and shrubs vary according to their kinds, and to the soil, situation, and climate in which they grow. The trees of greatest height, in the temperate regions of the globe, are those of the pine and fir tribe; and they are those, also, which have least breadth in proportion to their height; because their branches, technically called frondose, have not the same tendency as those of other trees to increase in thickness with the age of the tree. The most bulky trees, or those which have the greatest width of head in proportion to their height, are some species of poplars, elms, oaks, &c., and the cedar of Lebanon, which, though it is a tree with frondose branches, yet, when it stands singly, has a head generally broader than its height. The highest shrubs, which grow independently of other objects of support, are, among evergreens, the common laurel, and, among deciduous kinds, the common lilac, the dogwoods, and the Guelder rose. Among the smallest trees, considered as pictorial objects, are the thorns and the spindle tree; and among the smallest shrubs are the heath, the furze, and some of the rhododendrons and azaleas.

The form and outline of trees and shrubs vary chiefly according to their kinds and their age, but partly, also, according to the physical circumstances in which they are placed; such as soil, situation, climate, and, perhaps, above all, proximity to other trees and shrubs. The natural form and outline of a tree can only be ascertained when the tree stands alone. The form which it assumes, when closely surrounded by other objects, will generally be found very different from its natural form; and, therefore, cannot be considered as characteristic of the tree or shrub. Even the climate, or the prevailing soil, or wind, will materially alter the form. The cedar, when planted in masses like the larch or the Scotch pine, produces, like them, a straight trunk, with the branches dying off from the bottom upwards; planted singly, its branches often become like so many trunks: in a sheltered situation its top will be pointed; and, in one exposed, it will become blunt or flattened, like the well-known cedars of the Chelsea Botanic Garden. Nearly the same observations may be made respecting all other trees: even the sturdy oak, in poor soils and cold elevated situations, becomes a bush; in rich soils and low situations it is a lofty tree, with a straight trunk; and in situations exposed to the sea breeze, it has the entire head of the tree leaning to one side, and presents an appearance altogether peculiar. Fig. 1. shows the effect of the sea breeze on two oaks growing on the boundary of Canford Heath, near Wimborne, in Dorsetshire; and numerous similar examples might be given from different parts of the island.

However various the outline of trees and shrubs may appear in detail, the general contour may always be reduced to some familiar or recognised form, easily retained in the memory: for example, to that of an oval, or that of an egg placed on its smallest end, which are the most common forms of trees, except in the ease of those which have frondose branches; and that of an egg placed on its broadest end, or of a flattened cone, which are the most common forms of shrubs. The Lombardy poplar, the cypress, and some similar trees, may be said to have their heads in the form of an ellipsis: and others such as the common apple, thorn, &c., in that of a globe, or in that of a semi-globe. A few trees, more particularly in their young state, take the form of an inverted cone, such as the planera, as will appear by our figure of that tree at ten years' growth. Within these general forms, the greatest variety of outline



may be produced, by the receding or advancing of the terminations of the branches; by the forms of these terminations; by the manner in which they are clustered together; and by their being open or compact, regular or irregular, densely clothed with foliage, or only loosely covered.

Light and shade. The form of a tree or shrub is generally indicated by its outline against the sky; but that outline does not convey such a correct idea of the form as where the space enclosed by it exhibits both light and shade,

which alone can give it the appearance of substance.

The capacities of different trees for receiving light vary according to the density of the masses of foliage. A compact round-headed tree, like the Sórbus A'ria, will receive and reflect the light in one large mass; a tree or shrub, the general form of which is composed of numerous smaller masses, more or less separated from each other, will reflect the light in smaller masses; and a thin tree, which, in many parts, may be seen through, will not reflect the light from any part in a conspicuous manner. In proportion as the light is reflected from one side of a tree, the other side will appear dark; and a tree or shrub thinly clothed with foliage will appear to be equally in light and shade throughout. Most light and graceful trees are of this description; but the want of the beauty produced by light and shade is compensated by the wavy direction of the stem, which gives the idea of gentle motion, and by the variety and intricacy of the tuftings, outline, and disposition of the smaller branches, spray, and leaves.

The colours of trees and shrubs vary not only according to the kinds, but according to the season of the year, the climate, soil, situation, age, and other circumstances. In general, the colours of spring, when the tree is leafing, are more fixed and determinate than those of autumn, when it is losing its leaves: because, in the former case, it depends chiefly on the nature of the tree, white in the latter it is materially affected by the weather, and also by the soil. The birch, the leaves of which, in most soils, in a wet autumn, will die off of a yellow colour, in a dry autumn will assume a deep red; and, on a peat bog, birch leaves generally die off of a pale yellow, while on a granitic soil they generally assume a bright red or purple. On the side of the tree next the sun, the leaves of all trees are of a brighter colour than on the shady side. Those trees and shrubs which vary least in colour, whether in summer or autumn, are the evergreens; and those which vary most are the oaks, the acers, and the thorns.

The trunks of trees vary as much as their heads; not only naturally, according to the kind of tree, but accidentally, according to the circumstances in which it has been placed by nature, or by the hand of man. In general, a detached tree exhibits a trunk clothed with branches from the ground upwards; but trees grown in masses generally exhibit naked trunks to a considerable height. In some species, as in the pine and fir tribe, the length of naked trunk is great, in proportion to the size of the head; in others, as in the oak and

other ramose-headed trees, the length of naked trunk bears a much less proportion to the head. Shrubs are distinguished from trees, not only pictorially, but also botanically, by having no distinct trunk, or naked stem, but, whether

large or small, forming one entire bush.

The trunks of trees may farther be considered with reference to the manner in which they rise out of the soil, and to the manner in which the head of the tree is supported by them. Trees which grow in thick woods, where the annual crop of leaves falls down, and rots into mould, have their trunks apparently without bases; but trees which stand in open situations, where the falling leaves are blown away, always rise out of the ground with a conspicuous base, formed by the junction of the trunk with the roots. No circumstance adds more to the effect of a tree, as a stately and durable object in a landscape, than the appearance of its trunk, rising from a secure and widely spreading base; and this appearance is one which may be imitated by art, both in drawing landscapes, and in landscape-gardening, and whether the trees to be introduced

are young or old.

The perpendicularity or inclination of the trunks of trees are circumstances well deserving the study of the artist. Wherever trees have grown up fortuitously in groups or masses, the trunks of many of them will be found more or less inclined to the horizon; and their heads will often appear ill balanced when taken singly, though in combinations such trees make the most varied groups. Trees which have been planted singly, and exposed alike on every side, grow up with erect trunks, and form the most stately and well-balanced heads. Such trees always have the appearance of having been planted by art; while the others seem to convey the idea of their having been subjected to the operation of natural causes. Trees of the first kind may be called gardenesque trees, and of the latter, picturesque trees. Trees which grow out of rocks, or on precipices, or on the banks of water, almost always have their trunks inclined to the horizon; as trees on level surfaces, other circumstances being the same, have their trunks at right angles to the horizon.

Though shrubs are without trunks, yet the same general remarks will apply to them. A detached shrub, on a level surface, is clothed to the ground on every side; a shrub which has grown up among other shrubs or trees, or which stands on a slope or hangs over water, will be inclined to one side. Shrubs,

however, admit of much less variety in point of attitude than trees.

The branches of trees differ in many particulars. The frondose branches of the pine and the fir tribe never, except under accidental circumstances, attain any great size; on the other hand, the ramose branches of the oak, the chestnut, &c., frequently attain a size which rivals that of the trunk. The branches of some kinds of trees proceed regularly from the stem, in some definite and obvious order of succession; others proceed from the stem apparently in an irregular manner. Some extend a great length horizontally, or at right angles to the stem; and others a great length acutely, or obliquely to it. The heads of some trees, as the cedar of Lebanon, in a detached situation, seem to comsist entirely of spreading branches; of others, such as the pinaster, of a few branches at the upper extremity of the trunk. The ramifications of the branches are as various as their mode of insertion in the trunk : some are quite regular, as in the fir tribe; and others are exceedingly various and intricate, as in the oak. The branches of some trees have few branchlets, as in most of the poplars; others have many branchlets, as in the oak, the beech, the birch, &c. The same observations will apply to shrubs, but not in the same degree. In the case of shrubs, numerous stems arise from the root; and these stems, in many cases, produce only branchlets and spray, and, in others, only leaves. In some shrubs, as in the common laurel, the branches trail on the ground; in others, as in the berberry and the lilac, they are numerous and erect. Certain shrubs have stems which twine round, or are otherwise supported by, trees or other objects; such as the ivy, the elematis, &c.; and others rise up, and fall down, as in the case of the common bramble. Some shrubs are, in their details, like a collection of miniature trees; as, for example, the butcher's broom. In

a botanical point of view, the variety which trees and shrubs present, with respect to their trunks and branches, is almost endless: but we have, at present,

only to consider them with a view to pictorial effect.

The mode of growth in trees and shrubs varies according to the kinds; and is modified only in a slight degree by situation, soil, and climate. The main stems of almost all trees have a tendency to grow upright; but the branches proceed from these stems in different directions in different trees. The growths, that is, the branchlets and spray produced by the branches, extend themselves horizontally in some cases, as in the oak; upwards in others, as in the beech; and in some downwards, as in the weeping willow and the weeping birch. some they are rigidly upright and compact, as in the Lombardy poplar; and in others they are upright and sparse (that is, thin), as in the gymnocladus. In young trees and shrubs the mode of growth is more decidedly exhibited than in old trees, because the growth is more rapid; and in detached trees it is more conspicuous than in such as are crowded, because the nature of the tree, in such situations, is more perfectly developed.

In shrubs, the mode of growth is often the principal circumstance by which, in a pictorial point of view, they can be characterised; because they have not sufficient magnitude to admit of great variety of form, or of outline: they are without trunks to admit of variety of attitude; and they are without large branches to admit of marked character. The artist, therefore, in order to render them interesting, must have recourse to their mode of growth, and to their foliage; and for these reasons, also, they ought almost always to be

placed in the foreground, both of pictures and of garden landscapes.

The mode of tufting, that is, the mode in which the leaves combine into those masses which appear on the surface of the tree, varies with the kind of tree; and depends principally on the mode of growth, though, to a certain extent, it is influenced by the form of the leaves. The general form of tufts is roundish, or elliptical; the long axis of the ellipsis, or of the roundish figure, being universally in a horizontal direction. One tuft is separated from another by intervals of shade in the body of the tree, and by the background where the tufts compose the marginal outline. All tufts have their margins more or less

indented, which depends on the forms and clusters of the leaves.

The leaves of trees and shrubs are almost as various as the species; but, pictorially, their forms are chiefly noticeable only so far as they combine into masses. A single leaf, in a tree viewed pictorially, is at such a distance from the eye as seldom to be seen in its entire form; but something of the general form of the leaves is recognisable in the margins of the tufts of foliage, and more especially in those which are nearest to the eye. The margins of these tufts may be said to be almost always more or less indented or serrated; the serratures differing in magnitude, in depth, in direction, and in being more or less blunt at their extremities.

The spray of trees, that is, the last made shoots on the extremities of the branchlets, is as various as the species of trees. In some it is horizontal, as in the silver fir; in others it is pendent, as in the larch, the weeping willow, and in some species of birch; in others it is rigid, as in the gymnocladus; and in others crooked, as in some of the oaks and thorns; in some it is thick, and unmarked by buds, as in the fig and the walnut; in others it is

clothed with leaves throughout the year, as in all the evergreens.

The buds of trees and shrubs may be considered as scarcely perceptible in pictorial point of view; nevertheless, the spray of some trees are without visible buds; and in others, for example, the horsechestnut, the Bétula nìgra, and the Quércus sessiliflòra, the buds are very conspicuous. blossom buds, both of trees and shrubs, are always much larger than the common buds; for which reason, in looking at a tree pictorially, during the spring season, it will be some assistance to the artist to know whether the tree is one which produces large or small flowers; and whether it is of a sufficient age to produce flowers at all. The knowledge of this, and of other particulars which may be considered botanical, will be of great assistance to an artist, in enabling him to correct his pictorial observations.

These are the chief circumstances, with regard to trees and shrubs, towards which attention ought to be directed, with a view to their pictorial effect, independently of the associations connected with them; and hence, in giving the history of individual species, it would be necessary to test each by all these different properties, with a view to determining its appropriate uses in landscape-gardening, and in ornamental planting.

# Sect. II. Of the Expression and Character of Trees and Shrubs considered pictorially.

EVERY object in nature that forms a whole has some expression. If the nature of the object is unknown to the beholder, the expression which he assigns to it is analogous to that of some object with which he is already familiar; and he uses the same terms to describe its appearance as he would apply to such objects. For example, a tall, erect, regularly clothed tree will be described by the epithets stately, noble, or handsome; another kind of tree, with light airy foliage and a wavy stem, will be called graceful; and so on.

Character is some circumstance added to expression, which renders it more remarkable; and the circumstance which has this effect will generally be found to be the accidental exaggeration of some quality belonging to the natural expression of the object. For example, in the case of handsome regularly clothed trees, supposing a number of them standing together, character would be added to one of them by the extraordinary prolongation and magnitude of one or more of its branches; or by some of its branches having been taken away, so as to expose a portion of the trunk conspicuously, while the remainder continued clothed. Character would also be added to one tree, among a number of the same kind all previously alike, if a portion of this tree were scathed by lightning; or if some circumstance were to occur which threw the trunk over to one side. In either of the latter cases, what is called character would be conveyed by the object displaying, conspicuously, something which did not naturally belong to its species; while, in the former case, character was given by the exaggeration of some quality which was natural to the species.

The expression of trees may be said to be of two kinds: that which proceeds from their organic influence on the eye as forms, without reference to their nature, and altogether apart from moral associations; and that in which moral associations are the principal cause of the expression.

Supposing a person to see a tree or shrub for the first time, and to be totally ignorant of its nature; he could only look upon it in the light of a form; and, in this case, its expression, to him, would depend upon its resemblance to forms which he previously knew, whether geometrical figures, or the figures of other objects. Thus it is, that the first effort which the mind makes to discover beauty in natural forms is, to rocognise in them some of the forms of art; and hence, in the infant state of this taste in individuals, the first trees that would be admired would be those the heads of which bore the nearest resemblance to a globe, a cone, or some readily recognisable figure. The next step would be the recognition of some artificial figure, in the trees or shrubs of more regular outlines. To this would succeed the recognition of several figures contained within one general figure; and, lastly, the recognition, among these several figures, of regularity in their arrangement, or of symmetry in their disposition; of variety; of intricacy; and, lastly, of harmony and of character. In this way it will be seen, that a tree or a shrub is capable of exciting many ideas of beauty, considered simply as a form, and altogether apart from considerations of usefulness, of botanical interest, or of moral associations.

A tree, to be regular, or, in other words, to have the expression of regu-

larity, must exhibit the same number of tufts of the same size, and at the same distance from each other, on both sides of the trunk, or centre line. Such a tree, as a whole, we may suppose to be a regular globular figure; and it is a property of regularity, that one portion of any figure which is regular, being separated from the rest, will still be regular. If the globular head of the regular tree, therefore, were cut exactly in two, either vertically or horizontally, the separated portions would each be regular figures, that is,

semi-globes. In a symmetrical tree, on the other hand, there may be the greatest irregularity in the form and number of the parts, provided, only, that the same quantity of these be distributed on each side of the central vertical line, or trunk, of the tree. In the lower part of the tree, the branches or tuftings may protrude chiefly on the right hand and be large; and, on the upper part of the tree, they may protrude chiefly on the left hand, and be small; or they may be of mixed sizes in both places. Now, it is the characteristic property of a symmetrical figure, that, when it is cut in two, the parts separated, taken singly, are neither regular nor symmetrical; and, consequently, that they will not produce a whole in any way, unless they are reunited as they were before. By imagining such a tree as we have described, separated into two portions by a central vertical line, it will readily occur to the mind, that neither of these portions was either regular, or could in any way form a whole. Whoever wishes to enter on the study of the expression of regularity, symmetry, intricacy, and harmony, in detail, may refer to articles on the subject in the first volume of the Architectural Magazine.

The lowest degree of organic beauty, in a tree, we may suppose to be the form of a small-sized tree with a lumpish head, like the  $P\hat{y}$ rus Aria; constituting one uniform mass, light on one side, and shaded on the other. A higher degree of beauty will be, where the general form of the mass is that of a cone, or where it is egg-shaped; because these forms contain an additional element of beauty to that constituting a globe, viz. that of elongation. A still higher degree of beauty will be produced, where all the branches of the tree, in the case either of a globe or cone, are distinctly marked and regularly placed on each side of the trunk, as in the case of a fir; and one still higher, where the branches and tufts project irregularly, but are still so balanced, on each side of the centre, as to form, on the whole, a symmetrical figure. Such a figure, where the tufts are numerous, varies in point of size and disposition; and, where the symmetry is perfect, will exhibit the greatest organic beauty

of which trees are susceptible.

The association of ideas connected with trees has given rise to what is called their moral and historical expression. A tree which is young and growing freely, is said to be in good health, and thriving; and one that is not growing freely, is said to be sickly. A tree with a thick trunk and spreading branches is said to be strong and vigorous; one with a tall and slender trunk, to be light and elegant; one with a bending, or serpentine, wavy-like stem, as we have before observed, to be graceful; a tree with upright growths, to be rigid; and one in which the branches and spray droop, to be mournful, or weeping. In like manner, there are particular associations connected with trees which bear fruit; with those which grow in particular soils or situations, as mountains, marshes, &c.; and with those which are applied to particular purposes, as the oak for ship-building; the pine and fir for house-carpentry; the willow for basket-making; the thorn for hedges; and so on. The historical and geographical associations connected with trees are numerous, and of great interest: for example, the platanus reminds us of the respect paid to this tree in Persia; the sweet bay, of its shoots being used by the Romans to crown their warriors; the vine and the olive, of their unknown antiquity, and the highly prized liquors made from their fruits: and the cedar of Lebanon, of the esteem in which its wood was held in the days of Solomon. A knowledge of all the different associations which belong to each particular kind of tree, as it must add greatly to the enjoyment derivable from them, ought

always to form a part of their individual history.

One of the most common and generally understood expressions of trees is, that which is called their picturesque beauty. Much has been written, by Gilpin, Uvedale Price, and others, in order to define the meaning of the word picturesque; and the expression of this heauty has been divided into two kinds: that of the beautiful, or smooth picturesque, suitable for cultivated scenery, and also for painting; and that of the rough picturesque, suitable for wild and forest scenery, and eminently so for graphic representation, whether by the pencil, or the palette. Among trees, whether in a wild or cultivated state, are found both these expressions; and, as an example of the first, we may give young specimens of the willow and the lime, and young trees generally; and of the second, the oak, the cedar, the thorn, and old trees generally. For a tree to be picturesque, it is not necessary that it should stand singly, or be at all symmetrical in point of form, or the general balance of its head; on the contrary, a mutilated tree, or one the trunk of which, from some accidental cause, has grown to one side, may be as picturesque as a tree which grows erect, and is comparatively perfect in all its parts; provided only that it is not a peculiar tree, such as that shown in fig. 1. p. 195. The only thing which is essential to picturesque heauty in a tree, is, that it should be capable of readily grouping with another tree, or with any building, object, or animal, so that the combination may form a satisfactory whole. It is evident that this remark applies alike to trees of the rough picturesque, and of the smooth picturesque: since young trees, which belong to the latter kind of beauty, will group together, or with other objects, just as readily as old trees which belong to the former kind of this expression.

The expression of gardenesque beauty, in individual trees, differs from the picturesque, in being (whether in the rough or the polished variety of the expression), at all times, regular, or symmetrical. The gardenesque is found exclusively in single trees, which have been planted in favourable situations; not pressed on, during their growth, by any other objects; and allowed to throw out their branches equally on every side, uninjured by cattle or other animals; and, if touched by the hand of the gardener, only to be improved in their regularity and symmetry. A truly gardenesque tree, when fully grown, has always some of its branches depending on the ground, in order to mark it as a tree of the garden or lawn; and not one of the park, where its lower branches would be separated from the ground by that horizontal line formed by the browsing of cattle; or one of the forest, where, from being pressed on by other trees, or, when young, growing up under the shade of an old tree, its form would necessarily belong to some division of the picturesque, or be peculiar; and peculiarity, in trees, as in other objects, as Sir Joshua

Reynolds has shown, is deformity rather than beauty.

Architectural and sculpturesque trees are now no longer in repute: but we see no reason why trees should not be cut into the forms of colonnades, areades, triumphal arches, and the figures of men and animals, as shrubs are cut into the form of those green walls which, under the name of hedges, separate our fields; and exotic plants are dwarfed, by being grown in pots or boxes; and fruit trees flattened by being spread out against walls. We do not say that areades of trees, tonsile bowers, and sculptured evergreens, such as were formerly common in French gardens, rank high in the scale of verdant beauty; we merely assert that they are productive of distinct kinds of beauty; and that it is by no means desirable to be exclusive, and limit our notions of what is beauty to that which is highest in the scale, or to those kinds only that happen to be fashionable in our time.

Viewing trees with reference to their beauty as organic forms, and to the interest which they are capable of exciting by calling forth associated ideas, the tree which is considered the most beautiful by man, in any country, will vary according to the knowledge of every individual, and the country in which he

The trees which would most please man in a savage state would be those which had afforded him food or shelter: in a highly refined state, they would be those which afforded him the greatest amount of intellectual enjoyment, including their beauty as organic forms, their beauty as constituting a particular species of a class of organised beings, and their beauty as giving rise to pleasing or interesting associations. Perhaps the most interesting association connected with trees is that of their being employed in ship-building; because, without ships, mankind must have remained in isolated portions, and could never have been highly civilised. It is probable, therefore, that, in every country where ships are built, and where the trees employed are high in the scale of organic beauty, the most intellectual people of that country will consider such trees as the most beautiful. In Europe and America, the oak is the tree chiefly used in ship-building; and it is, at the same time, unquestionably fuller of variety and beauty of organic form, and of colour, and light and shade, than any other tree of temperate climates; the oak, therefore, to the most refined of the inhabitants of these countries, may be considered as the most beautiful of trees.

There are, also, associations of a local nature connected with various species of trees, which, when known, add to the pleasure of the beholder of the particular species: for example, the antiquity of the celebrated chestnut at Tortworth, or of that on Mount Etna, or the celebrity of the platanus at Buyukderé on the banks of the Bosphorus; or of the elm under which the founder of the state of Pennsylvania signed the first treaty with the Indians; or of the sycamore of Trons, under which the deputies of the Swiss met in 1424, to swear to free themselves from the yoke of their lords; lends an interest to every individual of these species. Mount Lebanon is known to every one as the native place of the cedar; and Wilton is known to many as one of the few places in England where that tree was first raised from seeds brought from that celebrated mountain by Dr. Pococke. An individual, a general observer, but not a botanist, who had never read the history of the cedar, would feel no more interest in a young plant of that species, even if springing from one of these trees, than in a spruce fir. A knowledge of the moral and historical associations connected with trees adds, generally, to the interest of those which are still young. In general, it is thought that such trees can have but a very limited share of beauty; and that they are chiefly worthy of admiration when they acquire such a size as to invite the painter to delineate them. This opinion can only have arisen from the general ignorance, and consequent want of interest, which prevail respecting trees as organised beings; from ignorance of their properties in an economical and in a gardening point of view; and from ignorance of the various associations which are connected The source of interest in objects generally, consists in their positive beauty and utility; and in their susceptibility of variation, or of changes, in their expression of this beauty and utility. Now, if we compare young trees with old ones in these respects, we think it will not be denied that young trees are objects of much greater interest than old ones. In a picturesque point of view, we allow that the old tree has an advantage; it has also the advantage in point of shelter and shade; and, if it were to be cut down, it would produce more timber. But will an old tree prove a source of as much interest to the possessor of it, by its variations, in consequence of its yearly increase in size, as a young tree, provided that possessor has a historical and gardening knowledge of trees? We think not; and we would only ask any one who is of a different opinion, whether, if he were to be allowed to have only one tree in his garden, he would prefer a tree of ten years' growth, or a tree that was already full grown? With the latter tree the mind is carried back to times which, though interesting in some respects, it is desirable should never recur; with the former, it is carried forward along with all the improvements which are now contemplated, or in progress, in civilised society throughout the world. For our own part, independently of all moral, historical, and economical considerations, so great is the botanical and horticultural interest connected in our minds with young trees, and so delightful to us is the idea of preparing the soil in such a manner as to cause them to grow with extraordinary rapidity, that, if any one were to present us with a timbered estate, the first thing we should do would be, to cut down all the old

trees, and to plant young ones.

In treating of trees individually, in the Arboretum Britannicum, it will form an important part of their description, to indicate the kind of expression produced by their forms, their attitudes, and their other pictorial qualities; and of their history, to record all those facts respecting each species, which may lead to interesting associations, whenever it occurs, whether it be in a young or an old state.

Sect. III. Of the Mode of drawing Trees from Nature, in such a Manner as to give the general pictorial Expression of the Species of Tree delineated.

Is drawing trees from nature, with a view to their introduction into landscape composition, the selection is very different from that made when the intention is to show trees as single objects. Where trees are to be introduced into landscape composition along with buildings, animals, or other trees, the symmetry or beauty of the form of the tree, considered by itself, is a matter

of comparatively little importance.

A tree which is mutilated, the branches of which are ill balanced, or imperfectly clothed with tufts of foliage, will group better with other trees or objects, than a tree which is complete in itself. Such trees are perfectly well suited to the landscape-painter; but, except in the case of transplanting very large trees in order to produce immediate effect, they are of no use to the landscape-gardener, the ornamental planter, or the planter with a view to profit or use. To represent a tree mutilated or in any way imperfect, or to represent a group or whole composed of such trees, would be to exhibit what no art of the gardener could produce; and, therefore, what to him is useless, however valuable it might be in a picturesque point of view. Our object, in giving portraits of trees, has reference almost entirely to the gardenesque, to the ornamental, and to the useful. The aim of our portraits, therefore, is natural beauty and expression, with reference to the kind of tree drawn; and not beauty and character with reference to any description of graphic art. It is, in short, the beauty of truth, not local or peculiar truth, or truth with reference to any mode of depicting it; that is, not a portrait of a tree with the peculiarities which it may happen to have at a particular time and place, from peculiar circumstances; or a portrait taken to show the beauties of any particular style of sketching, drawing, or painting. It is not the portrait of a tree which has been overtopped by another tree, been improperly pruned, a part of it scorched by fire, or a part of the leaves destroyed by insects; or a portrait taken to show the picturesque effect of broken lights and shadows, breadth of masses, deep tone of colours, the sharpness of lines printed from copper or steel, or the softness of touches printed from zinc or stone. No: to draw a tree with any of these sorts of peculiarities would be in the same taste as it would be to give, as a specimen of the human being, a portrait of a man mutilated or deformed by accident or disease, or in a grotesque attitude or dress; or, as a specimen of the human face, a portrait of one disfigured with warts or pimples. This would be to portray not merely the individual instead of the species, but the individual under circumstances which had nothing to do with his character or expression, whether moral or graphic, as an individual.

It being agreed, then, that the object in drawing trees for the Arborctum Britannicum is to give a faithful portrait of the species, neglecting such circumstances as may be peculiar to the individual, the next point is to determine the season of the year at which the portrait is to be taken. With a view to this object, trees may be divided into three kinds: those the greatest beauty of

which is exhibited when they are in flower or in fruit; those whose greatest beauty is when they are leafing in spring, or just about to lose their leaves in autumn: and evergreens, or those which are clothed with foliage throughout the year. The last two should be drawn in autumn; and those which are most beautiful when they are in flower or in fruit, at the seasons when the flowers or the fruit are in their greatest perfection. For example, the horsechestnut ought to be drawn in June, the laburnum about the same season, and the common apple-tree, the Siberian crab, the quince, and one or two others, in autumn. Some species of the genus Cratæ'gus are highly beautiful, both when in flower, in May or June, and when in fruit, from September to December; and these may be drawn at either season. Evergreens may be drawn during autumn and the whole of winter, till they begin to make their shoots in May; from that period they are unsightly for several weeks, while they are losing their old leaves and acquiring new ones; and they are uncharacteristic of the species till the new leaves and shoots have acquired that rigidity which is not produced till after complete maturity. This will be rendered particularly obvious by observing the common spruce fir, the Scotch pine, and the evergreen oak, during the growing season; say, about London, from the middle of May till the middle of June. A young spruce fir tree, drawn in May, would have a touch not unlike that of a horsechestnut; and a pine and an evergreen oak would appear to be trees of quite a different species from what they are. In general, there is a great sameness in the appearance of all trees during the leafing season, from the absence of that rigidity of foliage on the points of the shoots which gives rise to the particular touch of each species. Some deciduous trees are almost as readily known by their appearance in winter, after all the leaves have dropped, as they are in summer. Portraits of some of such trees have been taken during that season; and how very characteristic these winter portraits are, in the case of some species, is rendered chvious by the portraits of the Gledítschia inérmis, U'lmus americana, and others, which will be found in their proper place.

Trees, like other objects, may be represented on paper by colours laid on with a brush or hair pencil, by ink laid on in the same manner, by lines drawn with a pen, or by lines drawn with a black-lead pencil. Whichever of these modes is employed, the object is to give the spectator a correct idea of the tree represented. The style of art in which this is done, whether by the black-lead pencil, the quill and common ink, the hair pencil and Indian ink, or by colours, is a matter of little consequence, provided the delineation be such as to raise up just ideas of the object imitated in the mind of the spectator. Different styles of art may, in this respect, be considered as equivalent to different languages, the object common to all being to convey ideas. As the most convenient and expeditious mode of drawing trees from nature is by the use of the lead pencil, we shall now proceed to give directions for its use. These directions are by no means so full as they might be; but to those who have leisure, and wish to see the subject of drawing trees by the use of the lead pencil treated in the best manner that has hitherto been done, we recommend Harding's Elementary Art, published in 1835, a work at

once artistical and philosophic.

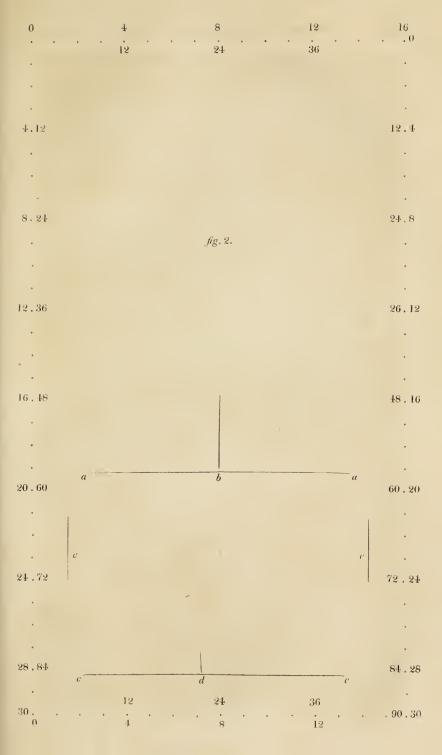
Previously to proceeding to the place where the tree to be drawn is situated, provide a leaf of drawing paper, or a book of such leaves, of a sufficient size to contain the pictures of the trees of the scale to which it is intended to draw them. In the case of the Arboretum Britannicum, we have drawn the young trees, or those which have been ten years planted within ten miles of London, to the scale of a quarter of an inch to a foot; and those which have been fifty years planted within the same distance of London, or are considered as full grown, to the scale of a quarter of an inch to 3 ft. In order to draw trees to these sizes, provide a dozen octavo leaves, and let them be sewed up together at onc end, in the form of a small oblong book. Form a parallelogram on the first page, of such dimensions as to include the largest drawing which an octavo page will admit of, and next mark the scale on the boundary of this parallelo-

gram, as is done in fig. 2. The parallelogram suited for an octavo page is 4 in. broad, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. long; and the divisions are a fourth of an inch each. This parallelogram admits of a drawing of a tree 30 ft. high, with its branches extending over a space 16 ft. in diameter. These dimensions may be considered as the maximum for trees ten years planted, even under the most favourable circumstances; and therefore this size of page, and this scale, are what we have adopted for our Arboretum Britannicum. One page being marked as in fig. 2., all the other pages in the book, or any number of separate pages, may be marked in a similar manner by pricking through them from the different divisions of the scale.

For the purpose of drawing full-grown trees within the limits of the same sized parallelogram, we assume 90 ft. as the maximum height of the tree, and 48 ft. as the maximum diameter of the space covered by the branches; and, for this purpose, the same division of the inch into four parts will suffice, but with this difference, that each of these parts must now be considered as 3 ft., instead as of 1 ft. Fig. 2. is marked in this manner, in the inside of the parallelogram, for old trees; and it is marked in the manner before desbribed, on the outside of the parallelogram, for young trees. In practice, it is unnecessary to mark the figures, as the draughtsman will easily bear in recollection what each division represents. For trees exceeding 90 ft. in height, and 48 ft. in width, the margin may be encroached on, to the extent of half an inch on each side, and at top and bottom, which will afford

space for a tree 102 ft. high, and with a head 60 ft. in diameter.

The draughtsman may now be considered as having got his directions, as far as respects paper and scale. Having prepared his pages, he will next procure two black-lead pencils, one hard, and the other hard and black (technically H and HB), together with a foot rule and a chair. The next thing to be done is, to choose the tree and the aspect from which it is to be drawn. In making a choice, the average form, height and character of the species ought to be taken, as far as practicable; and not a specimen remarkable either for its height, or for its singularity or peculiarity; and the point from which it is to be drawn ought, if possible, to be on the south, south-east, or south-west side of it. The rule is, that the sun ought always to be behind the draughtsman, and rather to the left than to the right of him. All other circumstances being the same, therefore, when a tree is to be drawn in the morning, the draughtsman ought to place himself on the south-east side of it, at mid-day on the south side, and in the afternoon on the south-west side. The next point is, the distance from the tree at which the spectator ought to place himself. If he sits, which is, in general, the best mode, though some artists prefer a standing posture when drawing, twice the height of the tree will be a very good distance; but if he stands, and the tree has a very short trunk, say one under 6 ft. in height, it will be advisable for the artist to add to his distance from the tree once, twice, or thrice his own height; otherwise the height of his eye above the lowest branches of the tree might cause the branches to conceal more of the trunk than would be desirable. It may be useful to add, that the principle on which the distance is chosen is that of being able to see the tree as a whole, or as an entire mass of light and shade easily comprehended by the eye fixed in one position, as opposed to that of seeing it in detail, and by changing the position of the eye. Experience has shown that the eye cannot comprehend more with ease than the fourth part of a circle, whether we take this circle as a vertical or as a horizontal plane, or as a solid globe, and imagine the eye in its centre. The principle which directs the position of the sun to be behind the spectator rather than in front of him, and at his left hand rather than at his right, is, that a portion of the tree may be in light, and another portion in shade, in order to show its general form and rotundity, and that the portion in shade may always be, for reasons to be hereafter given, on the right hand. In many cases, it may be necessary to draw the tree from the north side, and, in others, to draw it when the sun does not shine: in both



these cases, the artist must supply the shade, from his knowledge of the manner in which it is supplied by the sun when it shines.

The artist having chosen his tree, and fixed his chair at the proper distance, the next step is, to measure or estimate its height. In the case of young trees, this is easily done by a 10-ft. rod, which, added to the height of a man and the length of his arm stretched above his head, will give 18 ft.; which will cover the height of most trees of ten years' growth. In the ease of old trees, the height may be ascertained by a common quadrant, by a graduated quadrant, or, which in practice, and more especially when trees are crowded together, will be found the best of all modes, by pushing up the side of the trunk a series of rods connected one with the other by small tin tubes. This, and various other modes, will be found described in Gard. Mag., vol. xi. p. 548.; and the subject will be again adverted to when treating of useful plantations,

and felling timber, in Part IV. of this Encyclopædia.

The height of the tree to be drawn being measured, and supposing it to be 19 ft. 7 in., then nineteen divisions and a half of the scale are to be counted down from the top of the parallelogram, and a slight line drawn across, as at a a, in fig. 2. An estimate is next to be made of the diameter of the space covered by the branches, and also of the extent of the branches on each side of the tree. If the branches extend nearly to an equal distance on each side of the trunk, then all that is necessary is, to make a mark in the centre of the horizontal line a a, at b, in order to indicate the centre of the trunk. If, on the other hand, the branches extend much more on one side than on the other, then the first step is, to set off the total diameter, so as to reach within equal distances of each side of the page, as at cc, in fig. 2.; and supposing the trunk to be one eighth nearer on one side than the other, then the place for

its centre may be indicated at d on the base line e c.

The next step is one of some importance. The artist should go up close to the tree, examine its leaves, and make sketches of an individual leaf, and of a cluster of leaves, both to a larger scale than that to which the tree is to be drawn, and then to the same scale to which the tree is to be drawn. These sketches are merely to be considered as studies made with a view of acquiring what artists call the touch, or ultimate character of form, with which the tree is to be clothed. As all the masses of light and shade, and all the various forms which a tree clothed with its leaves presents in nature, result from the various disposition of one form of leaf; so, in a picture, all the imitations of these are formed by the repetition of one character of touch. Sometimes the leaves on the tree, and the touches in the picture, are so crowded as almost to obliterate each other; at other times in both they are more distinct, and the form of the leaf, and the character of the touch, may be more clearly recognised. In densely clothed trees, the form of the leaf, and the character of the touch, are most discernible at the extremities of the branches; in thinly clothed trees they are discernible throughout.

The young artist, however, must not suppose, from all this, that to represent a tree it is only necessary to know the form of its leaf and of its touch; neither must be suppose that, in making out the details of the tufting or subordinate masses of a tree, he is merely to repeat leaf after leaf: on the contrary, having a knowledge of the forms of the leaves when examined singly, and of their clustering as exhibited on the points of the branches in the general outline of the tree when examined singly, and also of the tufting, or subordinate masses, of the tree when examined singly, he must copy from nature, almost without reference to his knowledge of these details; lest, instead of making a picture of the tree as it is in nature, he should portray only his own ideas of how a tree ought to be drawn. We repeat, that he cannot too closely copy nature, and this without reference to any rules; calling to his assistance his technical knowledge of the leaves, of the touch, and of the character of tufting, only where he feels the want of it, to assist him where the appearance of nature may be of doubtful expression. In this way a man writes on any subject, without continually thinking of grainmar or syntax; but when he

comes to read over what he has written, and finds some part of it obscure, or of doubtful construction, he is obliged to have recourse to his grammatical

knowledge.

One of the many difficulties we have had to contend with, in getting the drawings and engravings of trees prepared for this work, is, the tendency, both of draughtsmen and engravers, to show here and there in their portraits, and sometimes, indeed, throughout the whole portraits, the distinct shapes of the individual leaves. This is just as bad as it would be, in making a drawing of a house, to give the distinct shapes of the bricks. It is true, that the surface of a tree is composed of leaves, as a house is composed of bricks; but our knowledge of these facts is not the result of our looking at the tree or house at a distance as a whole, or as a mere mass of light, shade, and colour, but of knowledge of another kind, quite otherwise acquired. Now, if the artist would only bear constantly in mind, that he is not required to convey, in his picture of the object represented, more knowledge than what a person who knew nothing of its nature might acquire by looking at it from a distance, he could not fail to succeed. The very expression, "Art," implies that the ordinary manner of conveying ideas is not to be adopted; and to show that a tree is composed of leaves, or a house built of bricks, by giving definite figures of the one or the other, is taking a license which robs art of all its charms.

It may be remarked here, that the touch of young trees is in no case so powerfully marked and characteristic in nature as that of old trees, for reasons familiar to every gardener, and which it may be well to notice here for the sake of artists. We have already said that the touch is formed by the clustering of the leaves at the extremities of the shoots. Now, as the terminating shoots of all young trees are chiefly or entirely of one year's growth, they, of course, are long, and terminate in a very few leaves, placed alternately or otherwise, round the shoot or axis, and at some distance, often an inch or more, from each other. Such leaves can never form those striking clusters which are so conspicuous in most old trees; particularly in the oak, the starry touch of which, and especially that of the Quércus pedunculàta, which is very different from that of Quércus sessiliflòra, is well known to every artist. The terminating shoots of old trees are generally shoots which grow ouly an inch or two, or, perhaps, not so much, every year; and, consequently, according to the manner in which trees grow, what is only a single leaf in the young tree of ten years' growth, is, in the spray, or terminal branches, of the old tree, a spur of several years' growth; that is, it is a spur or shoot of half an inch or more in length, protruding from the other shoot, and terminating in a cluster of leaves, perhaps half a dozen or a dozen, all radiating from the same very short axis. These radiating leaves form the touch. Any one may prove this by comparing a young oak tree with an old one. Notwithstanding the great difference between the touch of an old tree and a young tree of the same species, there is a certain distinctive character of touch even in young trees, and much more so in some species than in others; a horsechestnut, for instance, whether young or old, has a very distinct character of touch, from the large size and marked form of its leaves: so have all other trees having large leaves, and most of those having compound leaves, such as the robinias, ashes,

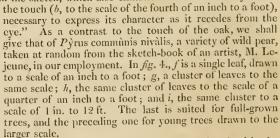
It may not be irrelevant to observe that there is as great a difference between the character of the ramification of an old tree and that of a young one, as there is between the character of their touch. There is a certain degree of sameness in the disposition of the branches of all young trees, from their tendency upwards, and perhaps still more from their being so fully clothed with leaves. Old trees, on the other hand, have generally a majority of their branches in horizontal or very oblique directions, and they are never so fully covered with leaves and spray as is the case with young trees. As a result of what we have stated, the general forms of young trees present a certain degree of sameness; while in old trees of distinct species there is generally a very

distinctive character in the general form, in the trunk, the ramification, the tufting, and the touch. Any one may be convinced of this by observing any particular species, not of very common recurrence, in the arboretum of the Horticultural Society's garden, or in that of Messrs. Loddiges, and observing the same tree of fifty or sixty years of age, at Syon, Purser's Cross, Chiswick, Upton, or any of the places noted for old American trees in the neighbourhood of London. At the same time, while we state this, we must remark that there is still a very great difference in the general form, expression, and character, of even young trees which have been no more than ten years planted. In proof of this, we again refer to the two metropolitan arboretums, and to the engravings of entire young trees, as compared with the full-grown trees, which will be found in this work. We may particularly refer both to the living specimens and to the engravings of the smallest class of trees, such as the thorns, and other Rosàceæ; which, even in ten years' growth, are remarkably distinct and characteristic, and supply the landscape-gardener with admirable resources for planting small places, as will hereafter appear.

To recur to the subject of the touch, we shall here quote from the Magazine of Natural History, vol. i. p. 244., what Mr. Strutt has said on the subject



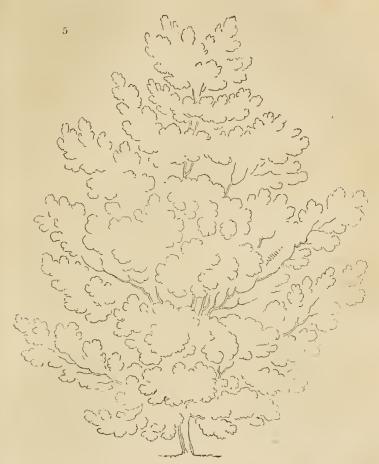
of the touch of the oak, and illustrate it by two engravings from his sketches. "The foliage of the oak," he says, "is particularly suited to the pencil. In those portions which are brought nearer to the sight, the form of the individual leaves (fig. 3. a, to the scale of 1 in. to a foot) may here and there be expressed, as shown in the sketch, which also exhibits what is technically called



The artist having made himself acquainted with the touch of the tree, may retire to his seat and commence sketching; unless the tree should have conspicuous flowers or conspicuous fruit, as is the case with the horsechestnut if drawn when it is in flower, or with the laburnum if drawn when it is either in flower or in fruit. In examples of this kind, the artist must use the same means to acquire the touch of the flowers, or that of the fruit, as he has

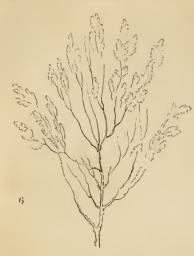
done to acquire the touch of the leaves.

In proceeding to draw the entire tree, the artist will first indicate the out-



lines of the masses, in the slight but accurate manner shown in fig. 5., which is the commencement of a portrait of a young oak: he will then indicate the trunk, and its manner of rising from the ground; as whether perpendicular or inclined, and whether it tapers much or little. All the principal branches of the trees, visible through the leaves, should also be slightly indicated, as shown in the commencement of a portrait of Cérasus Pàdus, in fig. 6. This being done, the next step is to fill in the details of the leafing, the commencement of which, at the tops of the two trees, is indicated in figs. 7. and 8.; and, when this is effected for the entire trees, these two sketches only require the botanical details placed under them, to assume the appearance of the oak (Quércus pedunculàta) and the bird-cherry (Cérasus Pàdus) given in their proper places in the series of plates forming our second volume.

The only point which remains to be considered is, that of drawing the botanical specimens. These, in the plates which form our second volume, are all given to one and the same scale; viz. 2 in. to a foot. They ought to be drawn by the artist in a book by themselves, and not on the same page with the portrait of the tree, for various reasons. In the first place, because these specimens require to be drawn at three different seasons: viz. when they are in flower;



when they are in fruit; and, in the case of deciduous trees, in winter, when they are in a naked state, to show the appearance of the wood at that season. In the second place, as these require to be drawn with scientific accuracy, they can only be properly done by taking the specimens home, inserting their ends in water, and drawing them with the greatest care before they begin to fade or shrivel. The specimen in flower will naturally, in most cases, be drawn first; and, because the flower is the first in the order of nature, it ought either to be put on the top of the page, or on the left hand side of it, in order that it may come first in observing or reading. This is the reason why, in our volume of plates, we have, in the case of each young tree, always put the spring or flowering specimen on the left hand,

and the autumn or fruiting specimen on the right hand. For a corresponding reason, we have shaded the entire trees on the right hand rather than the left, because the eye, being first attracted by the light parts of an object, proceeds afterwards to the shade. Where the flowers, when fully expanded, or the fruit or leaves, when fully grown, are less than an inch across, a flower, fruit, or leaf,





of the natural size is given; and, to distinguish these full-sized specimens from such as are drawn to a scale of 2 in. to a foot, those of the full size are marked with a cross, thus +. Where a tree is of one sex, or has the sexes in different flowers on the same tree, the male flowers are marked by an m, and the female flowers by an f; and some trees, as in the case of the common ash (Fráxinus excélsior), the hermaphrodite flowers by an h. In one or two cases, it has been deemed useful to give magnified specimens of flowers or their parts; in which cases the abbreviation mag, is added to show this. Where the tree is deciduous, a specimen of the young wood, as it appears in winter, is given to the same scale of 2 in. to a foot. These requisites show that nearly a whole year is required, in order to draw properly the botanical specimens of any one tree.

In the case of full-grown trees, we have in general considered it unnecessary to give more than a sufficient portion of foliage to show the touch of the

tree, because along with the young tree of the same species will always be found the botanical specimens. These full-grown trees have, in every instance, been drawn in the autumn, when the leaves were ready to drop off, at which season alone they have their most forcible character. Some further observations on the subject of drawing trees will be found in the Gardener's Magazine, vol. xi. p. 395. to p. 412.; and whoever wishes to become master of the subject will consult the excellent work of Harding already referred to.

#### CHAP. II.

#### TREES AND SHRUBS CONSIDERED BOTANICALLY.

THE purpose for which we propose to glance at the study of trees and shrubs, botanically, or as organised beings, is, to explain our reasons for the arrangement which we have adopted in placing them together; for distinguishing between species and varieties; and for the scientific descriptions which we have adopted. It must be evident to the reader, that, before any use can be made of the history of any tree or shrub, means must be devised for distinguishing what particular tree or shrub is meant. From the want of these means, or the ignorance in this branch of knowledge of travellers, many of their remarks on trees, and other organised objects, are of little use: because it is impossible for botanists to ascertain, from their descriptions or names, to what species of tree or shrub these names or descriptions apply. There can be no doubt that the difficulties in this respect are much greater when applied to the whole vegetable kingdom, than when they are limited to trees and shrubs; and more especially when they are limited to the trees and shrubs supposed to be actually growing in Britain. But even among these, which, probably, do not greatly exceed 1500, there is, at present, the greatest uncertainty in the application of names. In genera consisting of many species, there are scarcely two of the London nurseries where the same names are applied to the same things; and what in one nursery is considered as a variety is, in many cases, elevated in other nurseries to the rank of a species. Hence it becomes necessary, in a work like the present, not only to give our reasons for the classification which we have followed, but also for the specific distinctions which we have drawn, and for the kind of descriptions and figures which we have adopted. These reasons will form the subject of three separate sections.

# Sect. I. Of the Classification of Trees and Shrubs.

Most authors who have hitherto produced works treating exclusively of trees and shrubs, from Evelyn and Du Hamel to the present time, have arranged them in the order of the alphabet. As we have, on various occasions (see Encyc. of Gard., edit. 1835, pref.), given our objections to this mode of arrangement in any work having pretensions to be scientific, and also shown that all the advantages of an alphabetical arrangement, in the body of a work of any greater extent than a pocket dictionary, may be obtained by an alphabetical index, we shall not farther insist on the subject here; neither is it necessary for us to offer any arguments in favour of the arrangement which we have adopted, which is that of the natural system, now so generally preferred, by botanists and scientific cultivators, before all others. It may suffice to say, in favour of this system, that by grouping together objects which resemble one another in the greatest number of particulars, and which are also most alike in their qualities, every thing which is known respecting the properties, uses, or culture of any one of them, may be inferred, in a great measure, of every individual in the whole group. Hence, in the case

of trees and shrubs, or of any description of natural object arranged in this way, however much the names of the objects may in future be changed, the descriptions of the objects will always be found associated together in the same group, or in groups nearly adjoining. Hence, also, when a plant is received, the name of which is unknown, its nature may be anticipated, by

observing its resemblance to some group already known.

It is a common opinion among those who know little of scientific hotany, that the natural system is only adapted to those who intend to become profound in the science; and that for practical men, and for amateurs, who merely aspire to a slight degree of knowledge, the Linnæan system is the There never was a greater mistake. To become master of the natural system requires, indeed, much study and perseverance; but the possession of such a degree of knowledge of it as shall be of far greater use to the cultivator, to the medical man, to the traveller, and to the amateur, than the most profound knowledge of the Linnæan system, may be easily acquired by any person of ordinary capacity. In fact, every child who is in the habit of seeing a great many trees, shrubs, and plants, though he does not know a single botanical name, may be said to understand, to a certain extent, the natural system; because, to preserve order in his ideas, and to assist his memory, he is obliged to throw all the conspicuous plants that come before him into groups palpably distinct. He would thus form the three grand classes of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants; and among the trees he would readily distinguish, and group together in his mind, the broadleaved and the fir-leaved, the deciduous and the evergreen, the fruit-bearing and the barren. Among herbaceous plants, he would distinguish the grasses as an obviously distinct class; the bulbous flowers as another, and so on. These divisions, so far as they go, are made on the same principles as the natural system; that is, things are brought together, or called by one common name, on account of their general resemblance; that general resemblance comprehending the whole botanical science of the individuals drawing All the difference, therefore, between the natural system the distinction. of the most learned botanist, and that of the most ignorant country labourer, consists in the former having gone more profoundly into the subject; and having his knowledge founded on principles deduced from the facts accumulated by his predecessors, and not merely on personal experience. In short, all sciences not purely abstract are founded on some simple instinct of our nature, which is perceptible in the customs, not only of ignorant persons in civilised society, but of the rudest savages.

We shall not longer occupy our time in contrasting the advantages of a natural arrangement in describing trees and shrubs, either with an alphabetical one, or with the system of Linnæus, or any other artificial system.

# Sect. II. Of the Distinction between Species and Varieties in Trees and Shrubs.

This is an intricate subject; and it is one which we are well aware we shall not be able to treat in a manner that will be satisfactory to all our readers. The reason of this is to be found in the difficulty of determining what are species, or natural and permanent forms; and what forms are accidental, or the result of culture, soil, situation, disease, &c., or of cross fecundation; and because the present disposition of botanists seems to be to multiply species rather than to diminish their number.

When we look into a modern catalogue of plants, we are astonished, and almost confounded, by the great number of specific names which are ranked under one generic name. If we endeavour, by inspecting the names more particularly, to discover any relationship between them, we are utterly at a loss. One name is, perhaps, an adjective denoting colour, or some other property belonging to the plant, another indicates the native country of the species; and a third shows that it has been named in commemoration of

some place, or of some individual. If we look at the column, in such catalogues, which indicates the native country of the species, the difficulty is increased rather than lessened: perhaps a native of the tropics is placed next a plant from the frigid zone. In this, as in similar cases of collecting knowledge, the first step is to accumulate facts, and the second is to generalise on them. Hitherto it would appear, that, as far as regards species and varieties, the great object of botanists has been to increase their number, without much regard to grouping them according to their relationship. It is not for us even to try to remedy this evil in respect to all the species and varieties of plants; but we propose to attempt to do so, in as far as respects the hardy trees and shrubs of Britain. We shall notice, in succession, the subjects of species, races, varieties, and variations; and we shall then offer some remarks on

mules, hybrids, and what are called botanical species.

A species is defined, by Dr. Lindley, to be "a union of individuals agreeing with each other in all essential characters of vegetation and fructification; capable of reproduction by seed, without change; breeding freely together, and producing perfect seed, from which a fertile progeny can be reared." (Introd. to Bot., p. 365.) This, we believe, is the general definition of a species by botanists; but it evidently requires some modification; for, in the ease of many cultivated annual plants, the variety or race is reproduced from seed; and, consequently, if reproduction from seed were considered as a certain test, red, white, woolly-eared, and smooth-chaffed wheat, would be so many distinct species; as would the different varieties of cabbage, turnip, common lupine, &c. In like manner, also, the different varieties of particular species of cultivated fruit trees, might be deemed species; for it is certain that seedlings from such varieties of fruit trees, when no cross fecundation has been effected, always bear a nearer resemblance to the variety which produced the seeds, than to any other variety, or to the original spe-The truth we believe to be, that trees and shrubs are subjected to the same law, in regard to the reproduction of varieties from seed, as annual plants; though, from the varieties of the former seldomer falling under our observation, and requiring a longer time to come to maturity, we have not the same opportunity of becoming sufficiently impressed with the identities of their natures as to be able to generalise on them. On examining a number of individual trees or shrubs, raised from seed (say, for example, oaks in an oak wood, or hawthorns in a hedge which has not been cut), we shall not find two individuals exactly alike, either in foliage, in flower, in fruit, in mode of growth, or even in the earliness or lateness of budding, flowering, ripening the fruit, or dropping the leaves. We have no doubt, reasoning from the analogy of the wheat, that, if the acorns or haws of any marked variety in such a wood or hedge as that mentioned were sown, and the plants reared to maturity, they would be found (unless cross fecundation had been accidentally or artificially effected) more like the parent variety than any other in the wood or hedge, just as in the case of seedlings from varieties of wheat, cabbage, or fruit trees.

These may be called cultivated varieties, or, according to De Candolle, races; but there are others, which we shall eall accidental varieties that we are not so certain can be continued by seed. For example, there are weeping varieties of certain trees, such as the common ash; and fastigiate varieties of others, such as the Exeter elm, the Cratæ'gus Oxyacántha stricta, and the Lombardy poplar (P. fastigiata), which we believe to be only an accidental variety of P. nigra: these varieties, we think, would scarcely come true from seed in every, or even in many, cases; though we have no doubt they would in some. Variegated trees and shrubs, we should suppose, would not always come true from seed, any more than variegated annuals or bulbs; but we have no doubt that, as in the two latter cases, a certain proportion of the progeny would be variegated in trees and shrubs, as well as in herbaceous plants. The raising of seedlings from such accidental varieties then, will prove that they are not entitled to rank with cultivated varieties or races.

The difficulty of being able to determine what is only a variety, and what may be ranked as a species, is ably pointed out by Dr. Lindley, in the following passage: - " The manner in which individuals agree in their external characters is the only guide which can be followed in the greater part of plants. We do not often possess the means of ascertaining what the effect of sowing the seed or mixing the pollen of individuals would be; and, consequently, this test, which is the only sure one, is, in practice, seldom capable of being applied. The determination of what is a species, and what a variety, becomes, therefore, wholly dependent npon external characters, the power of duly appreciating which, as indicative of specific difference, is only to be obtained by experience, and is, in all cases, to a certain degree, arbitrary. It is probable that, in the beginning, species only were formed; and that they have, since the creation, sported into varieties, by which the limits of the species themselves have now become greatly confounded. For example, it may be supposed that a rose, or a few species of rose, were originally created. In the course of time these have produced endless varieties, some of which, depending for a long series of ages upon permanent peculiarities of soil or climate, have been in a manner fixed, acquiring a constitution and physiognomy of their own. Such supposed varieties have again intermixed with each other, producing other forms, and so the operation has proceeded. But, as it is impossible, at the present day, to determine which was the original, or originals, from which all the roses of our own time have proceeded, or even whether they were produced in the manner I have assumed; and, as the forms into which they divide are so peculiar as to render a classification of them indispensable to accuracy of language; it has become necessary to give names to certain of those forms which are called species." (Ibid. p. 306.)

The secret of the great number of names of species which at present form the bulk of names in our catalogues is to be found in what follows from the same author: — "Thus it seems that there are two sorts of species: the one, called natural species, determined by the definition given above; and the other, called botanical species, depending only upon the external characters of the plant. The former have been ascertained to a very limited extent: of the latter nearly the whole of systematic botany consists. In this sense a species may be defined to be 'an assemblage of individuals agreeing in all the essential characters of vegetation and fructification.' " (Ibid., p. 366.)

The difficulty of determining what is a species, and what is a variety, as far as concerns plants of culture, may here be considered as diminished; but, since it is acknowledged by Dr. Lindley, that nearly the whole of systematic botany consists of what are called "botanical species, depending only upon the external characters of the plant," the idea of determining, with any thing like absolute certainty, what is a species, at least a botanical species, and what is a variety, seems almost hopeless. The "whole question," Dr. Lindley observes, "lies with the word essential. What is an essential character of a species? This will generally depend upon a proneness to vary, or to be constant in particular characters, so that one class of characters may be essential in one genus, another class in another genus; and these points can be only determined by experience. Thus, in the genus Dahlia, the form of the leaves is found to be subject to great variation; the same species producing, from seed, individuals, the forms of whose leaves vary in a very striking manner: the form of the leaves is, therefore, in Dahlia, not a specific character. In like manner, in Rosa, the number of prickles, the surface of the fruit, or the surface of the leaves, and their serratures, are found to be generally fluctuating characters, and cannot often be taken as essential to species. The determination of species is, therefore, in all respects, arbitrary, and must depend upon the discretion or experience of the botanist. It may, nevertheless, be remarked, that decided differences in the forms of leaves, in the figure of the stem, in the surface of the different parts, in the inflorescence, in the proportion of parts, or in the form of the sepals and petals, usually constitute good specific differences." (Ibid., p. 366, 367.)

The subject of species and varieties has, in our opinion, been placed in the clearest light, by Professor De Candolle, in his *Théorie E'lémentaire*, and in his *Physiologie Végétale*. In the latter work, this celebrated botanist recog-

nises in plants - species, races, varieties, and variations.

Species. — Under the name of species, that is what we consider aboriginal species in contradistinction to the botanical species of botanists, Professor De Candolle unites all those individuals which bear a sufficient degree of resemblance to each other, to induce us to believe that they might have originated in one being, or one pair of beings. The degree of resemblance which authorises us to unite individuals under the denomination of a species varies much in different families; and it often happens that two individuals which really belong to the same species differ more between themselves in appearance, than others which are of distinct species: thus, the spaniel and the Danish dog are externally more different from each other than the dog and the wolf are; and many of the varieties of our fruit trees offer more apparent differences than are found between many species. (Physiol. Végét., vol. ii.

p. 689.) If all the alleged species and varieties of any tree, shrub, or plant were collected together, and cultivated in the same garden, however numerous were the varieties, and however remote they might appear to be from the original species, it would be practicable, after a series of years, to decide with absolute certainty what were aboriginal or fixed features, and what features were variable. For example, in the case of the apple, notwithstanding the thousands of varieties in cultivation throughout the temperate regions of the world, and the immense difference between some of the varieties (for example, the Alexander or the Hawthornden and the original crab), and even the great difference between the crabs of different parts of Europe, yet in no case is there any danger of one of these varieties being mistaken for a pear. One general character of leaf, flower, and fruit is common to the whole of them, though it may not be easy to define in what this essential character consists, in such a manner as to render it observable to any one who had not seen a great number of varieties of apples and crabs. Again, in the case of the common hawthorn, though some of the varieties have deep red fruit, others pale red fruit, others yellow, and others black fruit; and though some varieties of hawthorn have drooping branches, and others have them rigidly erect and fastigiate; though some have the leaves finely cut, and others obtusely lobed or scarcely lobed at all; though some are polygynous, and some are monogynous; yet there never can be any difficulty, when all these varieties are before us, in determining that they belong to one and the same species. The same observation will apply to the numerous varieties of the cockspur thorn, which now figure in our catalogues as distinct species; and we think that it might be applied to many varieties of the genera Fráxinus, U'lmus, Salix, Quércus, Pinus, and to various others. Could we bring before us, into one plantation, all those ashes which are natives of America, and watch them for a sufficient number of years, we have no doubt that we should not find it more difficult to assign them to one species, than we do the different varieties of the European ash to the Fráxinus excélsior. All the clms of Europe, we are inclined to be of opinion, may be reduced to only three species; and we much question if, on De Candolle's principle of determining what a species is, there would be more than a tithe of the names which are ranked as such under Salix, Quércus, &c.

Races.— A race in the vegetable, as in the animal, kingdom, De Candolle observes, "is such a modification of the species, whether produced by exterior causes, or by cross fecundation, as can be transmitted from one generation to another by seed." Thus, among all the cultivated vegetables and fruits, both of the garden and of the field, the greater number of sorts may be considered as races, because they may all be continued by seed; the culture given and other circumstances being the same. If the culture were neglected for a series of generations, there can be no doubt that the race would revert to the abori-

ginal species; because a tendency to this has been found to take place both in

plants and animals.

Varieties.— A variety differs from a race, in not being susceptible of propagation by seed, at least with any thing like constancy and certainty. For example, the jargonelle pear may be continued by seed; but a jargonelle pear with variegated foliage could not be so propagated with certainty. We allow, however, that, if a great many seeds taken from the fruit of a jargonelle pear with variegated leaves were sown, some of the plants so raised would probably show variegation in their foliage. The same thing, we think, would take place in the case of sowing the seed of variegated hollies, or of fastigiate or pendulous-branched plants, but to what extent it is impossible to say. It certainly would not take place to such an extent as to confound varieties with races, or to render it desirable to propagate varieties in this way; and, consequently, varieties are always propagated by some modification of division, such as by cuttings, layers, grafting, &c.

Variations differ from varieties in not being transmittible by any mode of propagation. They are always produced by local circumstances operating on the individual; and the moment these circumstances are changed, the variation disappears. For example, plants grown in the dark will have their leaves white; other plants with hairy leaves, when grown in water, will have their leaves smooth; and the hydrangea, grown in a certain description of soil, will have its flowers blue: but, remove the plant with white leaves to the light, and place the plant grown in water in dry soil, and the hydrangea in common soil, and it will be found that the leaves of the first will become green, and those of the second hairy, and that the flowers of the hydrangea will resume

their natural pinkish hue.

Mules and Hybrids. — Some confusion exists as to the use of these terms, when applied to plants. The term mule, we think, ought to be limited to such hybrids as are raised between different aboriginal species, and which it is believed are not susceptible of propagation by seed: such, for example, as the Pŷrus spùria, which seems to be a hybrid between Pŷrus Sórbus or Aria and Pŷrus Channæméspilus. The term hybrid, on the other hand, we think, ought to be limited to the produce, by cross fecundation, of different races and varieties of the same species. Every one knows that this is one of the most important elements of culture, having given rise to the most valuable garden flowers, table fruits, culinary vegetables, and agricultural plants.

Botanical Species. — It will be seen, from the preceding remarks, that we follow De Candolle in denominating what Dr. Lindley and other British bo-

tanists distinguish as botanical species, races, or varieties.

It is not to be supposed, however, that we undervalue botanical species, or that we either deny the distinctness of many that exist, or the propriety of having different names for them, and keeping them distinct. On the contrary, to compare plants with men, we consider aboriginal species as mere savages, and botanical species, or, according to De Candolle's classification, races and varieties, as civilised beings. What, then, it may be asked, is our object in endeavouring to show that many of our botanical species are only varieties? We have two objects in view; and both, we think, are very important ones. In the first place, by confounding varieties or garden or botanical species with aboriginal ones, a beginner, ignorant of the extent to which this is done, cannot make a judicious selection; and while, in the case Fráxinus, for instance (of which there are, in reality, as we think, only three species known, exclusive of O'rnns), if he wished to select, perhaps, three sorts, he might, instead of selecting the three really distinct species, which would give him a complete idea of the genus, fix on three of the varieties of F. americana or of F. excelsior, which would only give him an idea of one species. In the second place, we wish to prevent beginners, in the study or cultivation of trees, from puzzling themselves unnecessarily to make out the minute differences which distinguish what are called botanical species; believing, as we alo, that it is impossible to make out many of these from the specific characters given of them in botanical works. The nicety of these distinctions has we know, deterred numbers from the study of practical botany; and has prevented others, who have had the courage to proceed, from ever hoping to attain any satisfactory result. It has also (and this we consider to be the most important part of the evil) prevented many persons from forming collections of trees and shrubs, by inducing them to believe that such collections could never be made anything like complete, without incurring an expense greatly beyond what is really necessary. Instead of this being the case, the number of hardy trees and shrubs is so small, when compared with that of hardy herbaceous plants, or stove or green-house plants, that there cannot be the slightest difficulty in becoming acquainted with all the species, provided these and the varieties are only seen together; and the cost of as complete a collection of species as can be procured in the London nurseries is such as to be within the reach of every planter of the grounds of a villa of a single agree in extent

The mode by which we propose to attain these objects is very simple. We shall retain the botanical species and varieties in the catalogues, so far as we believe them to exist; but we shall, in every case, place before them the name of the aboriginal species to which they belong: for example, in the case of the genus Fráxinus, which, in our Hortus Britannicus, appears to consist of 41 species and 12 varieties, we shall rank 30 of the species under the head of F. americana, two of them under the head of F. lentiscifòlia, and the remainder under the head of F, excelsior. It may be asked, whether it would not be better at once to make distinct genera of these three species? To which we answer, that it would not; because they are all so obviously of the same general appearance, as evidently to belong to the same family. would be the same objection to separating the oak family into different genera; though we think it highly probable that there are not a dozen aboriginal species of oak in the world. Every division, or conglomeration, in botany, that can assist the mind to generalise, at the same time assists it in particularising; and it will be found much more easy, after throwing all the races or varieties of Fráxinus americana into one group, to distinguish them from each other, than by leaving them as distinct species, and having the trouble of distinguishing them, not only from other races or varieties of F. americana, but also from all the races or varieties of F, excélsior.

Such are the principles which we have adopted, to guide us in arranging species, races, and varieties, from a perfect conviction of their truth. If we had not had an opportunity of observing, for several years past, the collections of trees and shrubs in the neighbourhood of London, and of studying them at every season of the year, with a view to the production of this work, we should never have been able to arrive at these principles, or to adopt them from others, with any degree of satisfaction to our own minds. We are, however, perfectly satisfied that we are in the right path; and we feel convinced that all practical botanists who have had an opportunity of making similar observations, and who have made them, will approve of our

arrangement.

# SECT. III. Of the Mode of describing Trees and Shrubs.

It is foreign to the object of this work, to enter any farther into botanical science than becomes necessary to elucidate the reasons which have induced us to depart, in any particular, from general practice. It will readily be conceived, from what has been stated in the preceding section, that we attach no great value to what are called the specific characters of botanical species; that is, of what we shall distinguish as races in some cases, and varieties in others. The reason is, that we do not think it is often practicable to discover a species or race by such characters alone. The specific character of an aboriginal species we consider in a different point of view; for, as we

think all aborlghnal species must be decidedly distinct, so we think it practicable to render this distinctness so obvious, in the few words which constitute a specific character, that the name of a plant may be discovered by it. To recur to the genera Fráxinns and Cratæ'gus, we will ask any botanist, either practical or theoretical, whether, from the specific characters of the botanical species of F. americàna or of C. Oxyacántha, he could discover the individuals to which those names are intended to apply, without having recourse to dried specimens or engravings? We ask the same question with reference to most of the alleged species of Sàlix, U'lmus, Quércus, Pinus, and Rùbus. We admit that many of these botanical species, or varieties as we consider them, may be made out from lengthened descriptions; but we deny the practicability of doing this, in many cases, from short specific characters. That we may not be misunderstood, we refer more particularly to the genera Quércus, Sàlix, U'lmus, and Rùbus; and even to T'ilia.

But, though we question the utility of specific characters to botanical species as such, we are of opinion that they may be of some use when applied to these species, as being varieties of an aboriginal species, and indicating that they are such. For example, in the case of the specific character of Fráxinus pubéscens, caroliniàna, láncea, &c., as absolute species, and to be compared with different botanical species of the same aboriginal species, and also of F. excélsior, we think it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to apply them; but, if it were known that these botanical species were only varieties of F. americàna, the difficulties of distinguishing them would be greatly diminished. For this reason we shall, in many cases, adopt the specific characters of botanical species given by botanists, adding to them such descriptive particulars as our own observation has enabled us to supply.

We may here refer to two causes, which have not only contributed to the great imperfection of the specific characters of botanical species; but which have been the means of multiplying the number and descriptions of these species in books, to an extent which, we are persuaded, does not exist in nature. One of the practices to which we allude is, that of describing species from dried specimens only; and the other, that of mistaking varieties for species by collectors. We admit that the first of these practices is unavoidable in the infant state of botanical science; and that it must necessarily be continued, till botanists shall rise up in every country in such numbers, and of such acquirements, as to be able to describe the plants of every country from nature; or till all the species, or all the alleged species, of every genus of plants shull be assembled together in one spot, and what are really aboriginal species shall be determined, after observing them for a series of years. Happily, both these results are in progress of attainment: botanists are beginning to spring up in every civilised country, or to emigrate from old, and settle in newly discovered countries; and, in all the wealthiest governments of Europe, assemblages of plants are being made in botanic gardens. If the directors of these gardens were to cooperate, and each to undertake the collection and the study of one or more genera of hardy plants, we should, at no distant period, be able to say what are really species, and what are not. If botanic gardens were established in every country and climate of the world, and the whole of the directors of these gardens were to act in concert (which concert, being quite distinct from political associations, would not be objected to by any government), in each garden might be assembled all the alleged species or varieties of at least two or three genera, those being selected for which its climate, situation, soil, and extent were most suitable; and, after a few years, the aboriginal species, and the more prominent varieties, might be determined In the meantime, this process might be commenced in many of the botanic gardens already established in the temperate regions of the world; and we have already shown (p. 192.) how, in every country in these regions, the determination of species, and their nomenclature, might be effected, as far as respects hardy trees and shrubs.

When the natural system of botany comes to be more generally understood

and cultivated, there will not, we may presume, be that desire, which now seems to exist among botanists, to increase the number of species. Formerly, and more especially among the disciples of Linnæus, the great business of the botanist was to collect, name, and describe plants. These were then the highest departments of the science; but, now, the anatomical, physiological, and chemical studies of plants occupy that station; and the naming and de-

scribing of species is considered as comparatively mechanical.

The other cause which has contributed to increase the number of supposed species is, the natural eagerness of botanical collectors, sent abroad in order to discover novelties, to find something new, in order to answer the end for which they were sent out. This is very natural: and where there is a strong desire for, and also an important interest concerned in, obtaining anything, either the thing sought for, or something like it, will be found. Hence the young and ardent collector will seize upon every variation produced by climate, soil, situation, age, or even accident, to add another specimen to his herbarium; which enables the botanist at home to add another name to the number of his species. This we believe to be much more frequently done from practical inexperience, than from any intention to deceive; so different is the appearance which plants present in a wild state and in a state of cultivation, and, often, in one country from what they do in another country; and so difficult is it to judge of an entire tree by a dried specimen, perhaps only a few inches in length. This state of things, in the comparative infancy of botanical science, is perhaps unavoidable; and it is, doubtless, erring on the safe side, to collect and bring home every thing that can be at all considered as distinct, leaving it to cultivators and botanists to determine afterwards whether it is really so. It is proper, however, to notice this state of things, to aid in accounting for the present state of confusion and uncertainty in the names and characters of trees and shrubs; and to show the little faith that is to be placed in botanical descriptions drawn up from dried specimens of any kind, and more especially from those procured by inexperienced collectors. If this may be considered as applicable to plants generally, it is more particularly so in the case of trees and shrubs; which, from the long period which they require to attain maturity, naturally assume very different appearances under different circumstances: and which, therefore, require to be studied, not only in the same locality, but in different localities, for a number of years, before any decided opinion can be pronounced respecting which are species and which are varieties.

It will not, we trust, be supposed, from these observations, that we intend to set ourselves up as a model for imitation, in determining species and describing them; on the contrary, we value the *Arboretum* part of this *Encyclopædia* much more, as containing only the names of such things as we know to be really distinct, and actually in existence in England, than for its pretensions

in a purely botanical point of view.

#### CHAP. III.

TREES AND SHRUBS CONSIDERED WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR USES IN THE ECONOMY OF NATURE AND TO MAN.

The large proportion which the ligneous vegetation of the earth's surface bears to its herbage, and the immense extent of the forests in comparison with that of the meadows, pastures, or plains, which it contains, seem to indicate that trees and shrubs act an important part in the economy of our globe. In countries uninhabited by man, the influence of forests must be on the climate, on the soil, and on the number of wild animals and herbaceous vegetables. In civilised countries, to these influences must be added the

relation in which trees and shrubs stand to man. It is not our intention to enter farther into these subjects here, than may be necessary to show to what circumstances, in the economical history of trees, we ought chiefly to direct our attention, in composing the history of each particular species. The subject may be divided into two sections.

#### Sect. I. Trees and Shrubs considered with Reference to uncultivated Nature.

It appears highly probable, that the greater part of the surface of our globe has been, at one time, covered with wood; because, among other reasons, coal is found in almost all countries; at all events, it is certain that this has been the case with the greater part of the temperate regions of the world at no very distant period. North America was, till lately, almost entirely covered with trees and shrubs, and presented few naked surfaces, except those of the alluvial deposits on the banks of its larger rivers; and what was so recently the state of America must, we may reasonably suppose, have once, at least, been

that of every other part of the world.

The influence which a predominance of forest must have in a country uninhabited by man must have extended to the animals, the herbaccous vegetables, the soil, the waters, and the climate. To wild animals of every kind, especially to those of the more ferocious description, forests have, in all countries, furnished shelter, and, in a great measure, food: birds, insects, and reptiles are the more common inhabitants of forest scenery. Herbaceous plants are, for the most part, destroyed by dense forests; but some kinds, such as epiphytal lichens, mosses, and, in some cases, Orchideæ, are encouraged by the thickness of the shade, and the moist heat which prevails among the trunks and branches of the trees. But the great influence of forest scenery in a wild state is on the soil; and, in this point of view, natural forests may be regarded as a provision of nature for preparing the earth's surface for the cultivation of corn, and of the other plants which constitute the food of man, and of domestic animals. It is unnecessary to show how the soil is furnished with that organised matter, on which alone perfect plants can live, by the decay of leaves, and, ultimately, by the decay of trunks and branches. The waters of a country, the rivers and lakes, are necessarily affected by the state of the woods of that country. These woods must, in all cases, act more or less as a sponge in retaining the water which falls on them; and water must thus be supplied more gradually to the rivers, in countries covered with wood, than in countries which are cleared, and regularly drained. The influence of forest scenery in increasing the moisture of the atmosphere, and in preventing a climate from being so hot in summer, and so cold in winter, as it would otherwise be, is well understood, and, in such a slight outline as the present, requires only to be mentioned.

The use of studying the influence of trees in an uncultivated country is, to afford useful hints with reference to the planting or thinning of them in countries which are civilised. That which takes effect on a grand scale, where forests cover many thousand acres, must operate more or less in the same manner where they extend only to hundreds, or even tens, of acres; and, consequently, this influence must be kept in view in the formation of plantations, both useful and ornamental. If the forests and plantations of Britain are no longer of such an extent as to afford a shelter for wolves and hyenas, they still harbour foxes, polecats, snakes, and other noxious animals, and several kinds of carnivorous birds, such as the hawk. The forests in France and Germany still contain wolves and wild boars; and, on most parts of the Continent, the forest is the place of refuge to which man flies for concealment after the commission of crime. (See Gautieri Dello Influsso dei Boschi, &c.) If forests in a wild state supply food to birds and insects, in a civilised country birds and insects may be expected to abound more or less wherever there are trees and shrubs to supply them with food and shelter.

The same may be said with reference to different species of reptiles. In Belgium and part of Holland, the caterpillars of some species of moths are so abundant in the woods at a particular season every year, that it is a part of the business of the government police to see that they are destroyed. Hence the advantage of knowing what trees and shrubs are obnoxious to particular insects, and what insects attack trees and shrubs generally. The total destruction of herbaceous plants in dense forests teaches us, that, where we wish the grass or other herbage under trees to thrive, we must plant the trees thinly; and the influence of the decay of leaves, branches, and trees, in adding to the soil, teaches us how barren soil may be improved by trees; and this natural effect has been imitated by trenching down entire plantations of Scotch pine, grown on extremely poor soils in some parts of Scotland. woods, and especially copse woods, are known to retain the water which falls on them much longer than open groves or plains; and, as increased exhalation and evaporation must be going on from such woods during the period of retention, and increased moisture must be thus produced in the atmosphere, the circumstance may demand consideration in planting extensive shrubberies near dwelling-houses; and, more especially, in planting such as are intended, by frequent digging, always to present a surface of naked loose soil. The influence of trees in modifying both the temperature and moisture of the atmosphere, in civilised countries, and in artificial scenery, is generally known; and this knowledge should not be lost sight of in the disposition of trees and shrubs about a house, more especially in low situations. There is great reason to believe that many country residences in England, naturally healthy, are rendered unhealthy by the superabundance of trees and shrubs, and by the quantity of dug ground close to the house. The insects which infest the rooms of a house are also very much increased by the proximity

From trees and shrubs in a wild state we can only truly learn their aboriginal natures; because plants, like animals, begin to change their habits as soon as they are taken into cultivation. The fact that this change takes place ought to be borne in view, when speaking of the native soils and situations of different species; because, if it is desirable to improve these species, it may be necessary or advantageous, for that purpose, to place them in a different soil or situation from that in which they are found in a wild state. There are certain soils and situations, however, in which plants are found in a wild state, that can hardly be improved by art; these are peat bogs, or peaty soils, such as are found in North America, and in alpine situations. We mention these particulars merely as a few, among a great number, to which attention ought to be directed in giving the history of particular species of trees and shrubs, and in treating of their introduction into useful or ornamental plantations.

## Sect. II. Trees and Shrubs considered with Reference to Man.

So various and so important are the uses of trees and shrubs to man, that to say much on the subject here is altogether unnecessary. It must be obvious, that to state what these uses are, in the case of every particular tree and shrub treated of in this work, will form an important part of the information given respecting it. It is not necessary, in every case, to mention how the different kinds of wood are used in particular arts or manufactures; but it is necessary to know, not only the particular sorts of timber, but what modifications of these sorts are best for particular purposes. For example, in the case of ship-building, it is not only necessary to know the different kinds of trees in demand by ship-builders, but the different purposes for which different parts of a tree, and different forms of its trunk or branches, are adapted, and to which they are applied.

Though the timber is the principal part of trees and shrubs which is employed in arts and manufactures, yet, in many cases, the other parts of a tree,

such as the bark, leaves, flowers, fruit, &c., are of importance. Not only are trees used in their different parts after being felled, but, in some cases, a part of their products is gathered yearly; and some sorts, both of trees and shrubs, are in perpetual use in a living state, as fences for separation or enclosure, as avenues for shade, and as belts or screens for shelter. The ornament which trees and shrubs afford to gardens and grounds may also be considered as an important part of their use.

The rearing and culture of trees form an important part of their economical history; and require to be treated of, not only in the history of each individual species, but when treating of trees collectively in plantations. The commencement of the process of rearing is with the gathering of the seed, or the taking off of the cutting, or the forming of the layer; and the termination of the process of culture is with the felling of the tree, or the cutting down of the shrub.

#### CHAP. IV.

SUMMARY OF PARTICULARS TO BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION IN PREPARING THE DESCRIPTION, AND NATURAL AND ECONOMI-CAL HISTORY, OF TREES AND SHRUBS.

In the three preceding chapters we have treated of the science of trees, as pictorial objects, or parts of general scenery; as organised beings, or hotanical objects; and as forests or plantations, influencing the physical circumstances of a country, and the condition of man. Our object in those chapters was, to give a general idea of the extensive nature of the study of trees; and in the present chapter we propose to enumerate all the particulars which require to be taken into consideration in giving the specific character, description, history, and uses of each individual species, race, or variety. These particulars, arranged in the order in which they will stand in the succeeding part of this work, are as follows: -

1. Classification. We shall adopt the natural system, chiefly for the sake of aiding us in generalising on the genera and species which each order and tribe contains; and we shall refer, for the definitions of these orders and tribes, to the writings of Professor De Candolle and Dr. Lindley, and more especially to the Prodromus of De Candolle, and Lindley's Introduction to the Natural System, and to his modification of that work in his Key to Structural, Physiological, and Systematic Botany, published in 1835,

2. Genera. The genera of each order or tribe, with their characters, will be given immediately after the general character of the order or tribe, in the manner of De Candolle, and as adopted by G. Don, in his edition of

Miller's Dictionary.

3. Distinctive Characters. The species, races, or varieties, of each genus, will be enumerated immediately after the enumeration of the genera; and their distinctive characters will be given, with the English name, habit, colour of the flower, and time of flowering, and year of introduction into Britain.

A. Identifications. These are references to some of the principal works

in which the same plant has been described under the same name.

B. Synonymes. These will be given to as great an extent as can be done with certainty, or apparent advantage. Not only will the scientific synonymes be given, but also those in common or ancient use in this country, and the popular names in other countries. C. Derivations will be given, not only of the generic and specific names,

but of all the synonymes, where doing so is likely to prove either in-

structive or interesting.

4. Engravings. Engravings of certain species and varieties, to a scale of two inches to a foot, with the flowers and other parts which are less than an inch in diameter of their natural size, are given along with the text.

A. Engravings of the Trees only are given in the plates which form a separate volume. The engravings in these plates are of three kinds: first, there is the general figure of the tree, after being ten years planted in the climate of the environs of London, to a scale of one fourth of an inch to a foot. Secondly, on the same plate with the entire tree, are given engravings of botanical specimens in flower, and in fruit, with the winter's wood in the case of deciduous trees, to a scale of 2 in. to 1 ft.; and, when the flowers or fruits are smaller than an inch across, they are given of their natural size. Thirdly, engravings of full-grown trees of a number of the species are given; and, on the same plate, a specimen of the leaves to the usual scale of 2 in. to 1 ft. The use of the engravings of the entire trees, of ten years' growth, is to give a palpable idea of the comparative progress of hardy trees during that period, in a given soil and situation; and the use of the portraits of full-grown trees, all of which are taken from individuals within ten miles of London, is to give a palpable idea of the magnitude and general figure which the particular species assume, when full These full-grown trees are drawn to the scale of one twelfth of an inch to a foot. The trees, whether full grown, or of ten years' growth, and the botanical specimens given along with them, are always referred to as plates; while the engravings of those species and varieties which are given along with the text are referred to as figures.

B. Pictorial Signs. At the commencement of each genus, or sectional division of a genus, will be placed a pictorial sign, or signs, indicating whether the species to be described are trees or shrubs, deciduous or evergreen, climbers, twiners, trailers, or creepers, &c.; and also to indicate whether they are of the first, second, or third degrees of height, of each of these habits. Before each species and variety will be placed one of

the signs in our Hortus Britinnicus.

5. Descriptions.

A. Descriptive Details. These will commence with the root, and proceed in the order of stem, leaves, stipules, inflorescence, bracteas, flowers,

and fruit.

a. The Root will be considered in regard to figure, quality, substance, bark, duration, direction, rootlets, fibres, spongioles, susceptibility of producing buds when made into cuttings, liability to throw up suckers naturally, magnitude relatively to age, soil, native habitat and artificial location; impulsion, or when it is in most vigorous growth; and hibernation, or when it is in a state of rest.

b. The Stem will be considered in regard to its figure, direction, duration, articulation, surface, bark, ramification, branches, branchlets, twigs, height relatively to age, native habitat, and artificial locality.

c. The Leaves will be viewed with reference to their vernation, internal structure, figure, articulation, insertion, circumscription (that is, outline, base, and apex), surface, subface, venation, direction, colour, texture, and duration. The Petiole will be considered as to its absence or presence; and in the latter case its form, surface, texture, length, breadth, variation, duration, &c.

d. The Stipules will be considered with reference to position, texture,

surface, insertion, figure, magnitude and duration.

e. The Inflorescence, or mode in which flowers are disposed upon a plant, will be examined as to its kind and position.

f. The Bracteus will be examined under conditions similar to those pre-

scribed for the leaves.

g. The Flower will be considered in regard to first appearance, first expansion, colour, magnitude, length of time it continues expanded before it begins to tade, whether the flowering of the whole plant is

simultaneous or continuous, the number of the flowers in proportion to the leaves or surface of the plant, and whether the flowers die off rapidly or slowly. The Calyx will be examined as to texture, structure, figure, station relatively to the ovarium and the axis of the flower, surface, size, proportion to the corolla, colour, æstivation, and duration. The Corolla will be viewed in its "structure, figure, station with respect to the ovarium and axis of inflorescence and adjacent parts, surface, æstivation, size, colour, proportion to the calyx and stamens, and venation." (Lindl. Introd., p. 141.) Stamens, Filaments, Anthers, Pollen, Disk, Ovaries, Ovules, Styles, and Stigmas, will all be examined with a view to generic and specific definitions, as well as to general description.

h. The Fruit will be examined as to "texture, form; whether naked or covered with the remains of the floral envelopes; whether sessile or stipitate; mode of dehiscence, if any; number of its valves and cells; situation of the placente; nature of its axis; number of its seeds" (Ibid, p. 442); magnitude in a wild state, in cultivation; whether generally abundant or not abundant, conspicuous or not conspicuous; colour of the surface; when ripe, length of time in ripening, and dura-

tion on the tree.

i. The Seed will be considered scientifically in the generic and specific descriptions, and generally with a view to popular description. Scientifically, it will be examined as to "position with respect to the axis of the fruit, mode of insertion, form, surface; the texture and nature of the testa, arillus, and other appendages, if any; position of the raphe and chalaza. Albumen, its texture, if any. Embryo, its direction, position with respect to the axis of the fruit, to the hilum of the seed, and to the albumen; the proportion it bears to the mass of the latter; the form of its cotyledons and radicle; its mode of germination." (Ibid., p. 442.) Popularly, the seed will be considered as to magnitude, form, integuments, facility or difficulty of separation from its envelopes, peduncles, conspicuousness or inconspicuousness on the tree, duration of the vital principle, &c.

B. General Descriptions. After the distinctive characters of a species, race, or variety, have been given, that species, race, or variety, will be

described more at length.

a. Habit, Bulk, Figure, and Duration. The entire plant will first be characterised, as whether tree, shrub, undershrub, twiner, climber by tendrils or by elongation, trailer, &c.; its bulk, figure, and duration will then be given, in a natural state in its native habitat, and in an artificial state, more especially in British plantations or gardens.

b. Species. In describing species, two objects will be kept in view; the first to convey a correct idea of the figure of the plant to one who has never seen it, so as to enable him to recognise it; and the second to communicate such ideas respecting its nature, its roots, branches, wood, seeds, &c., as may give a cultivator some notion as to how it may be propagated, and to what purpose its products may be applied.

c. Races and Varieties will be conducted on the same plan, and with a

view to the same result as the descriptions of species.

d. Mules, or Hybrids. A hybrid may either be the produce of two aboriginal species, such as the Pyrus spuria, in which we shall call it a mule; or it may be the produce of two races or varieties, as are most of our cultivated fruits; in which case, if it reproduces itself from seed it is a race, but if it can only be propagated by division it is a variety.

e. Variations. Variations differ from varieties in not being capable of being continued by propagation. The susceptibility of individuals to vary in their appearance with change of soil, light, or shade, or other circumstances; such as the flowers of the hydrangea becoming blue

in certain soils, &c.; will be noticed as far as they are known: for, though none of these peculiarities can be continued by propagation,

some of them may be produced by culture.

f. Impulsion, or Rate of Growth. The number of feet, or inches, made by shoots of one season's growth, in trees of different ages, will be given; and the height which the species generally attains in ten, in twenty, in thirty years, and when full grown, in the environs of the metropolis, will be stated as far as has been ascertained.

- g. Metamorphoses and Degeneracies. The doctrine, that all the parts of a plant may be reduced to two (viz. an axis, and a leaf revolving round it), seems to have been hinted at by Linnaeus, but was first brought forward in a conspicuous manner by the poet Göthe. (See De Cand., Théorie E'lémentaire, p. 105. and Physiologie Végétale, p. 771., and Göthe's Versuch über die Metamorphose der Pflanzen, 1831.) The doctrine is now generally adopted by botanists; and double flowers and various other monstrosities and transformations are referred to this head.
- b. The Anatomical Structure of species will be noticed when it is, in any respect, remarkable; as, when it influences materially the texture or veining of the timber, or the susceptibility of the plant to be united to others by grafting, its fitness for resisting wind, &c.

i. Physiology. Anything remarkable in the functions of any species will be stated; together with its bearings on propagation, culture, or duration: such as the kind of sap, whether milky or watery, sugary

or alkaline, &c.

k. The Affinities of Species constitute an important part of their study, with a view to their propagation and culture. Some species may be grafted, not only on every other species of the same genus, as in the case of Cratæ'gus, but on every species belonging to the same tribe, such as Prùnus: other species, which will not unite by grafting to all the species of their own genus, such as Pyrus communis, which will not unite to Pyrus Màlus, will yet unite to Cratæ'gus and Sórbus. In general, plants which have milky sap will not unite with such as have watery sap, and, indeed, will not unite with other plants at all. Hence, A'cer platanôides, according to De Candolle (Physiologie Végétale, vol. ii. p. 794.), cannot be grafted on any other species of the genus.

1. Resemblances. Some trees and shrubs bear a resemblance to one another without having any affinity, either organic or physiological; for example, the different species of Carya, Rhús, and Ailántus; or the common laurel and the Magnòlia grandiflòra. These resemblances it will be useful to notice, with a view to ornamental plantations.

m. Contemporary Foliation, Flowering, and Defoliation. For the same purpose as that of indicating resemblances, it will be desirable to note trees and shrubs which come into flower at the same time; or which either come into leaf, or shed their leaves contemporaneously.

Casualties. Trees and shrubs are liable to be preyed on by iusects, to be injured by vermin and parasitical plants, attacked by diseases, and broken

down or destroyed by accidents.

A. Insects and Vermin. The particular species of these which are either peculiar to certain species of trees and shrubs, or liable to attack them, will be described, and occasionally figured; and the means of protection from their ravages, when known, or of alleviation, or of cure, will be pointed out.

B. Parasitical Plants. Trees and shrubs are liable to be injured by the growth of lichens, mosses, and other parasites, on their leaves, bark, and wood; and by Fúngi on their bark and leaves: among the latter class

is the mildew.

C. Diseases. The diseases to which trees and shrubs are liable, exclusive of the injury done to them by insects and vermin, and by parasitical plants, are not many; but, still, some, such as the canker, &c, require to be noticed, when the species subject to them come under review.

D. Accidents. Some trees and shrubs are more liable than others to be blown down, or have some of their branches broken off by high winds, or by the weight of snow; and these species should be pointed out to the inexperienced planter. Some, also, are said to be less liable to be struck by lightning than others; for example, the beech.

7. Geographical Distribution. The different countries will be mentioned where each species is found naturally; and, where practicable, the different localities, soil, elevation and other particulars will be given. It will also be stated, as far as is known, in what countries each species is cultivated,

and to wat purposes it is applied.

8. History. This subject may be included under two heads, viz. retro-

spective and prospective.

A. The Retrospective History of every species or variety will commence with its first discovery, or record by botanists; and its progress will be traced in every country, but more especially in Britain, from that period to the present time. Though the history of some trees and shrubs commences with the time of the Romans, yet that of others is comparatively obscure; and, of some of the finest ornaments of our gardens, little more can be stated than that they are races or varieties, perhaps hybrids, raised by cultivators whose names are unknown.

B. The Prospective History, or probable progress, of our knowledge of species may be included under the heads of doubtful species, unnamed

species, and expected additions.

a. Doubtful Species. In almost every genus, containing several species, there are some of the names which are of doubtful application, which under this head we shall bring together, with their authorities, in order to direct the attention of botanists and cultivators to the subject.

b. Unnamed Species. The introduction of new species of trees and shrubs into British gardens is constantly going on, and numbers are also as constantly being taised from seed in the country. In general, neither of these kinds of additions to our ligneous flora can be received into books till they have flowered; when they are named, figured, and recorded in some botanical work. It often happens, however, that the genus to which a new plant belongs is discovered, from the general habit of the plant, long before it has flowered; and in such a case, though the species may not be introduced into botanical catalogues, plants of it may be distributed among cultivators by those who have introduced it, and it may be propagated for sale in the nurseries, under some provisional name. Such species, and also varieties raised in the country from seed, or otherwise procured, deserve notice in a work like the present, and we shall devote this head to the subject.

e. Expected Additions. The species of some genera are so numerous, and their geographical distribution is so extensive, that from these circumstances alone we may reasonably anticipate the discovery and the introduction of additional species. Of other genera, many species suitable for our climate, though not yet introduced, have been described by botanists as indigenous in different parts of the temperate hemispheres. It will be useful to direct attention to both these points, with a view of stimulating travellers and others to procure the additional species that are known; and wealthy individuals, or societies or associations, to send out collectors to discover those species which

may be yet unknown.

9. Use. Trees and shrubs are used in the arts of construction, of machinery, and of fabrication; in the chemical arts of dyeing and colouring; in domestic and rural economy; and in medicine.

A. The Arts of Construction are, civil, military, and marine architecture; engineering, carpentry, joinery, cabinet-making, carving, and modelling;

and also cooperage, locksmithry, turnery, mathematical instrument-

making, trunk-making, &c.

B. The Manufucture of Machinery, Instruments, Implements, and Utensils, comprehends the making of mills, machines, carriages, implements of husbandry, gates, fences, ladders, pumps, water-pipes, gan-stocks, spadehandles, and an almost innumerable number of similar articles.

C. The Arts of Fabrication are, weaving, tope-making, mat-making, &c.

D. The Chemical Arts include tanning, dyeing, colouring, the expression of oils, the extraction of sugar, the distillation of pyroligneous acid, of ardent spirits, the fermentation of wine, beer, &c.

E. The Arts of Domestic Economy include the preparation of wood for fuel, basket-making, and toy-making; the preparation of walking-sticks, fishing-rods, and other articles used in games, sports, pastimes, recrea-

tions, &c., and of chests, desks, and coffins.

F. The Arts of Rural Economy comprehend the use of trees and shrubs, in a living state, in agriculture, gardening, and planting; and, also, their use in producing leaves, or stems, to serve as food for domestic animals, fruit for food or drink for man, wood for feneing, draining, δ c.

G. Medicine. Various parts of trees enter into the materia medica of the medical corporations; while others are used only in empirical practice:

both uses will be noticed in a succinet manner.

II. The Use of Trees by the Priests of particular Religions, and the ancient uses of some of them as charms, &c., as of the oak and the mistletoe by the Druids, the rowan tree by the believers in witches, &c., will be slightly noticed.

 Poetical, Mythological, and Legendary Associations are connected with various trees and shrubs; and the ideas which these species recall may

be considered as a part of their use.

K. The Picturesque and Decorative Uses of Trees will, as far as respects planting them, be considered under gardening; but, under this head, will be noticed their suitableness for the landscape-painter; the architect, for architectural ornaments; the house decorator; the decorator of different arts and manufactures, such as those of china, printed tissues, paper-hangings, &c.; and the decorator of theatres, triumphal arches,

processions, &c.

10. Propagation. In general, all perfect plants may be propagated by all the different modes of propagation known either in nature or art. All perfect plants produce seeds, and may be propagated by them; and they all produce buds, and, for the most part, these buds may be separated from the parent plant, along with a portion of its wood, and inserted in the soil, or in other plants, so as to become plants also. But, as all trees and shrubs are not susceptible of being propagated by all modes with an equal degree of facility, the use of treating of the propagation of individual species is, to point out the methods which are considered most advantageous for each. It is also particularly necessary, to indicate certain modes of propagation as best adapted for certain purposes; as, for example, that of buds, or any other mode of division, for the continuation of varieties, &c.

A. Natural Propagation is effected by seeds, by side suckers or root suckers,

and by surface stolones or underground stolones.

B. Artificial Propagation is effected by seeds, suckers, cuttings, layers,

ringing, budding, grafting, and inarching.

a. By Seeds. Seeds are employed in artificial, as well as in natural, propagation. The subject embraces their ripening on the tree, their gathering, keeping, preparation for sowing, time of sowing, soil, situation, preparation, and time for transplanting.

b. By Suckers. These are of two kinds: side suckers, which rise up close to the stem of the plant, as in the case of the common lilac; and root suckers, which rise up from the roots of the plant, to whatever distance these may extend, as in the case of the common plum, the

elm, and many other trees. The time of separation, the size, the future treatment, and the fitness of plants so produced relatively to those produced by other means of propagation, require to be considered.

c. By Division. Low-growing many-stemmed shrubs, such as the dwarf box, the butcher's broom, &c., and some creepers, such as Hypéricum ealycinum, &c., are most easily propagated by taking up the entire

conglomeration of plants, and separating them.

d. By Cuttings. Cuttings may be taken from the branches, or shoots, and either in summer or winter; they may also, in some cases, be taken from the trunks of trees of large size; they may be taken from roots in many cases; and some evergreens, such as the Aúcuba, and some decidnous shrubs, such as the Wistaria, may be propagated by leaves cut off with a bud in their axil. In all these methods, the season, soil, situation, shade, air, temperature, and time for transplanting, require to be taken into consideration.

e. By Layers. These may be made of the winter's wood, or of the summer's shoots, and by a variety of different modes of cutting, twisting, ringing, &c.; in all of which, the season, soil, and situation, and time for detaching and transplanting the layers, require to be treated of.

f. By Ringing, and applying a Ball of Earth or Moss. This is practised in various ways, with or without the aid of a perpetual supply of water; and, as in the preceding cases, the season, locality, and the nature of the subject, with other particulars, require to be mentioned.

g. By Budding on other Plants. Here we have to consider the kind of stock; its age; its influence on the scion; the modes of performing the operation, which are various; the age of the scion from which the buds are taken; the time when the plant is fit for transplanting; and

other particulars.

h. Budding in the Soil. Leaves with buds in their axils will, in various cases, both of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, produce plants. Buds, also, without leaves, but with small portions of wood cut from trees, in some cases from the old wood, as in propagating the olive, and in others from the young wood, as in propagating the vine, will produce plants. Buds in the roots may also be so employed; as in the case of many of the Rosaceae. In general, the buds of the trunks and roots are latent germs, and not visible on the portions that are employed for propagation.

i. By Grafting. With reference to this operation, the kind of stock should be indicated, its age, and its influence on the scion; the mode of performing the operation; the season; the age of the scion; and

the time when the subject is fit for transplanting.

k. By Inarching. Here the same considerations require to be taken into view as in grafting; with various additional ones, respecting the mechanical position of the stock, in the ease of marching the branches

of high trees into stocks in pots.

11. Culture. This subject embraces the soil, situation, and exposure; the rearing and culture in the nursery; the choice of plants and planting out; the final culture and management of the plant till it dies, is felled or cut down; and the species adapted to succeed it.

A. The Soil, Situation, and Exposure. In general, it may be asserted that the component parts of soils are only of importance relatively to their capacity for retaining, or parting with, moisture; but some plants are absolute in their choice, and will only thrive in particular soils.

B. Culture in the Nursery. This, in some cases, will require to be carried on for some time under glass or in pits, or against a wall or with some kind of protection; it may require the plant to be kept in a pot or box, in a shaded or light situation, in a close or airy one, in rows in beds, or singly, &c. The time when the plant will be fit for final transplanting will require to be mentioned; and, also, what is of very

considerable importance, to what size or age the tree or shrub may be kept in the nursery and still be fit to transplant; the number of times which it ought to be transplanted while it remains in the nursery, till it attains that size; its pruning; protection from the weather, from insects, epiphytes, parasites, diseases, &c.

C. Choice of Plants, and Planting out. Some plants are better adapted for transplanting at one age than another; and while some may be taken at once from the seed bed or nursery lines, others should be grown in pots, for more convenient deportation, with all their fibrous roots and

spongioles in a living state.

D. Culture after final Removal. This will embrace the treatment of the plant, as a single tree or shrub in a park or lawn; its treatment, as part of a picturesque group, or as part of a gardenesque group; against a wall, as a climber, twiner, trailer, or creeper; collectively, in ornamental plantations, whether gardenesque or picturesque; in useful plantations, whether arranged methodically or planted irregularly; in geometrical plantations; in architectural or sculptural plantations; in avenues, arcades, hedgerows, and hedges.

E. Species adapted for Succession. Natural forests, when they decay by age, are destroyed by fire, or cut down by man, are generally succeeded by a different species of tree from that which before prevailed. It is desirable to imitate this natural process by art, as far as experience and science can direct; and some space will therefore be devoted to the consideration of the subject, in its proper place in our Encyclopædia of

· Arboriculture.

12. Statistics. By statistics is to be understood the actual state of any science or art; and the statistics of trees and shrubs may be included under

the heads of geographical statistics, and commercial statistics.

A. Geographical Statistics. Under this head we shall include the notices of the age and the dimensions of the trees and shrubs of temperate climates, which we have obtained in consequence of the circulation of the printed forms which we have called Return Papers (see Gard. Mag., vol. x. p. 582.), in Britain, on the Continent, and, as far as we have been able, in North America. The information thus obtained will be useful, as showing the undoubted hardiness of some trees and shrubs; the comparative suitableness of certain soils and climates for particular kinds; those which in general may be considered as most hardy, or of most rapid growth; which attain the largest size, or the greatest age; which are most profitable, or most ornamental, &c.; but, above all, it will show the comparative advances which trees make in a soil prepared, or not prepared, in different parts of Britain. The statistics of trees will be arranged as Domestic and Foreign.

a. The Domestic Notices of the existence of trees and shrubs in certain places, together with notices of their age, rate of growth, &c., will be

placed under the heads of -

a. In the Environs of London; that is, within a radius of ten miles from the metropolis.

b. South of London; that is, in the English counties which are situated wholly, or in the greater part, south of the metropolis

c. North of London; that is, in the English counties which are situated wholly, or in the greater part, north of the metropolis.

d. Wales; taking the counties alphabetically.

e. Scotland; in the same order as in England.

f. Ireland; also in the same order.

b. The Foreign Notices of the existence and dimensions of trees and shrubs, which we have received, or have collected from books, will be given in the following order:—

a. Europe.
 1. France.
 2. Belgium and Holland.
 3. Germany.
 \* s

4. Denmark. 5. Sweden and Norway. 6. Russia and Poland. 7. Switzerland. 8. Italy, Greece, Spain, and Portugal.

b. America. 1. North America. e. Asia. 1. Asia Minor. 2. I 2. Mexico. 3. South America. 2. India. 3. China.

d. Australia and Polyncsia. 1. Van Diemen's Land. 2. New South 3. New Zealand.

B. Commercial Statistics. Trees and shrubs are objects of commerce: in their young state, as plants; and in their more matured state, as timber,

fencewood, fuel, bark, leaves, fruit, seeds, &c.

a. Nursery Commerce, domestic and foreign. Some trees and shrubs, from being in little demand, are scarcely known out of private gardens, or public botanical establishments; others are cultivated in the nurseries, some very generally, and others only partially. the head of Commercial Statistics, we shall notice whether the species is cultivated only in some nurseries, or generally; and we shall give the prices of plants of the smallest size fit for transplanting, and also of seeds when they are to be procured: in London; in the extensive nurseries of Messrs. Baumann at Bollwyller on the Rhine, as a situation central for France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy; and in New York, as a central situation for North America.

b. General Commerce, domestic and foreign. Under this head it will be our object to notice such trees, or their products, as are in general transfer in the internal commerce of the country; and such, also, as are exported or imported. Some woods, as the pine, fir, oak, clm, &c., are in general commerce; and so, also, are some other products, such as oak bark; but the timber of the spindle tree and the laburnum, the inner bark of the holly, and the flowers of the elder bush, enter into the commerce only of particular places. What we shall state respecting either the foreign or domestic commerce of trees and shrubs, will be limited to what relates to the trees and shrubs of temperate climates; that is, to those species which are described in this work.

Such is the beau idéal of the desiderata which we intend to keep in view, when describing each species; but we by no means bind ourselves to have, in our descriptions, a separate heading for each of the paragraphs in this Chapter; on the contrary, it will generally be found, that all that we have to say respecting each species will be included in the paragraphs entitled, Identification, Synonymes, Derivation, Engravings, Specific Character, Varieties, Description, Geography, History, Properties and Uses, Soil and Situation,

Propagation and Culture, Accidents and Discases, and Statistics.

All the matter included under the first four headings, as being of less interest to the general reader, we have placed in small type, in order that it may occupy but little space, and be easily passed over by those who do not wish to read it. We have also placed in small type the whole of the matter relating to species which have not been seen by us; and also to those which are only half-hardy, and require either to be planted against a conservative wall, or otherwise to receive some kind of protection during the most severe weather in winter. We have done this, though we consider what relates to the species which require some protection, as likely to prove one of the most interesting parts of our work to many gardeners and amateurs (for what would the enjoyments of gardening be, without the elegant cares of exotic culture?), in order that those who take an interest only in hardy trees and shrubs may distinguish, at a glance, what belongs to them.

### PART III.

THE ARBORETUM AND FRUTICETUM BRITANNICUM; OR THE DESCRIPTION, HISTORY, PROPERTIES, AND USES, OF THE HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS OF BRITAIN, INDIGENOUS AND FOREIGN.

Trees and shrubs, in common with all other perfect plants, are arranged by botanists in two grand divisions; viz. the Exogenous, or Dicotyledonous, plants, the stems of which increase from without; and the Endogenous, or Monocotyledonous, plants, the stems of which increase from within. The first class includes all the hardy trees and shrubs in Britain, with the exception of shrubs of the genera Yúcca, Smìlax, Rúscus, and one or two others; and this circumstance, as well as the fact, that the trees and shrubs of Britain are comprised in a very few orders and tribes, has determined us to neglect the great scientific divisions of the natural system, and to adopt only those of the orders We proceed, therefore, with the orders of the natural system, much in the same series as that in which they are laid down in De Candolle's Prodromus, Don's Miller's Dictionary, and in our Hortus Britannicus, giving the orders as chapters, and the tribes as sections, and including in our distinctive character of each order, the characteristic of the division to which it belongs: that is to say, whether to Dichlamýdeæ Thalamifloræ, Dichlamýdeæ Calyciflòræ, Dichlamýdeæ Corolliflòræ, or Monochlamýdeæ.

#### CHAP. I.

OF THE HARDY LIGNEOUS PLANTS OF THE ORDER RANUNCULA'CEÆ.

The term Ranunculaceæ is applied to this order, because all the plants contained in it have, more or less, the character of the genus Ranúnculus. The diagnostic, or distinctive character, of the order is thus given by Dr. Lindley:—"Polypetalous dicotyledons, with hypogynous stamens [that is, stamens under the pistil]; anthers bursting by longitudinal slits; several distinct simple carpella [fruits]; exstipulate leaves, sheathing at their base; solid albumen; and seeds without arillus." (Introd. to the Nat. Syst.,

p. 6.

The only ligneous plants belonging to this order are, some species of Clématis and Atragène, one of Pæònia, and the genus Xanthorhìza. The stems of the species alluded to, though they are botanically considered as ligneous, yet have very little claim to the appellation in the common sense of the word; and, indeed, with the exception of the stems of Clématis Vitálba, C. Flámmula, and one or two other species of Clématis and Xanthorhìza, the stems of the plants belonging to this order might be almost called subherbaceous. The species are chiefly natives of Europe and North America; but some are from India, China, and Japan. The Ranunculaceæ are considered to indicate a cold damp climate, and to be acrid, caustic, and poisonous, though the root of the peony is said to be antispasmodic. All the plants of the order, with the exception perhaps of a few of the species, seem to be extremely tenacious of life. The tubers of the common ranun-culus and anemone, if kept dry, will vegetate at the end of two, and even three, years; and the seeds of most of the species, more especially those of the Clematideæ, may be kept a number of years without impairing their vital The tribes containing ligneous plants are two, Clematideæ and e. The last tribe belongs to a division of the order consisting of what are considered as spurious Ranunculaceæ. It includes the ligneous genera Xanthorhiza and Pæònia, which even a superficial observer may

recognise as differing, in habit and appearance, from the genera Clématis and Altragene, which are slender-stemmed climbers, while the others are herbaccons-looking undershrubs.

#### Sect. I. CLEMATI'DE.E.

THESE are climbers, characterised by having the estivation of the calyx valvate or induplicate; with no petals, or with the petals flat; the anther opening outwards; the carpels, or seed-vessels, not opening; one-seeded, terminated by a tail, which is the indurated style. Seed pendulous. Leaves opposite. Deciduous and evergreen climbers. The genera are two; Clématis and Atragène, which are thus contradistinguished :-

CLE'MATIS L. Petals none. ATRAGE'NE L. Petals several.

Genus L



CLE'MATIS L. THE CLEMATIS, or VIRGIN'S BOWER. Lin. Syst. Polyándria Polygýnia.

Identification. The word Klēmatis is said by Donnegan to have been used by Theophrastus, cap. 5, 10., as well as Atragène, to designate the Clématis Vitálba of Linnœus. Clematis was used by Matthiolus, and also by Clusius, who applied it to C. Viticélla L. and C. cirrhòsa L. It has been since generally applied to this family of plants by botanists.

Symonymes. Ladies' Bower Gerard; Clématite, Fr.; Waldrebe, Ger.; Clematide, Ital. Derivations. The word Clematis, or Klematis, is derived from the Greek word klēma, a small branch of a vine; and it is applied to this genus, because most of the plants composing it climb like a vine. The English name of Ladies' Bower was probably adopted from its suitableness for covering bowers; and, as the first kind of clematis brought to England (C. Viticélla) was introduced in 1569, during the reign of Elizabeth, the name of Virgin's Bower might be intended to convey a compliment to that sovereign, who, as it is well known, liked to be called the Virgin Queen. The German name, Waldrebe, is compounded of wald, a wood, and rebe, the branch of a vine. a vine.

Generic Character. Involuce none, or situate under the flower, in the form of a calyx. Calyx of from four to eight coloured sepals. Petals none. Carpels numerous, aggregate, terminated by a long, and mostly feathery, tail.-Climbing shrubs, with variously cut opposite leaves. The recent herb of all the species is acrid, and, when applied to the skin, it occasions blisters. (Don's Mill., i. p. 3.) The seed is pendulous, and the carpels are one-seeded; each is terminated by a persistent style, and does not open until ruptured by the germination of the seed.

Description, &c. Root strong; the fibres rather straight, and not very much branched; extended in the soil rather horizontally than perpendicularly. Stem ligneous, not rigid enough to stand erect. Branches the same, and slender. Leaves in decussating pairs; the petiole possessed of a clasping power, the effect of which is the prehension of contiguous plants and objects. The rate of growth in C. Vitálba and C. Flámmula is among the most rapid known in the plants of temperate climates, particularly in the shoots which a well-established vigorous plant throws up, after it has been cut down to the ground. The most ornamental species are C. Viticella and C. tlorida; the most rapidly growing for covering bowers is C. Vitálba. The kind most fragrant in its flowers is C. Flámmula.

Geography, History, Uses, &c. Most of the hardy species of Clématis are natives of the middle and south of Europe, and of North America; a few of them are natives of the north of Africa, some of Siberia; there are several in the Himalaya, one in China, and several in Japan. The genus has been known since the days of Theophrastus, and has received various accessions

from the time of Matthiolus to the recent introductions from the Himalaya. The acrid properties of the Clématis are well known to herbalists. The bark, leaves, and blossoms are used to raise blisters on the skin, or to produce a slight external inflammation: taken internally they are a corrosive poison. The flowers contain a peculiar substance, called clematine, which is similar to gluten; the green leaves, bruised, are applied to ulcers, to produce sloughing. The floricultural use of these plants is to cover bowers, or ornament verandas or trellis-work. The greater number of them ripen their seeds in England, and are easily propagated by them or by layers. They all require support by props of some kind; and all grow freely in any soil that is tolerably dry, but more especially in one that is calcareous. From the acridity of these plants, they are not very liable to be attacked by insects; nevertheless, snails and slugs are occasionally found eating their young herhage. Most of the species and varieties which we shall describe are to be found in the principal botanic gardens of Europe, and have been seen by us in that of the Horticultural Society of London; and the more ornamental of them are cultivated for sale in the principal European and American nurseries.

The ligneous species of Clématis are included in four sections; viz. Flám-

mula, Viticella, Cheiropsis, and Anemoneflora.

# § i. Flámmula Dec.



Sectional Character. Involucre wanting. Tail of the carpels long, bearded and feathery. Cotyledons distant in the seed. (Don's Mill., i. p. 3.)

& 1. Cle'Matis Fla'mmula L. The inflammatory-juiced Clematis, or sweet-scented Virgin's Bower.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 766.; Willd. Sp., 2. p. 1293.; Hayne Den., p. 119.; Lam. Dict. Encyc., 2. p. 42.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 2.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 4.
Synonymes. C. ûrens Gerard; C. marítima All. Ped.; C. suavèolens Satisb. Prod.; Clématite odorante, Fr.; Scharfe waldrebe, Ger. Derivation. From flammare, to inflame; on account of the blistering qualities of the species. Engravings. Park. Theat., p. 381. f. 3.; Knorr. His., 2. p. 9.; and our fig. 9.

Specific Character. Leaves pinnate, smooth; with orbicular, oval, oblong or linear, entire or three-lobed, acutish leaslets. (Don's Mill., i. p. 4.) Flowers white. July to Oct. Height 15 ft. 1596.

Varieties and their Synonymes. The following are given by De Candolle; but they are not of much importance in point of general effect:

& C. F. 2 rotundifolia Dec., fragrans Tenore.—Leaflets almost orbicular.

& C. F. 3 marítima Dec.—Leaflets linear.

& C. F. 4 rubélla Dec.—Leaflets oval, usually emarginate. Sepals four, reddish on the outside.

A C. F. 5 cæspitèsa Dec., C. cæspitèsa Scop., C. Flámmula Bertol.—

Leaflets minute, entire, or cut.

Description. A vigorons-growing plant, the stems of which attain the length of 10 ft. or 15 ft. in a wild state, and from 15 ft. to 30 ft. in a state of culture. The leaves of the entire plant are subject to much variation, from soil, situation, and climate. The shoots of a well-established plant, which has been cut down, grow with great rapidity in the early part of the season, attaching themselves to whatever is near them. The peduncles of the flowers are sometimes simple and sometimes branched. The colour of the sepals is white, slightly pubescent on their exterior margins. The whole plant has a dark green hue; and in autumn it is abundantly covered with flowers, the odour of which is of a honeyed sweetness, exceedingly disagreeable to some persons when near, though at a distance it is not unlike the fragrance of the common hawthorn. The number of the styles varies from five to eight, each

style terminating in a little white feathery process when the seed ripens: the plant at that time appears covered with little tufts of cotton. In its native habitats this plant flowers in July and August; but in Britain it continues in flower from July to October. From the rapidity of its growth, it will in four or five years cover a very large space of wall, roof, or bower. Its herbage is considered less acrid than that of any other of the European species, notwithstanding its name of Flámmula. (Dec. Syst.)

This well-known species Geography. seems confined to the middle and south of Europe and to the north of Africa. It is found in the south of France in hedges, and m waste bushy places; in Greece, Italy, Spain, and Portugal (see p. 132, and p.164.), and in all these countries, generally in low situations, not far from the sea, and in soil

more or less calcareous.

History and Use. C. Flámmula appears to have been first recorded by Dodonæus, in his Stirpium Historiæ Pemptades, in 1585; it was recognised by Matthiolus and L'Obel, and cultivated by Gerard in 1597; and it



is now generally grown in gardens throughout Europe and North America for covering bowers, garden-houses, trellis-work, and naked walls; for which purposes it is well adapted from its rapid growth, its intense fragrance when in flower, and its tufted cottony masses when in seed.

Plants may be had in all the European nurseries: about Lon-Statistics. don, of the smallest size, at about 5s. per hundred, or 6d. for a single strong plant; at Bollwyller, at from 6 francs to 8 francs the hundred, or about half a franc a plant; and at New York, for 30 cents per plant.

#### 1 2. C. ORIENTA'LIS L. The Oriental Clematis.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 765.; Willd. Sp., 2. 1289.; Lam. Dict. Enc., 2. p. 42.; Hayne Dend., 119.;
 Dec. Prod., 1. p. 3.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 4.
 Synonymes. Flammula scandens apil folio glauco, Dill. Elth., 144.; C. flàva Moench. Meth., 296.;
 the eastern, or yellow-flowered, Virgin's Bower; Clématite orientale, Fr.; Morgenlandische Waldrebe, Ger.

Dill. Elth., t. 119. f. 145.; and our fig. 10.

Spec. Char. Leaves pinnate; leaflets smooth wedgeshaped, with three toothed pointed lobes. (Don's Mill., i. p. 4.) Flowers greenish yellow, slightly tinged with russet, sweet-scented. Aug. Sept.

1731. Height 15 ft.

Description. The general magnitude of this species resembles that of C. Flammula, from which it differs, in its ulterior branches being more persistently ligneous, though the main stem in old plants is seldom seen so thick as that of C. Flam-It is also distinguished from the latter species by throwing up suckers freely, which the other does not. Its leaflets are glancous, flat, large as compared with those of C. Flámmula, and it does not produce flowers so profusely as that species; the flowers are yellowish, and not so strongly scented; and the carpels are dissimilar, though still cottony in appearance when the seed is ripe.



Geography, History, &c. C. orientalis was discovered by Tournefort in the Levant, and sent by him to the Paris Garden; whence it was sent to Clifford's garden in Holland, and, in 1732, to that of Dr. Sherard at Eltham; when it was first described and figured in the Hortus Elthamensis. The plant has been subsequently discovered in Caucasus by Bieberstein, and described by him in his Flora Taurico-Caucasica. It is not very generally cultivated, though it is found in several botanic gardens, and may be purchased in some nurseries. Plants of it are in the garden of the London Horticultural Society. Price, in London, 1s. or 1s. 6d. a plant; at Bollwyller,?; and in New York, ?.

A 3. C. [? o.] GLAU'CA W. The glaucous-leaved Clematis.

Identification. Willd. Arb., 65., and Sp., 2. p. 1290.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 3; Don's Mill., 1. p. 4. Engravings. Willd. Arb., 65. t. 4. f. 1.; Den. Brit, 73.; and our fig. 41.

Spec. Char. Leaves pinnate; leaflets smooth, glaucous, wedge-shaped, with entire bluntish lobes. Peduncles trifid. (Don's Mill., i. p. 4.) Flowers yellow, scentless. July. 1800. Height 10 ft.

Description. The general appearance is the same as that of C. orientalis, of which it is probably only a variety; but

the whole plant is more decidedly glaucous.

Geography, History, &c. Found in the southern parts of 11 Siberia, in sandy wastes, by Pallas; but when it was introduced into Britain is uncertain. Cultivated in Knight's Exotic Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea, where it flowered in 1822, and whence it was figured by Watson in his Dendrologia. There is a plant of it in the London Horticultural Society's Garden, which bears so strong a resemblance to C. orientalis, that, supposing them to be correctly named, we have no doubt of their being the same species.



#### A 4. C. CHINE'NSIS Retz. The Chinese Clematis.

Identification. Retz. Obs., 2, p. 18.; Dec. Syst., 1, p. 137.; Don's Mill., 1, p. 4. Synonymes. C. sinénsis Lour. coch., 1, p. 422.

Spec. Char. Leaves pinnate; leaflets ovate-lanceolate, quite entire. Peduncles few-flowered, longer than the leaves. Ovaries usually four, with almost naked tails. (Don's Mill., i. p. 4.) Flowers [?] purple. 1820. Height 15 ft.

This plant is described in De Candolle's Systema, from a Description. dried specimen which he had seen in the Banksian Herbarium. There is a living plant in the Horticultural Society's Garden, which grows vigorously against a wall, producing shoots as long and strong as those of C. Flammula; and retaining its leaves till they are blackened by frost. This plant has never flowered in England; but, in its leaves and its general appearance, it seems to resemble C. orientàlis.

Geography, History, &c. This plant was found in China, in the island called Danes, whence it was received by the Horticultural Society in 1820. It is planted in the garden at Chiswick against a wall, with a southern exposure, and receives some slight protection during winter.

A 5. C. Panicula'ta Thun. The panicled Clematis.

Identification. Thunb. Lin. Soc. Trans., 2 p. 337.; Willd. Sp., 2. p. 1291.; Dec. Prod., ...p. 3; Don's Mill, 1. p. 4.

Synonymes. C. Vitálba japónica Hontt. Pflanz., 7. p. 309.; C. crispa Thunb. Fl. Jap., p. 239.

Engravings. Houtt. Pflanz., 7. p. 309. f. 2.

Spec. Char. Leaves pinnate; leaflets ovate, cordate, acute, entire. Peduncles panicled, many-flowered. (Don's Mill., 1. p. 4.) Flowers white, and sweet-scented. 1796.

Description. Described by De Candolle in his Systema, from dried specimens, from which it appears that the flowers resemble those of C. Flámmula in form and colour, and, like them, also, are sweet-scented. are sweet-scented.

R 6. C. VITA'LBA L. The White Vine Clematis, or Traveller's Joy.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 766.; Willd. Sp., 2. p. 1292.; Fl. Br. 583.; Hook. Scot., 171.; Lam. Diet. Enc., 2. p. 41.; Hayne Den., p. 120.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 3.; Smith's Eng. Fl., 3. p. 39.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 4.

Synonymes. Athragenë Theoph.; Vitis sylvéstris Dios.; C. latifolia seu Atragène Ray; C. àltera Malth.; C. tértia Com.; Viorna Ger. and Lob.; Vitis nigra Fuch.; Vitálba Dod.; the Old Man's

Beard, Bindwith, the common Virgin's Bower, the wild Climber, the great wild Climber; Clématite brulante, Clématite des Hales, l'Herbe aux Gueux, la Viorne des Pauvres, Fr.; Gemeine

matite brulante, Clématite des Hales, l'Herbe aux Gueux, la Viorne des Pauvres, Fr.; Gemeine Weidrebe, Ger.
Weidrebe, Ger.
This plant was called Fitis sylvéstris (the wood vine) by Dioscorides; and the name of Vitálba was given to it by Dodonæus, probably en account of the white appearance of the plant when covered with its seeds in autonm, which whiteness arises from the hairy tails of the earpels. It was earled C latifolia by Ray and Bauhin, from its broad-leaved variety; Viorna by L'Obel and others, from via, a way, and ornare, to ornament, in allusion to its ornamental appearance by the way side; and I'itis nigra by Fuchsius, from the dark colour of the bark of its young shoots. Gerard gave it the name of the Traveller's Joy; because of its "decking and adoroing the ways and hedges where people travel; and thereupon," he says, "I have named it the traveller's joy." (Herbal, by Johnson, p. 886.) The name of Old Man's Beard is very appropriate to the white and hairy appearance of the tails of the carpels; and Bindwith, from the shoots being used instead of those of willows for tying up plants. The French name of Clématic brulante has reference to the acrid properties of the plant: and Clématic des Haues to its gowing generally in hedges. The name of CHerbe and Gueua refers to the employment of it by the beggars in France, who use it to make ulcers in their arms and legs, for the purpose of exciting compassion, curing themselves afterwards by the application of the leaves of the beet. La Fiorne des Pauvres alludes to the same practice, viorne being evidently derived from Viorna. (Dict. Gén. des Eaux et Foréts, I.) Derivation.

p. 649.) Engravings. Jacq. Austr., 4. t. 308.; Eng. Bot., 612.; Willd. Abr., t. 113.; and our fig. 12.

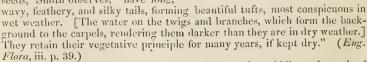
Spec. Char. Leaves pinnate, leaflets ovate-lanceolate, acuminated, cordate at the base, partly cut. Peduncles forked, shorter than the leaves. (Don's Mill., i. p. 4.) Flowers white. From July to September. Britain. Height 20 ft.

Varieties.

A C. 2 V. integrata. The entire-leaved White Vine Clematis.

A C. virginiana L., to be hereafter described, is considered by some to be only a variety of C. Vitálba. It was cultivated under the name of C. canadénsis by Miller, who says that "it is very like the common sort, but with broader leaves, and rather more tender, the seeds not ripening in England unless the season be very warm."

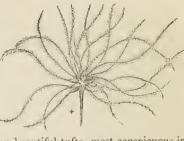
Description. The stems are woody, more so than those of any other species, angular, climbing to the height of 20 ft. or 30 ft. or upwards, and hanging down from rocky cliffs, ruins, or the branches of trees; or being supported by, and forming tufts on, the upper surface of other shrubs, or low trees, which they often so completely cover as to have the appearance of bushes at a distance. The footstalks of the leaves are twined about whatever object they approach, and afterwards become hard and persistent, like the tendrils of a vine. The leaves are either quite entire, or unequally cut; sometimes very coarsely so. panicles are axillary and terminal, many-flowered and downy. flowers are of agreenish-white colour with little show; but they have a sweet almond-like scent. seeds," Smith observes, "have long,



C. Vitálba is found throughout the middle and south of Geography. Europe, in the Grecian Archipelago, and in the north of Africa, about Tripoli. One or more varieties of it have been found in North America, and apparently another in Nepal. (See Dec. Syst., i. p. 140.) The topography of this plant in Britain, according to H. C. Watson, extends to Devonshire in the south, and 53° north latitude. According to some, it is found in Scotland;







but Gerard, and also Winch, assert that it is not indigenous in the north of England, which we believe to be the fact. It is common in France and Germany, and is found in the south of Sweden, but not in Denmark.

This species appears to have been first recorded by Theophrastus, as Athragene and also as Klematis; and it has been since frequently mentioned by botanists, under various names, given in our list of synonymes, from the time of Dioscorides to the days of Linnaus.

Properties and Uses. Du Hamel states, that the French gardeners not only use the twigs of this plant instead of withs, for tying up their plants, but that after stripping them of their bark, they make very neat baskets of them (Traité des Arbres, &c., 1st edit. 1755, p. 175.); and they also make of them beehives and a variety of other articles of the same kind. The twigs are in the best state for making these articles in winter; and their flexibility is increased by holding them to the fire before using them. Desfontaines says that the young shoots are not corrosive while they are tender and herbaccous, and that in the south of France they feed cattle with them in that state, and eat them pickled in vinegar. It is also said, in the Dictionnaire Général des Eaux et Forêts (vol. i. p. 649.), that a very good paper has been made from the feathery part of the seed. Professor Burnet observes that C. Vitalba is used in medicine as a rubefacient in case of rheumatism; and that the dried leaves of the plant form a good fodder for cattle, though they [we presume, the matured ones] would poison the animals if they were eaten in a fresh state; hence affording a good example of the rule which predicates the volatile nature of their acridity. (Outlines of Botany, vol. ii. p. 338.) The shepherds, in some parts of England and Germany, often cut pieces of the old wood of this plant, which they light at one end, and smoke like a pipe of tobacco. In gardens and plantations the plant is valuable for the rapidity with which it may be made to cover naked walls, unsightly roofs of sheds, or low buildings and arbours; and also to shelter exposed situations, and for a variety of similar purposes. It is interesting both when in flower and when in seed; and the seeds remain on the greatest part of the winter.

Soil and Situation. It is generally found on chalky or calcareous soils, and seldom, if ever, under the dense shade of trees. On the contrary, when it grows up among bushes, it generally spreads over their upper surface, so that its leaves and flowers are fully exposed to the influence of the

light and air.

Propagation and Culture. It is readily propagated by seeds, which often remain eighteen months in the soil before they germinate. It will root by layers; but the plant being common in a wild state throughout Europe, it is seldom cultivated in nursery gardens.

#### The Virginian Clematis. \$ 7. C. VIRGINIA'NA L.

Lin. Amen., p. 275.; Willd. Sp., 2. p. 1290.; Lam. Dict., 2. p. 43.; Mich. Fl. B. Amer., l. p. 318.; Dec. Prod., l. p. 4; Don's Mill, l. p. 5.

Synonymes. C. canadénsis trifòlia rèpens Tourn.; C. canadénsis Mill. Dict., No. 5., Salisb. Prod., 371.; C. cordifòlia Mocneb. Supp., 104.; the broad-leaved Canada Virgin's Bower; Clématite de Virginie, Fr.; Virginische Waldrebe, Ger. Engravings. Pluk. Mant., t. 389, f. 4.; Alb. Acad. Ann., l. p. 79. t. 7; Den. Brit. (the male plant), t. 74.; En. Pl., f. 7978.; and our fig. 13.

Spec. Char. Flowers panieled, diccious. Leaves ternate; leaflets cordate, acute, grossly toothed, or lobed. (Don's Mill., i. p. 5.) Flowers greenish white, fragrant. June to August, 1767. Height 15 ft.

Variety.

A. C. v. 2 bracteàta Dec. The bracted Virginian Clematis. - "Leaflets ovate-lanceolate, entire." C. bracteàta Moench. Supp., 103.



Description. The general appearance of this plant is like that of C. Vitálba; but it is less robust in all its parts, and less ligneous in its stems and branches; and it is also somewhat more tender. Miller states that, on this last account, it seldom ripens seeds in England (see p. 236.); but, as it is diceious, it is

possible that he possessed only the male plant.

Geography, History, &c. Found in North America, from Canada to Florida, in hedges, on the margins of woods, and on the grassy banks of rivers. It was cultivated by Miller in 1767; and though it is not so ornamental as most of the other species, it still finds a place in botanic gardens, and may be purchased in some nurseries. Price, in London, 1s. 6d. a plant, and 6d. a packet of seeds; at Bollwyller, 3 francs a plant; and in New York, 25 cents a plant, or 2 dollars a quart of seeds.

The triternate-leaved Clematis. & 8. C. TRITERNA'TA Dec.

Identification. Dec. Prod., 1. p. 6.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 6. Synonymes. Atragène triternata Desf. Hort. Par.

Spec. Char. Leaves biternate or triternate, smoothish; leaflets oval, euneated, three-nerved, acutely trifid. (Don's Mill., i. p. 6.) Flowers white?

1806. Height 5 ft.

Description, History, &c. It does not appear that this species has yet flowered in Europe; and hence it cannot be positively determined whether it is a Clématis, or an Atragène. De Candolle appears to have seen a living plant in the Paris Garden; and he notices that it had not there flowered; which is the ease, also, with the plant in the garden of the London Horticultural Society. It is a low feeble-growing plant, and might almost be considered as herbaceous.

A 9. C. Vio'rna L. The road-ornamenting Clematis, or leathery-flowered Virgin's Bower.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 765.; Mill. Dict., Nn. 10.; W. Sp., 2. p. 1288.; Lam. Dict., 2. p. 44., and Michx. Fl. Bor. Amer., 1. p. 318.; Pursh. Fl. Bor. Amer., 2. p. 385.; Jacq. f. Ecl., 1. p. 50.; N. Duh. Dec. Prod., 1. p. 7.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 8. Synonymes. C. purpirer repens. Ray; Flémmula scândens, flore violacen clauso, Dill. Etth.; American Traveller's Joy; the Virginian Climber; the purple Climber; Clématite Viorne, Fr.; Glockenbülünge Waldrebe, Ger.
Dermation. The derivation of Viorna has been already given under C. Vitálba. Leathery-flowered virgin's bower refers to the remarkably thick texture of the sepals; the German name is a translation of Viorna.

Engravings. Dill, Elth., 118. f. 144.; Jacq. fil. Ecl., 1. t. 32.; and our fig. 14.

Spec. Char. Peduncles 1-flowered. Sepals connivent, thick, acuminated, reflexed at the apex. Leaves smooth, pinnate; leaflets entire, 3-lobed, alternate, ovate, acute, floral ones entire. (Don's Mill., i. p. 8.) Flowers purple without, and yellow within. June to August. 1730. Height 12 ft. Variety. C. Símsii is, in all probability, only a variety of this species, as may

be possibly, also, C. reticulàta.

Description, &c. This species is striking in the dissimilarity of its flowers to those of most other species. They may be compared to large pendulous acorns; but the terminal parts of the sepals are curled upward from the terminal part of the acorns, and towards its sides. The species is (in suitable soil) of vigorous growth, and, exclusive of its flowers, assimilates to C. Viticella; but its stems and branches are less decidedly ligneous. De Candolle has cited from Barton, that the herb of this species (by which, perhaps, is to be understood the growing parts of it) is intensely acrid. The stems are numerous, slender, and round; the peduncles of the flower are long, deflexed towards the tip, rendering the flowers pendulous, the sepals never open, except at their extreme ends, which are bent back, giving the whole flower a

bell shape, but with the month of the bell narrower than the body. sepals are of a greenish purple, or reddish lilae, on the outside, and of a very pale green within. The stamens searcely emerge from the sepals. The carpels are broad and flat; as they ripen, the tail becomes bent in and plumose, and of a brownish-green colour.



Geography, History, &c. Found in North America, on woody hills in Carolina and Virginia. It was sent to England by Banister, from the latter country, in 1680, and was cultivated by Sherard in 1732; afterwards by Miller; and it is now to be found in the principal botanic gardens, and in many nurseries. As it does not grow to a great height (seldom exceeding 10 ft.), it is most ornamental as a single plant, trained to a rod or to a wire frame. As its branches are not very decidedly ligneous or persistent, but consist mostly of annual shoots from a suffruticose base, and are not much branched, the plant does not exhibit a bushy head. As ligneous branches do not abound to facilitate the propagation of it by layers, seeds are the readier means, and these are sometimes plentifully produced, and grow without difficulty. The sowing of them as soon as ripe is advantageous to their vegetating in the ensuing spring. A plant of this species, with shoots reaching to the height of 10 ft., and studded with its pendulous peculiarly formed flowers (peculiar for a clematis), more or less projected on their rather rigid peduncles, is an interesting object. Plants, in the London nurseries, cost 1s. 6d.; at Bollwyller, 2 francs; and at New York, 50 cents.

# A 10. C. CYLI'NDRICA Sims. The cylindrical-flowered Clematis.

Identification. Sims, in Bot. Mag., t. 1160.; Ait., in Hort. Kew., 2d edit., 3. p. 343.; Pursh, in Fl. Bor. Amer., 2. p. 385.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 7.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 8.
Synonymes. C. críspa Lam., Michr.; C. Viórna Andr., in Bot. Rep.; C. divaricata Jacq.; the long-flowered Virgin's Bower; Clematite à longues Fleurs, Fr.
Engravings. Bot. Mag., t. 1160.; Bot. Rep., t. 71.; Jacq. f. Ecl., 1. p. 51. t. 33.; and our fig. 15.

Spec. Char. Peduncles 1-flowered. Sepals thin, acuminated, reflexed at the apex, with wavy margins. Leaves slender, pinnate; leaflets stalked, ovate or oblong, middle one sometimes trifid, floral ones entire. (Don's Miller, i. p. 8.) Flowers large, pale purplish blue. July, Aug. 1802. Height 4ft.

Description. De Candolle has described this in his Systema from a dried specimen, and without any acquaintance with it in a living state. He has deemed it related to C. Viórna, reticulàta, and crispa, and discriminated it from these. C. cylindrica, he says, differs from C. Viórna, in all the segments of its leaves being entire, not usually trifid; in the flowers being blue, and twice the size of those of C. Viórna (in this they are of a reddish lilac, pale within); in the sepals being not leathery, but somewhat of the consistence of . paper, with the margin waved; the ovaries 12-15, not 25-30. C. cylindrica differs from C. reticulàta in its leaves being in consistence papery, not leathery; scarcely veined, not reticulately veined, and in other points. C. cylindrica closely resembles C. crispa in habit and mode of flowering, but differs from it in its sepals being waved in the margin, not rolled backwards; in its larger flowers, and especially in its carpels having long bearded tails, and not naked ones. C. Viórna and cylindrica, seen together in a living state, are very dissimilar in appearance. C. Viórna has vigorous long branches and reddish flowers, which are acorn-like in figure, except that they have a

spreading mouth; there is also obvious dissimilarity in the foliage and shoots,

C. cylindrica being almost herbaceous.

Geography, History, Use, &c. Found in North America, in Pennsylvania, Carolina, and Virginia. It was discovered by Michaux, and by him sent to Europe, where it may be found in several botanic gardens, and in some nurseries. Plants, in London, cost 2s. 6d. each; at Bollwyller,?; and at New York, 50 cents.

#### A 11. C. Si'msII Swt. Sims's Clematis.

Identification. Sweet's Hort. Brit., p. 1.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 8. Synonymes. C. cordata Sims; the heart-shape-leaved Clematis. Engravings. Bot. Mag., 1816., and our fig. 16.

pec. Char. Peduncles l-flowered. Leaves pinnate; leaflets cordate, acuminated, entire, ciliated, reticulated. Sepals 4, coriaceous, connivent, lanceolate, reflexed at the apex, curled. (Don's Mill., i. p. 8.) Flowers lilac. June, August. 1812. Height 8 ft.

Description. The general appearance of this plant is said to give the idea of something between C. crispa and C. Viórna; and it is said also to bear some resemblance to C. reticulata.

Geography, History, &c. It is found in Georgia and Carolina, and was first brought to England in 1812, probably by Lyon, who made a large importation of plants in that year. It appears to have flowed for the first time in England, in Colvill's Nursery, in 1822, whence it was figured by Watson. It is now to be met with in very few collections.



17

#### A 12. C. RETICULA'TA Walt. The net-veined-leaved Clematis.

tentification. Walt. Fl. Car., 156.; Gmel. Syst., 873.; Michx. Fl. Bor. Am., 1. p. 318.; Pursh Fl. Bor. Amer., 2. p. 385.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 7.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 8.

ynonymes. C. rosea Abbott; the netted Virgin's Bower; the Identification.

Synonymes. reticulated Clematis.

Engravings. Dend. Brit., t. 72.; and our fig. 17.

Spee. Char. Peduncles 1-flowered. Sepals conni-Leaves coriaceous, netted with nerves, smooth, pinnate; leaflets stalked, 3-lobed or entire, ovate. (Don's Mill., i. p. 8.) Sepals, when expanded, divaricate, and are of a pale purplish red. June, July. 1812. Height 8 ft.

Description. In Don's Mill., the flower of this species is stated to resemble that of C. Viórna; but, by the figure in Watson's Deudr., it is quite dissimilar. In C. Viórna the sepals do not divaricate, except in their recurved tips: C. reticulàta is depicted with sepals expanded in the mode of those of C. Viticella. A side view of a flower less expanded resembles more the flower of C. cylindrica, but the cylindrical portion is shorter. flowers (sepals) of the two are different in colour. The reticulation of the veins, in the leaves of C. reticulàta, is the character expressed in the specificepithet. The stems of C. reticulata are not truly ligneous. In the new edition of the Bot. Mag.,



edited by Dr. Hooker, and published in 1833, C. Símsii and C. reticulàta are made synonymous.



Derivation. From viticula, a small vine; on account of the plants climbing like the Fltis vinifera L. Sect. Char. Involucre wanting. Tail of the pericarp (that is, of the carpel) short, beardless. Leaves ternate, or decompound.—Stems elimbing. (Dou's Mill., i. p. 9.) Deciduous.

13. C. FLO'RIDA Thun. The florid, or showy-flowered, Clematis.

Identification. Thunb. Fl. Jap., 240.; Jacq. Hort. Schön., S. p. 57.; Dec. Prod., 1. 8.; Don's Mill.,

Synonymes. Atragene indica Desf.; Atragene florida Pers.; Clematite à grandes Fleurs, Fr.; grossbithinge Waldrebe, Ger. Engravings. Sims's Bot. Mag., t. 834.; Andr. Bot. Rep., t. 492.; Jacq. Hort. Schön., S. t. 357.; and our fig. 18.

Spec. Char. Peduncles 1-flowered, longer than the leaves. Leaves ternately decompound; leaflets ovate, acute, quite entire. Sepals oval-lanceolate, much pointed. (Don's Mill., i. p. 9.) Flowers white. April to September. 1776. Height 15 ft.

Variety. C. f. flore plèno, the double-flowered florid Clematis (Don's Mill., i. p. 9.), is comparatively common in British gardens. It is very handsome, but is not thought so ornamental as the single-flowered variety.

Description. The stem is slender and striated; climbing to the height of 15 feet or upwards where it is trained to a wall with a favourable exposure. It never, however, becomes very woody. The flowers are large, and very handsome either in a single or double state. This species deserves to be recommended for the great size of its greenish-white flowers, especially when they are not double, and the neatness of its foliage. In addition to this, the slenderness of its stems and branches gives such an air of elegance to it, that no lover of plants for their beauty of appearance should be without it, who has a situation in which it will thrive.

Found in Japan, and intro-Geography.



duced into England, about 1776, by Dr. Fothergill. North of London it requires a warm situation; and in Scotland, as well as in France and Germany, it is generally kept in the green-house. The best situation for this species is against either a north or south wall; and, where plants can be trained against both, the flowering season will, of course, be continued much longer than if they were planted against one only. In the sunny site, a loamy soil will be best; but, in the northern, heath mould, that is not in a condensed condition, will be most congenial. A mode of pruning plants of this species, by cutting them down to the ground annually, though not generally practised, is said to produce vigorous shoots and fine flowers. This species, in England, seldom ripens seeds, and is therefore generally propagated by layers. Plants, in London, cost 1s. 6d. each; at Bollwyller, ?; and at New York, ?.

#### A 14. C. VITICE'LLA L. The Vine-bower Clematis.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 762.; Dumont, 4. 422.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 9.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 9. Synonymes. Viticélla deltőídea Moench; the red-flowered Lady's Bower, Gerard; Italienische Wald-

Engravings, Flor. Gree., t. 516.; Curt. Bot. Mag., t. 565.; E. of Pi, 7971.; and our fig. 19.

Spec. Char. Peduncles 1-flowered, longer than the leaves. Leaves ternately decompound, lobes or leaflets entire. Sepals obovate, spreading. (Don's Mill., i. p. 9.) Flowers blue or purple. June to September. 1569. Height

Varieties and their Synonymes.

A C. V. 1 carulea. The blue-flowered Vinc-bower Clematis.

A C. V. 2 purpurea. The purple-flowered Vine-bower Clematis.

A C. V. 3 multiplex G. Don. The double-flowered Vine-bower Clematis. -Flowers double, blue. C. pulchélla Pers. This variety produces more robust, more extended, and fewer shoots than the single-flowered blue or purple varieties; and there is a degree of dissimilarity about it, which might lead distinguishers on minute differences to regard it as of a species distinct from C. Viticella: it is probable that this dissimilarity was the ground of Persoon's naming it C. pulchélla.

R C. V. 4 tenuifòlia Dec. The slender-leafleted Vine-bower Clematis. — Leaflets oblong-lanceolate. C. tennifòlia lusitánica Tourn,

\$\,\mathbb{L}\, V\, 5\, baccata\, \text{Dec.}\ The berried-fruited Vine-bower Clematis.

The stem rises to the height of 10 ft. or 15 ft.; the leaves branch out into many divisions, and the flowers are supported on long

slender peduncles, which render them more obvious; and, as in the case of all the large-flowered species of Clématis, are most favourably seen when they are somewhat above the eye. The double-flowered variety is produced by the change of stamens into petals. The single flowers have no petals, but only sepals. C. Viticella, and all its varieties, are tolerably robust and vigorous in their growth, and decidedly ligneous; though plants indi-

vidually do not endure many years, probably owing to their exhausting the soil in which they grow. Perhaps no mode of disposing plants of this species, for enjoying the effect of their flowers, is preferable to that of planting them so that their branches may be trained over a frame or fence of trellis-work, with both sides free; in which case the clematis will grow and spread so rapidly as to render the fence or hedge in a short time quite a wall of green.

Geography, History, &c. Found in the south of Europe, in hedges and among bushes, particularly in Spain, Portugal, Carniola, &c. It was cultivated in Eng-



land in 1569, by Mr. Hugh Morgan, being one of the earliest introduced plants on record. This species is perhaps the most beautiful and most estimable of all the kinds of clematis, for the purposes of floral decoration. For the mere covering of bowers and other objects, it is less suited than C. Vitálba, virginiàna, or perhaps even Flámmula, as they grow faster, extend farther, and each yields a greater aggregate of herbage, and so covers better: but none of them can vie with C. Viticella and its varieties in beauty; more The size of the especially with the single purple and the single blue. flowers; their being projected on peduncles just long enough to make them obvious beyond the foliage; their being numerous; their conspicuous colour, and their transparency, render their effect extremely beautiful, especially when seen in masses with the sun shining behind them. C. Viticella is more generally cultivated than any of the other species, and may be purchased

in all the principal nurseries of Europe. price, in London, is 25s. a hundred for all the varieties, except the double purple, which is 75s. a hundred; at Bollwyller the species is 80 cents, and the double-flowered variety 2 francs 50 cents; and in New York,?.

#### 1 15. C. CAMPANIFLO'RA Brot. The bell-flowered Clematis.

Identification. Brot. Flor. Lus., 3. p. 352.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 9.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 9.; D. Don. in Sw. Br. Fl.-Gard., 2. s. 217. Synonymes. C. viornoldes, received at the Chelsea Botanic Garben by this name from the Berlin Botanic Garden (D. Don., in Sw. Fl.-Gard., 2d ser., t. 217.); C. viornoldes Schrader, Hort. Brit., No. 28757.; C. parviflora Dec., according to Sweet. Engravings. Lod. Bot. Cab., 987.; Sw. Br. Fl.-Gard., 2d series, t. 217.; and our fig. 20.

Spec. Char. Peduncles 1-flowered, somewhat longer than the leaves. Leaves biternately decompound; leaflets entire, or 3-lobed. Sepals half spreading, dilated at the apex, wavy. (Don's Mill., i. p. 9.) Portugal. Flowers white tinged with purple. June and July. 1810. Height 10 ft.

Description. The habit of growth of this plant is entirely that of C. Viticella, to which it also comes nearest in affinity; but the much smaller flowers,

and pointed sepals connivent below, will readily distinguish it. (Sw. Br. Fl.-Gard., 2d series, t. 217.) De Candolle states that this is an intermediate species between C. Viticella and C. crispa.



20

Geography, &c. Found in Portugal in hedges, more especially on the road from Coimbra to Oporto. It appears to have been cultivated in England since 1810. It is a free grower and flowerer, though not so ornamental as C. Viticella. It is in the Horticultural Society's Garden, and in the arboretum of Messrs. Loddiges. Price, in London, 1s. 6d.; at Bollwyller, I franc 50 cents; at New York,?.

### 1 16. C. CRI'SPA L. The curled-sepaled Clematis.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 765.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 9.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 9.; Thunb. Fl. Jap., 239. Synonyme. C. flore crispo Dil. Elth. Engravings. Dil. Elth., 1. t. 73. fig. 84.; Bot. Mag., 1982.; E. of Pl., 7975.; and our fig. 21.

Spec. Char. Peduncles 1-flowered, shorter than the leaves. Leaves entire, 3-lobed, or ternate, very acute. Sepals connivent at the base, but reflexed and spreading at the apex. (Don's Mill., i. p. 9.) North America. Flowers

purple. July to September. 1726. Height 3 ft.

Description. The flowers of this species are pretty, but perhaps never produced in sufficient quantity to render it highly decorative; though it is very interesting, both in its foliage and in its flowers. The flower is of a pale purple colour; the sepals having their bases approximated so as to form a tube, and their tips spread or reflexed; these are also wavedly crisped with transverse wrinkles. The stems are weak, and do not generally rise higher than 3 ft. or 4 ft.

Geography. Found in Virginia and Carolina, in hedges and among bushes on the banks of rivers. It is also said to be a native of Florida and of Japan. It was cultivated by Miller in 1726, and in the Eltham Garden about the same time. The plants frequently die down to the ground, so that they require to be treated more as herbaceous than ligneous. The species is in most botanic gardens, and in some nurseries. Price, in London, ? 3s. 6d.; at Bollwyller,?; and in New York, 25 cents.

#### Cheirópsis Dec. € iii.



Derivation. From cheir, the hand, and opsis, resemblance; in allusion to the form of the bracteas. Sect. Char. Involucre in the form of a calyx, from two joined bracteas situated at the top of the peduncle just under the flower. Tails of pericarps bearded.—Climbing or rambling shrubs, with simple or ternate leaves. (Don's Mill., i. p. 9.) The old petioles persistent, and the new leaves and the peduncles produced in clusters from the axils of these. (Dec. Syst., i. 162.) Evergreen.

### L 17. C. CIRRHO'SA L. The tendriled-petioled Clematis.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 766.; Willd. Sp., 2. 1827.; Lamarck Dict. Ency., 2. 43.; Dec. Prod., 1, p. 9.; Don's Mill., 1, p. 9. taynonymes. Attagene cirrhosa Pers. Syn., 2. p. 98.; Traveller's Joy of Candia, and Spanish Traveller's Joy, Johnson's Gerard; Spanish wild Climber Parkinson; the evergreen clematis; Clematite à Vrilles, Clematite toujours verte (Bon Jard.), Fr.; einfachblättrige (simple-leaved) Waldrebe Ger.

rebe, Ger.

Teres, Ger.

The word cirrbosa, which means cirrbose, or tendriled, is applied to this species from the peculiarly grasping and tendril-like action of its petioles, which retain their hold even after the leaflets have fallen. The French word Vrilles signifies tendrils; and the German word einfach alludes to its comparatively simple leaves. Engravings. C. cirrhòsa L., Smith's Flor.-Gr., 517.; C. c. 2 pedicellàta Dec., Bot. Mag., t. 1070.; and our fig. 22.

Spec. Char. Peduncles 1-flowered, with an involucre. Leaves ovate, somewhat cordate, toothed, in fascicles. (Don's Mill., i. p. 9.) Evergreen. Flowers whitish. March, April. 1596. Height 10 ft.

Variety and its Synonymes. L. C. c. 2 pedicellàta Dec. Pediceled-flowered tendriled Clematis.—The chief feature distinctive of this variety from C. cirrhòsa is, that the pedicel between the involuere and the flower is of some length, and causes the flower to seem pedicellated beyond the point of the place of the involuere. C. baleárica Pers.; C. pedicellàta Swt. Hort. Brit., p. 2., Don's Mill., 1. p. 9.; C. cirrhòsa Sims, Bot. Mag., t. 1070.

Description. An elegant evergreen climbing shrub, rising to the height of 8 ft. or 10 ft., and branching freely, so as to become, in two or three years, a very thick bushy plant. The leaves vary from simple to ternate; and, from being entire to being deeply cut. The flowers appear at the end of December, or the beginning of January, and continue till the middle or end of April. They are pendulous and bell-shaped, the mouth being of the breadth of a shilling, or more. Their colour is greenish white, with some purple on the inside. The sepals are downy without, and smooth within. The principal beauties of this species consist in its bright evergreen verdure, and earliness of its flowering in spring; and they may be best obtained by training it against a wall with a southern aspect.

Geography, History, &c. Found in the south of Europe and north of Africa, in hedges and among bushes, particularly in Spain, Majorca, Sicily, Calabria, Algiers, and the islands of the Archipelago. In its native country it is said to climb up and overwhelm the trees; but in England it is a weak plant, not very readily kept. In Loddiges's Nursery it is cultivated in



pots and kept in a green-house, or in a cold frame. Miller observes that it stood in the Chelsea Botanic Garden, in the open air, in a dry sheltered situation; and that it flowers better when so treated, than if kept in a house. It is liable to perish, however, in exposed situations. It was first discovered by Clusius in 1565, and is said to have been cultivated by Gerard in 1596; though, as he says that he found it wild in the Isle of Wight and near Waltham Abbey, it was probably some less tender species which he designates by this name. It is not often met with, except in botanic gardens. In Scotland, and in France and Germany, it is kept in the green-house. In London, it costs 1s. 6d.; at Bollwyller,?; and at New York, 25 cents a plant.

#### A. 18. C. BALEA'RICA Rich. The Minorca Clematis.

Identification, Rich. in Jour. Phys., Feb. 1779, 127.; Lamarek's Diet. Ency., 2. p.43.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 9.; Don's Mill., 1, p. 9. Synonymes. C. calycina Ait. Hort. Kew., ed. 1. vol. 2. p. 98.; Clematite de Mahon, Fr. Engraving. Sims, Bot. Mag., t. 959.

Spec. Char. Peduncles 1-flowered, with an involuere under the flower. Leaves ternate; leaflets stalked, 3-lobed, deeply toothed. (Don's Mill., i. p. 9.) Evergreen. Flowers whitish. Feb. and March. 1783. Height 10 ft.

Description. Evergreen, and decidedly ligneous; perhaps rather tender. It attains the height of 10 ft. at least; and is pleasing in appearance, both as regards its leaves and flowers. The leaves have their segments narrow, and toothed and lobed, so that they possess fulness of character. The calyxes are larger than those of C. cirrhòsa; the sepals are whitish, and marked in the inside with a few blotches, not regularly disposed; and, although the flowers are not very showy, they are produced at a season which renders them very grateful. This species, in the green-house, will yield flowers throughout the winter.

Geography, History, &c. Found in Minorca, and first described by L'Héritier. The plant was brought to England by M. Thouin in 1783; and,

after being cultivated in the garden at Kew, it found its way into most of the other botanic gardens, and into some nurseries. It is easily propagated by layers or cuttings; and, when finally planted out, it is the better for having the protection of a wall. North of York, it may be considered a frame or green-house plant, which it is in France and Germany. It is hardy about London, and in the botanic garden of Cambridge.

# § iv. Anemoniflora.



Derivation. From the flowers being like those of the Anemone sylvéstris L.

Sect. Char. Peduncles axillary, 1-flowered, aggregate, not bearing an involucre. Carpel with a feathery tail. Leaves deciduous.

#### 19. C. MONTA'NA Ham. The Mountain Clematis.

Identification. C. montana Ham. MSS.; Dec. Prod., I. p. 9.; Wall, Fl. As. Rat., p. p. 12, p. 18, Illustr. Bot. Himalaya, p. 51. Synonymes. C. anemoniflora D. Don; Prod. Fl. Nepal., p. 192.; G. Don's Mill., I. p. 9. Engraving. Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar., 3. p. 12. t. 217.; Swt. Br. Fl.-Gard., 2. s. t. 253.; and our figs. 23. and 24. Fig. 23. is from the plant in the Hort. Soc. Garden, and fig. 24. from a specimen of that at Montreal, Kent.

Spec. Char. Peduncles 1-flowered, not bracteated, several together. Leaves ternately parted, the segments ovate-oblong, acuminate, toothed, the teeth in the mode of incisions. Sepals elliptic-oblong, mucronulate, spreading. Himalayan Mountains (D. Don, in Sw. Br. Fl.-

Gard., 2d series, t. 253.) Flowers white. May, in England. 1831. Height 15 ft.

Description. A highly ornamental species. The plant is large and branching; the bark thick, ashcoloured, and deciduous. Leaves several together, upon footstalks 1 in. long; their segments, or leafy parts, pale green. Flowers numerous, about the size and form of those of Anemone sylvéstris L., borne several together, each upon a separate, upright, slender peduncle, about 3 in. long. Sepals 4, 1 in. long, pure white, faintly stained with pink outside at the base. Styles clothed with long white silky hairs; from which it may be inferred that this species will have its fruits terminated with feathery tails, in a state of maturity.

Geography, History, &c. Its native localities are given by Mr. Royle, in his Illustrations of the Natural History of the Himalayan Mountains, as " Mussooree, and every where in the Himalayan Mountains, between 5000 ft. and 7000 ft. of elevation" above the level of the sea, where it flowers in April. In the climate of

England, Mr. D. Don has stated that it "proves to be quite hardy, and seems to flourish as well as on its native mountains." He received flowering specimens of it in May, 1834, from Montreal, Kent, the seat of Earl Amherst. Dr. Buchanan, whose name was afterwards changed to Hamilton, originally collected specimens of this species at Chitlong, in the valley of Nepal; and from specimens derived from him, in Mr. Lambert's herbarium, it was first described by De Candolle in his Systema, vol. i., published in 1818. Plants were soon afterwards raised from seeds in the garden of the



London Horticultural Society, where one plant, on a wall exposed to the east, grows vigorously without any protection, and flowers freely in warm summers. On the whole, it is a very desirable species. It grows best in " a loamy soil, and is readily multiplied by layers." (D. Don.)

# App. i. Doubtful Species of Clématis.

In Sweet's Hort. Brit. are enumerated C. terniflora Dec., said to be introduced (from what country is uncertain) in 1826; C. biternàta Dec., from Japan, in 1825; C. dahurica Dec., from Dahuria, in 1822; C. diversifolia Dec., of uncertain origin; C. japónica Dec., from Japan, in 1826; C. semitriloba Dec., from Spain, in what year is uncertain; C. viornoides Jac. (which we have considered as a synonyme of *C.* campaniflòra), in 1826. These species, or names, will be found followed by specific characters in De Candolle's *Prodromus*, and in Don's *Miller*; but, as they are not now to be met with in the gardens about London, we have deemed it not advisable to occupy our pages by describing them.

# App. ii. Anticipated Introductions.

On recurring to the lists in the historical part of this work, and comparing the names there given with those of the species described in the foregoing pages, it will be found that we are already in possession of all the species of Clématis which are considered to be natives of Europe. Of those of Asia, C. nepalénsis, pubéscens, vitifòlia, and Buchananiana, according to the list in p. 173., may be expected from the Himalaya. From China, C. intricùta (mentioned p. 176.) may be expected; and, from North America, there are the names C. holosericca, Walteri, and Catesbyana, which are not in our Catalogues as already introduced. There are probably other species in the mountainous regions of Asia, and in China, which will endure the open air in England; and, as the seeds of the genus are light, not bulky, and very tenacious of life, the probability of their growth will amply repay travellers for the trouble of collecting them.

# Genus II.

ATRA'GENE L. THE ATRAGENE. Lin. Syst. Polyándria Polygýnia.

Identification. Lin. Gen., p. 615.; Willd. Baum., p. 45.; Dumont, 4. p. 426.; Hayne Dend., 118.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 10.

Synonymes. Glématis Lam. and Dec.; Atragene, Fr. and Ger.

Derivation. The name of Atragene appears to be taken from two Greeks words; athros, pressed, and genos, birth; alluding, as it is supposed, to the manner in which the branches press against or clasp the trees that support them. It was first used by Theophrastus, and was by him applied to Clematis Vitálba L.

Involucre none. Sepals 4, somewhat induplicate in the bud. Gen. Char. Petals numerous, shorter than the sepals. Cariopsides (earpels) terminated by a bearded tail. Cotyledons approximate in the seed. - Climbing deciduous shrubs, with variously cut opposite leaves. (Don's Mill., i. p. 10.) Perhaps no genus was ever distinguished from another on slighter differences than those extant between Clématis and Atragene. These are, the presence of petals in the flowers of the latter genus; though this is scarcely the case in A. ochoténsis; and, in the double-flowered variety of C. Viticella, the metamorphosed stamens, which give the flower its fulness, are considered to be petals. Hence De Candolle regards the different species of Atragene only as a section of the genus Clématis (§ iv. Atrágene, Prod., i. p. 9.); but, as

the genus is retained in Don's Miller, and is current among British and German cultivators, we have thought it best to preserve it. On the same principle (that of simplification), we prefer retaining the genera Mahonia, Sórbus, Màlus, A'bies, Làrix, Cèdrus, and others; though, in a strictly scientific point of view, they may not be valid.

Description. The atragenes differ from the clematises in producing leaves and one flower from the bud contemporaneously; whereas in most clematises the flowers are produced upon wood developed previously to their appearance, and during the same season. Hence the winter buds of Atragene are larger than those of Clématis, from their including the flower as well as the leaves of the year succeeding. In atragenes the leaves are less divided than in many of the species of Clématis, and they are always divided ternately. All the species of Atragene described in this work have petioles which not only clasp objects like those of Clématis, but maintain the prehension effected for more than the season, like the vine. All the species are extremely interesting from the beauty of their blossoms.

Geography, History, &c. The hardy species are found in the south of Europe. one in Siberia, and one in North America. They are not numerous; and it appears to us doubtful, whether, in reality, more than two hardy species have been yet discovered. This genus is comparatively of recent introduction into British gardens; but, as it is ornamental, plants of it may be procured in most The culture is the same as in Clématis, and generally by layers.

#### ATRAGENE ALPI'NA L. The Alpine Atragene.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 764.; Willd. Baum., 45.; Dumont, p. 426.; Hayne Den., p. 116.; Don's

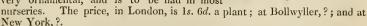
Synonymes. Clématis cærùlea Bauh.; Atrágene austriaca Scop. and Bot. Mag.; Atrágene clematides Crantz; Clématis alpina Mill. Dict., No. 9.; C. alpina Dec. Prod., 1. p. 10.; Atragène des Alpes, Fr.; Alpen Atragene, Ger. Engravings. Bot. Rep., t. 180.; Bot. Mag., t. 530.; and our fig. 25.

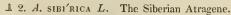
Spec. Char. Peduncles 1-flowered, longer than the leaves. Leaves biternate; leaflets ovate-lanceolate, acuminated, serrate. Petals somewhat spathulate, blunt. (Don's Mill., i. p. 10.) Austria. Flowers blue. May to July. 1792. Height 8 ft.

Varieties. De Candolle mentions its varying with white flowers; and A. sibírica Lin., described below as a species with yellowish white flowers, appears to us nothing more than a variety of A. alpina.

Description. The stems are numerous, branching, weak, forming knots at the joints where the leaves and flowers are protruded. One flower on a longish scape springs from between the leaves; the sepals are twice the length of the petals, and are blue on both sides. The petals are of a dirty white colour, and, in general, 12 in number.

Geography, History, &c. Native of the mountains of the south of Europe, from the height of 2400 to 6000 feet, especially on a calcareous soil, in Austria, Carniola, Piedmont, Dauphiné, the Eastern Pyrenees, Hungary, &c. It appears to have been first remarked by Allioni and Jacquin, in Switzerland. The species is very ornamental, and is to be had in most





Identification. Sims, Bot. Mag., t. 1951.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 10.
Synonymes. Atrágene alpina Gmel. Sib., 4. p. 194., Pall. Flor. Ross., 2. p. 69.; Clématis sibfrica
Mill. Diet., No. 12., and Dec. Prod., 1. p. 10.
Engravings. Sims, Bot. Mag., t. 1951.; Pall. Fl. Ross., 2. p. 69. t. 76., and our fig. 26.

Spec. Char. Peduncles 1-flowered, almost equal in length with the leaves. Leaves biternate; leaflets oblong-lanceolate, acuminated, serrated. Petals emarginate at the apex. (Don's Mill., i. p. 10.) Siberia. Flowers white. June or July. 1753 Height 12 ft.

Variety. A blue-flowered variety of this species is mentioned, in Bot. Mag., t. 1591.

Description. There is a considerable similarity in this to the last, in foliage and habit of growth; but it is less robust and less branchy; its branches are more ligneous-looking, and the segments of the leaves longer. The calyxes of the flower are white, longer, and with the tips rather connivent than spreading. The whiteness of the calyxes seems to be partaken of by the bark and foliage, as these are of a lighter colour than in A. alpina, the calyxes of which are of a blue colour. The flowers of A. sibírica are longer than those of A. alpina and perhaps less numerous.

Geography, History, &c. Found in the mountainous districts of Siberia, as far as the Eastern Ocean, covering the shrubs and underwood, much in the same

manner as Clématis Vitálba does in England. Pallas observes that it flowers profusely in June, and that in autumn it delights the eye with its clusters of white feathery seeds. The plant is not very common in British gardens, and has been chiefly cultivated by Messrs. Loddiges.

#### ♣ 3. A. ochote'nsis Pall. The Ochotskoi Atragene.

Identification. Don's Mill., 1. p. 10.; Sweet's Hort. Brit., p. 2.

Synonymes. Atragene violacea Patt.; Clématis ochoténsis Poir.; and Dec. Prod., I. p. 10.

Succ. Char. Peduneles Lagrand Journal Management of the Communication of the Commu

Spec. Char. Peduneles I-flowered. Leaves biternate; leaflets oblong-lanceolate, acuminated, serrated. Petals few, linear. (Don's Mül.) Siberia. Flowers violet. From May to July. 1818. Height 12 ft.

Description. The plant bears a strong resemblance to A, sibírica, of which it is probably only a variety. The flowers have four ovate mucronate sepals, which are downy in the margin. Petals none, or sometimes with the outer stamens abortive, a little elongated, and linear. Filaments velvety, a little shorter than the sepals. (Don's Mill., i. p. 10.)

shorter than the sepals. (Don's Mill., i. p. 10.)

Geography, History, &c. Native of Siberia, towards the Ochotskoi Sea; and of Kamtschalka, between Ochotsk and Kantsch. It appears to have been introduced into England in 1818, but we have not seen it in cultivation.

#### A 4. A. AMERICA'NA Sims. The American Atragene.

Identification. Sims, in Bot. Mag., t. 887.; Swt. Hort. Brit.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 10. Synonyme. Clématis verticillàris Dec. Prod., 1. p. 10. Engravings. Bot. Mag., 887.; E. of Pl., 7965., and our fig. 27.

Spec. Char. Peduncles 1-flowered; leaves whorled, in fours, ternate; leaflets stalked, cordate, lanceolate, acuminated, entire or somewhat lobed or serrated. Petals acute. (Don's Mill., i. p. 10.) North America. Flowers purplish blue. May to July. 1797. Height 15 ft.
Variety.

A. a. 2 obliqua Douglas MS. The oblique American Atragene.—Leaflets bluntly serrated. (Don.)

Description. This species is distinguishable from all the other Clematideæ described in this work, by the peculiarity of its leaves being disposed, not oppositely, in alternately decussating pairs, but in whorls of four. This is an anomalous characteristic, which De Candolle has expressed by his specific epithet verticillàris. The flowers are large, of a palish purple, and less showy than those of A. alpina.

Geography, History, &c. Found in North America, in shady places, on the sides of rivulets, climbing and creeping among loose rocks; at New York and in Pennsylvania; near the foot of the Blue Mountains; on the eastern declivity of the Rocky Mountains; and at Cape Mendocina, on the north-west coast. Douglas's variety is found on the eastern declivity of the Rocky Mountains, in valleys; and at Cape Mendocina, on the western coast. The species appears





to have been introduced into England in 1797: it is found in some gardens and nurseries. The price, in London, is 1s. 6d. a plant; at Bollwyller,?; and at New York, 1 dollar.

#### \$ 5. A. OCCIDENTA'LIS Horn. The Western Atragene.

Identification. Sprengel's Syst.; Swt. Hort. Brit.; Don's Mill. Synonyme. Clématis occidentalis Dec. Prod., 1, p. 10.

Spec. Char. Leaves opposite, ternate; leaflets nearly entire, shining; sepals ovate-lanceolate; flowers somewhat bell-shaped. (Don's Mill., i. p. 10.) Native country, and colour of the flower, unknown. 1818.

Description, &c. We have never seen this species, nor is any thing stated in books respecting it, further than what we have given above.

#### Sect. II. PÆONIA CEÆ Dec.

This section, or tribe, is the only one contained in De Candolle's second of his two divisions of Ranunculàceæ, namely, in Ranunculàceæ spùriæ, and is identical with that division. It is at once distinguishable from the other division, named Ranunculàceæ vèræ, by the character of the anthers opening to admit the escape of the pollen on the side next the ovaries. In the other, the anthers open on the side outward to the ovaries. De Candolle has questioned (Prod.) whether the Ranunculaceæ spuriæ, or Pæoniaceæ, may not be a proper order. They differ from Clematideæ in the character named, and, besides, in having the æstivation imbricate, and the carpels from one-seeded to many-seeded. The ligneous species are included in two genera, Pæònia and Xanthorhiza, and of the characteristics of these the following are contrasting ones: -

DEO'NIA L. Sepals 5, persistent. Petals 5 or more, orbicular, without claws. Stamens numerous. Ovaries 2-5, girded by a fleshy disk. Carpels each containing several seeds.

XANTHORHIZA L. Sepals 5, deciduous. Petals 5, truncately 2-lobed, narrowed into a pedicel. Stamens 5—10. Ovaries 5—10, not girded by a

fleshy disk. Carpels each containing 1-3 sceds.

## GENUS I.



#### PÆO'NIA L. THE PEONY. Lin. Syst. Polyándria Di-Pentagýnia.

Identification. The term Pæonia was applied by the Greeks to these plants, which have continued to bear that name ever since.
 Symonymes. Peony, Piony; Pivoine, Fr.; Gichtterrose, and Päonie, Ger.; Rosa del Monte, Span.;

to bear that hame ever since.

Synonymes. Peony, Piony; Pivoine, Fr.; Gichtterrose, and Päonie, Gcr.; Rosa del Monte, Span.; Peonia, Hal.

Derivations. The term Pæonia is said to have been given by Hippocrates and Dioscorides, in commemoration of Pæon, the physician who first used it in medicine. Mr. D. Don has stated (Sw. Br. H. Gard, 2d series, 238), that it is much more probable that it is derived from Pæonia, a mountainous country of Macedonia, where some of the species grow wild. Most of the other European names are mere adaptations of the classical one, except gichtterrose, Ger., which signifies the gouty rose, from the knobby, or gonty, appearance of the roots of the herbaccous species.

Calyx of 5 leafy, unequal, permanent sepals. Petals from 5 to 10, somewhat orbicular. Stamens numerous. Disk fleshy, girding the ovaries. Carpels follicular, from 2 to 5, large, many-seeded, terminated with thick bilamellate stigmas. Seeds rather globose, shining. Leaves biternate or bipinnate. Flowers large, rosy, or rosy and white, usually with a strong disagreeable smell. (Don's Mill., i. 65., with adaptation.) Height from 3 ft. to 10 ft.

Description. There is but one ligneous species, P. Moutan; but there are several varieties of this: all are undershrubs, which never attain a great height, and the wood of which always retains a herbaceous character, with a large pith. The roots are ramose rather than tuberous.

Geography, History, &c. The ligneous species is found in China and Japan;

29

in a wild state in the north of China, and on the mountains in the province of Ho-Nan; and it is cultivated in most gardens in both countries. Its first introduction into England was in 1789. The species and varieties are all beautiful; they are in cultivation in first-rate gardens, and are propagated in the principal nurseries of Europe and America.

P. Mou'TAN Sims. The Moutan, or Tree, Peony.

Spec. Char. Segments of leaves oval-oblong, glaucous underneath. Carpels 5, villose. (Don's Mill., i. p. 65.) Height 10 ft.

Identification. Anderson, Linn. Trans.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 65.; Don's Mill, I. 65.

Synonymes. Pæònia arbòrea Don, Hort. Can.; P. suffruticòsa Bot. Rep.; Pivoine moutan, and Pivoine en Arbre, Fr.; baumartige Gichtterrose, Ger.; Hoa-Ouang, and Pé-Leang-Kin, Chinese. Derivations. The word moutan has been applied to this species of peony, in China, for above 1400 years. P. arbòrea and P. suffruticòsa signify the tree and the sub-shrubby peony. The German name signifies the Iree-like gouty rose. The Chinese name Hoa-Ouang signifies the king of flowers, alluding to the beauty of the plant; and Pé-Leang-Kin, a hundred ounces of gold, in allusion to the high price which some of the varieties bear in China.

Varieties and their Distinctions.

P. M. 1 papaveràcca Andrews. The Poppy-flowered Moutan Peony.— Petals from 8 to 13, white, with a purple spot at the base of each. Capsules altogether enclosed in the urceolus, or disk. (Don's Mill., i. p. 65.)

Identification. Andr. Bot. Rep.; Don's. Mill. Engravings. Andr. Bot. Rep., t. 463.; Lodd. Bot. cab., 547.; Bot. Mag., 2175., and our fig. 28.

Introduced in 1806. Mr. D. Don has remarked (Sw. Br. Fl.-Gar., 2d ser., 238.) that the P. M. var. papaveracea appears to be really the normal form of the species, as the late Mr. George Anderson suggested.

P. M. 2 variegàta D. Don. The particoloured-petaled Moutan Peony.

— A low-growing bushy kind, branching from the ground, and scarcely woody. Flowers about 6 in. across. Petals white, stained with a deep rose-colour in various parts; the base marked with numerous radiating streaks of violet and purple. Anthers yellow. The Earl of Mount Norris, whose successful culture of the tree peony has been rewarded by the production of several splendid varieties, far excelling any of those imported from China, has been so fortunate as to raise this fine variety also, which is remarkable for its dwarf and almost herbaceous habit. It was raised from seeds of the P. M. papaveracea, which the Earl of Mount Norris supposes had been accidentally fertilised by some of the herbaceous species. All the varieties raised at Arley were from P. M. papaveracea, and not from P. M. Bańksii, as the gardener had inadvertently stated. (D. Don, in Sw. Fl.-Gar., 2d ser., t. 238.;

P. M. 3 Bánksii Andrews, Banks's Moutan Peony. — Flowers double. Petals slightly tinged with blush, becoming nearly white at the edges, marked at the base with purplish red. In the centre of the flower are some elongated petals, which sometimes appear to rise from amongst the germens. (Don's Mill., i. 65) Cultivated in 1794.

Identification. Anders. Lin. Trans.; Don's Mill. Engravings. Bot. Rep., t. 448.; Bot. Reg., 379.; Bot. Mag., t. 1154.; and our fig. 29.

P. M. 4 Hùmei Ker. Sir A. Hume's Moutan Peony.— Flowers double. Petals of the same colour as those of P. M. Bánksü, with a bunch of long petals rising from the middle of the flower. (Don's Mill., i. p. 63.) Cultivated in Britain as early as 1817.

Engravings. Bot. Reg., 379.

G. M., vol. x. p. 284.)

\* P. M. 5 rosea Dec. The rosy-petaled Moutan Peony. — Flowers semi-double. Petals rose-coloured. Segments of leaves with very blunt fissures at the apex. (Don's Mill., i. 65.) Petals large, of a very deep pink. Cultivated in 1794.

Identification. Dec. Prod., 1. 65.; Don's. Mill., 1. 65.

This variety is much esteemed, and is at present comparatively highpriced. In G. M., xi. 79., a P. M. ròsca Courtois is mentioned, which Dr. Courtois of Belgium has stated to be distinct from the variety known in Britain by that name; and, also, that the latter is identical with P. M. rùbra Courtois.

- P. M. 6 ròsea semiplèna. The semidouble rosy-flowered Moutan Peony.

   This is described, in our Hortus Britannicus, as introduced from China in 1794; as attaining the height of 2 ft., and flowering from April to June; and as having red flowers.
- E. P. M. 7 ròsea plèna Hort. Trans. The double-rosy-flowered Moutan Peony.— Flowers very double, of a fine deep pink, nearly scentless. Petals jagged. (Don's Mill., i. p. 65.) Introduced from China in 1804. It flowers from April to June. (Hort. Brit.)

Identification. Hort. Trans., 6. p. 477.
Synonymes. P. suffruticosa Andr. Bot. Rep.
Engravings. Andr. Bot. Rep., t. 373.; Bonpl. Pl. Rar., t. 23.

\* P. M. 8 Rawèsii Hort. Trans. Rawes's Moutan Peony. — Flowers single, pale, slightly tinged with pink. The foliage much resembles that of a herbaceous peony. (Don's Mill., i. 65.) First cultivated in 1820.

Identification. Hort. Trans., 6. 479.; Don Mill., 1. 65.

- P. M. 9 cárnea plena Hort. Trans. The flesh-coloured double-flowered Montan Peony. Flowers very double, of a delicate purplish pink, with a rich purple rayed spot at the top of each. It is very like P. M. var. Bánksii, but has not the central elongated petals of that variety. (Don's Mill., i. 65., with adaptation.)

  Identification. Hort. Trans., 6, p. 481.; Don's Mill., 1. 65.
- P. M. 10 álbida plèna Hort. Trans. The whitish double-flowered Moutan Peony. — Flowers double, very pale, suffused with purple. (Don's Mill., i. 65.)
- Identification. Hort Trans., vol. 6. p. 482.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 65.
- P. M. 11 Anneslei Hort. Trans. Annesley's (the family name of the Earl of Mount Norris) Montan Peony.—Flowers small, almost single, of a rich purplish pink. Petals usually 9, obcordate, slightly jagged at the margins, of a darker colour at their bases. (Don's Mill., i. 65.) Identification. Hort. Trans., 6. p. 482.; Don's Mill., 1. 65.

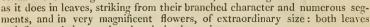
  Engravings. Hort. Trans., 6. t. 7.
- E. M. 12 lácera Lindl. The cut-petaled Moutan Peony. This very beautiful variety is strikingly different from the others in the bright rosy red of the petals, the innermost of which are very much cut and gashed, curled up, and distinctly bordered with a narrow edge of light carmine, which sets them off to great advantage, and gives the whole flower a peculiarly rich and finished appearance. Raised in 1831, from seed, by Mr. William Hyland, gardener to the Earl of Sandwich, at Hinchingbrook, near Huntingdon. (Bot. Reg., July, 1835; Gard. Mag., vol. xi. p. 418.)

Engraving. Bot. Reg., 1771.

Expected Varieties. Those mentioned under P. M. 2 variegata, above, as raised by the Earl of Mount Norris.—A yellow-flowered variety is mentioned by Mr. Main (G.M., ii. p. 423.), as having been imported by Gilbert Slater Esq., in 1794, and which died.—The Chinese pretend to have a black-flowered variety, and a double blue one, which is only possessed by

the emperor, and which is said to have from 100 to 1000 petals.—It is recommended to those who wish to import plants from Canton, to furnish themselves with good Chinese drawings of the varieties they wish to obtain; and to send these to an agent or collector. Mr. Main also recommends adding to the drawing the Chinese character for the variety, if it can be procured. The word moutan is written in Chinese as in fig. 30.

Description. The Pæònia Moútan, in a sheltered situation, will attain the height of from 6 ft. to 10 ft. in ten years; and no plant can be a more gorgeous ornament of the garden than such a bush, abounding



and flowers being produced early in the spring.

Geography, History, &c. P. Moutan appears to have been first observed by Europeans in the gardens at Canton, where, however, it is neither indigenous nor propagated; but the plants are brought by the commercial gardeners of the provinces of Nan-Kin and Ho-Nan, where it is a native, and sold by them to the merchants and others possessing gardens at Canton. From Chinese drawings, and from the extravagant praises bestowed upon this plant in the *Mémoires sur la Chine*, published by the missionaries, an ardent desire was excited, in Sir Joseph Banks and others, to import plants into England; and, previously to 1786, Sir Joseph Banks engaged Mr. Duncan, a medical gentleman attached to the East India Company's service, to procure a plant for the royal garden at Kew, where it was first received, through Mr. Duncan's exertions, in 1787. (See Gard. Mag., ii. p. 424.) Various plants have since been imported by different individuals, mostly of the common sort (P. M. Bánksii), but including also some of the varieties which have been enumerated above. In 1803, the P. Moutan was introduced into France, and various other parts of the continent of Europe, having been sent from the Hammersmith Nursery to the garden of Malmaison.

Soil and Situation. On its first importation this plant was grown in sandy peat; but it has since been found to thrive best in deep rich loamy soil. An open situation is preferable, both on account of maturing the wood and leaves, and for displaying the flowers to advantage; but the plant must be sheltered from the north and east, or other cold spring winds, unless it is intended to cover it, when it is in flower, with a movable glass, or canvass, case. The protection given to this plant is necessary, not so much to prevent it from being injured during winter (for it will bear the winters of Paris without any protection, if the wood has been properly ripened), as to protect the tender leaves and flowers when they first appear, in April and May, from being blackened by the frost. Mr. Curtis finds, at Glazenwood in Essex, that by giving the plants no protection whatever, they flower somewhat later than if protected; and this slight retardation, in his part of the country, is sufficient, in most years, to prevent the flowers from being injured by frost. In severe weather, however, when they are in flower, he protects them with poles and mats. (Curt. Bot.

Mag., vol. i. p. 26., 1833, new edit.)

Properties and Uses. The whole plant possesses narcotic and poisonous qualities, which are common to the genus. No use, however, is made of the ligneous species, but as an ornamental flowering shrub, as which, it is needless

to say, it holds the very first rank.

Propagation and Culture. The Chinese are said to propagate this plant by seeds, in order to procure new varieties; but they also multiply it by parting the roots, and by layers and cuttings; and it is said that "they generally inculate the buds of different varieties upon the several branches of the same colour. When the time of flowering approaches, they carefully remove all the superfluous buds, in order to strengthen those which they intend to expand; and these they also protect from the scorching heat of the sun." (Kamp. Amax.

Exoticæ, p. 862.) In Britain the tree peony is propagated by seeds, by division of the root, by grafting, by summer budding, by layers, by cuttings, and

by single winter buds.

Seeds. These are occasionally ripened by plants bearing single or semi-double flowers. Mr. Curtis finds that seeds are produced by P. M. papaveracea in abundance. In England, plants were first raised in this way from P. M. papaveracea, at Arley Hall, the seat of the Earl of Mount Norris. They have since been raised at several other places; and, among these, at Glazen-wood, where the seeds are sown as soon as gathered in the autumn, and while some of them vegetate in the following spring, many of them remain a year or more before they come up. At Hinchingbrook, it was found that the seeds did not germinate till eighteen months after sowing. (Bot. Reg., 1771.; Gard. Mag., xi. p. 418.)

Division of the Root. This operation is so simple, that it is unnecessary to describe it. When the wounds made are large, it may be advisable to sear them, or to cover them with grafting wax. It is necessary, for the success of each divided portion of the main root, that some fibrous roots should be

attached to it when taken off.

Grafting. This operation is performed on the roots of herbaceous peonies, at any time from the beginning of September to the middle of March. Select some good tubers of P. officinalis, or of any other hardy herbaceous kind, and take off cuttings of P. Moútan papaveràcea, or any other tree peony that it is desired to increase. Then slit the tuber from the crown downwards about two inches; form the scion like a wedge; insert it into the slit of the tuber, and make the barks fit on one side as exactly as possible; then bind them well together with strands of good bast matting; over which put one turn of brass wire, to prevent the parts from separating after the strands of bast have decayed. Put the tubers into pots deep enough to allow the mould to cover the top of each tuber; set them in a cold frame or pit; keep them close, rather dry, and defended from the sun during the first mouth, and from frost during winter. When they have perfected one season's growth, turn them out, and treat them like established plants. (Gard. Mag., iii. p. 293.) We are not aware of any ligneous variety of peony having been grafted on any other variety of ligneous peony.

Budding. This mode, it is stated by Kæmpfer, as quoted above, is practised by the Chinese, which is the more remarkable, as grafting is said to have been unknown to that people till lately. We do not doubt its prac-

ticability, though we have never seen it tried.

By Layers. These are made of wood of the preceding year's growth, either in autumn or spring; and tongued and pegged firmly under the soil, between 2 in. and 3 in. They will throw down roots the first year; but it is generally found desirable, to let them remain two years before separating them from the stool. When they are taken off, they should be potted, and kept in

pots till wanted for final planting.

By Ringing, by Buds, and by Cuttings. The following directions for these modes of propagation are taken from Maund's Botanic Garden:—"In February select any of the stems of the Pæònia Moútan, or all may be used; and, at the distance of half an inch from the centre of each bud, both above and below it, cut out entirely round the stem a small ring of the bark, rather more than the sixteenth of an inch wide, in the manner of common ringing, as practised on fruit trees. Thus every bud will occupy one inch of the stem, where the direct continuation of the bark is obstructed, both above and below, by the rings which have been cut out of it. The stems, so prepared, are then to be laid horizontally about 3 in. beneath the soil, leaving only the leading bud at the end of each branch above the surface. In six months every bud will have made a vigorous shoot, and, in general, will have two radical fibres at its base. In August, remove the soil from above the layers; and, having raised the newly made roots, carefully separate each young shoot from the main layer, by passing a small knife from one ring to the other, cutting out about one third part of the old stem. The young plants should then be immediately potted, to

remain till they are required for planting out in their final situations. After thus gathering the first crop of young plants, the old layers should be again covered with good soil, and, left as before; and, in the following summer, a second and greater crop of plants will be produced than in the first season; and, what is most remarkable, they will issue from various parts of the stem, where no trace of a bud was previously indicated. Again, if a stem be detached from the parent plant, and treated as described above, and then laid in soil in a pine-pit or stove, it will shoot almost as freely as if connected with the original root."

Cuttings. "In another experiment, cuttings of about an inch in length were made of the Pæònia Moûtan, in the manner of vine cuttings, having one bud on each, and about half of the stem behind the bud slit up, and the pith removed. These were put 3 in. deep in pots of soil, and plunged into an exhausted bark-bed, having a temperature of about 60°. In the space of two months, these cuttings made young shoots through the soil, and grew freely."

(Bot. Gard.)

Nursery Culture. Stools are planted in the London nurseries, either in coldpits, or in the open ground, to be slightly protected during winter; and, when these have been two or three years established, they throw up abundance of shoots every year, which are laid down, either with or without the ringing process described above, in autumn, or early in spring, and taken off in about a year or two years afterwards. As the tree peony does not transplant well, from the length of its descending roots, and the paucity of their fibres, plants should always be kept in pots, by which means, instead of suffering from re-

moval, they will be improved by it.

Final Culture. The plant has always the best effect when placed singly on a lawn, or in a border, in such a manner as that it may become an orbicular bush, free on all sides. As it is of slow growth, it requires little or no winter pruning, except for the removal of dead or injured wood; but in spring, it is desirable to thin out the embryo blossoms, as soon as they can be distinguished, so as to leave no more than what the plant can bring to a high degree of perfection; and so as not to injure any part of the embryo foliage. The plant has been tried against a wall; but in such a situation the heat appears too great for it in summer. It succeeds well in a conservatory or in a cold-pit. South of London, and in most parts of Ireland, it thrives perfectly well in the open air; though in the latter country it requires a slight roof to be thrown over it while it is in flower.

Accidents, Diseases, &c. The shoots are liable to be killed back by the winter's frost, especially after a wet summer, when they have not ripened thoroughly. In spring, the leaves and blossoms are liable to be blackened, when the plants are not protected by a slight covering stretched over them horizontally during frosty nights. A piece of thin muslin, canvass bunting, or woollen netting, stretched over a wooden frame, formed like an hood, would be quite sufficient for this purpose, and the trouble of covering the plant would not be great. The bitter quality of the leaves prevents them from being attacked by many insects; though the blossom buds are sometimes punctured

by them.

Statistics. One of the largest tree peonies within ten miles of London stood, till lately, in the grounds at Spring Grove, where it was planted by Sir Joseph Banks. It was 6 ft. or 8 ft. high, and formed a bush 8 ft. or 10 ft. in diameter in 1825. South of London, there are equally large plants at Rook's Nest, near Godstone, Surrey, which were planted in 1818. North of London, the largest plant in the country (P. M. papaveracea) is at the seat of Sir Abraham Hume, at Wormleybury, in Hertfordshire. It is 7 ft. high, and forms a bush 14 ft. in diameter, after having been planted thirty years. It stands the winter, in general, very well; but, if the flower-buds swell too early in February, it becomes advisable to cover the plant slightly with a mat. In the year 1835, this plant perfected 320 flowers; but it has been known to bear three times that number. In most parts of Scotland, the tree peony will grow with protection, and near the sea coast nearly as well as in England. The largest

plants are at Hopeton House, and in Dalkeith Park. In Ireland, the plant attains a large size with little or no protection, as will appear by the notice of

one 12 ft. high at Lord Ferrard's, already given in p. 109.

Commercial Statistics. Soon after the tree peonies were imported from China, they began to be propagated in the nurseries, and the price was, at first, ten guineas a plant. In 1820 the price had fallen to six guineas, and in 1825 to two guineas. Price in 1836, in London, from 3s. 6d. to 10s.; at Bollwyller, where it is a conservatory plant, from 10 francs to 30 francs; and in New York,?

## GENUS II.



XANTHORHI'ZA L. The Yellow Root. Lin. Syst. Polyándria Mono-Tri-gýnia.

Gen. Char. Calyx of 5 deciduous sepals. Petals 5. Carpels 2—3-seeded, but usually solitary from abortion. (Don's Mill., i. p. 65.) There is only one species known.

\* X. APIIFO'LIA L'Hérit. The Parsley-leaved Yellow Root.

Identification. Lin. Gen., 1581.; Lam. Ill., 854.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 65.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 65. Synonymes. Xanthorhiza apiifolia; Zanthorise à Feuilles de Persil, Fr.; Sellerie-blättrige Gelbwurz, Ger.

Derivation. From the Greek words xanthos, yellow, and rhiza, a root, applied from the deep yellow colour of the roots. The French name needs no explanation; and the German is a literal translation of the English one.

Engravings. Lam. Ill., t. 854; L'Hér. Stirp. Nov., p. 79. t. 38.; Bot. Mag., 1736.; E. of Pl., 3993.; and

our fig. 31.

Description. A small shrub with yellow creeping roots, throwing up numerous suckers; with irregularly pinnate leaves, branched racemes, and small purplish flowers, which are usually unisexual from abortion, rising from the scaly buds. (Don's Mill., adapted.) The flowers appear early in May, and continue a month or upwards before they drop off. We have never heard of its ripening seeds in Europe. Nevertheless, this may have often occurred, and been overlooked, from the inconspicuousness of the shrub, and the smallness of its fruit.



Geography, History, &c. Found on shady banks of rivers from Virginia to Georgia, where it flowers in May. It was first described by L'Héritier, and introduced in England, about 1776, by John Bush. It is so readily propagated by suckers, of which it throws up a great number, that it is in most botanic gardens, though, from having no great show in a shrubbery, it is seldom met with in private collections. To us it appears a plant of very great interest, from the uncommon colour of its elegant panicles of flowers, their early appearance in spring, and the finely divided light green leaves, which succeed them. The plant is of so limited a habit of growth, that under no circumstances do we suppose that it would rise higher than 3 ft. or 4 ft., which height it attains in three or four years; but it spreads by its suckers, which, though they are numerous, do not come up at a great distance from the stem. As the shoots are not liable to be killed by frost, and never require pruning, it forms a desirable bush for a shady moist situation. Its roots afford abundance of deep yellow juice; but they have hitherto not been used in dyeing; probably, because there are already so many plants, which grow more rapidly, that afford a yellow colour. Plants are so seldom asked for in the nurseries, that the name of this shrub is seldom to be found in the catalogues. Price, in London, 1s. 6d.; at Bollwyller,?; and in New York, 25 cents.

### CHAP. II.

OF THE HARDY LIGNEOUS PLANTS OF THE ORDER WINTERA CEÆ.

Turs order, which was formerly included in Magnoliècea, has been separated from it by Mr. Brown. It is named Winteracca, because the Drimys Winteri Forst., previously Wintera aromática Murr. (named in honour of Captain Winter, who sailed with Sir Francis Drake), is the type of the order. The diagnostics are, ealyx of 2-6 deciduous sepals, and 2 to many petals; the sepals and petals, when more than two, disposed ternarily; carpels whorled, very rarely solitary from abortion; leaves full of pellucid dots. Illicium is the only genus of this order which contains species that will stand out in the open air.

#### GENUS I.



ILLI'CIUM L. THE ILLICIUM, or ANISEED TREE. Lin. Syst. Polyándria Polygýnia.

Idenlification. Lin. Gen., 611.; Lam. Ill.; Dec. Prod., I. p. 77.; Don's Mill., I. p. 78. Synonymes. Badianc, or Anis étoilé, Fr.; Sternanis, Ger. Derivations. The generic name, Illicium, is formed from the Latin word illicio, to allure, on account of the agrecable aromatic smell of all the species. It is called the Aniseed Tree, from its smell bearing a strong resemblance to that of aniseed. Badiane appears to be an aboriginal French word; Anis étoilé, and Sternanis, signify literally the starry anise, and may allude to the starry disposition of the parts of the flower and of the capsules.

Gen. Char. Calyx of 3-6 petal-like sepals. Carpels stellately disposed, capsular, opening on the upper side, 1-seeded. (Don's Mill., i. p. 79.)

Description. The species are evergreen shrubs, with smooth, shining, oblong, stalked, leathery leaves; generally attaining the height, in their native countries, of from 5 ft. to 12 ft.; and, in this country, of from 3 ft. to 8 ft. in

the open air, and more in a conservatory. They are nearly hardy.

Geography, History, &c. These shrubs are found in the southern states of North America, and in China and Japan. One species has been known in Britain since 1766; but the others are of more recent introduction. They are all spicy and aromatic; and, are employed, in their native countries, in the same manner as anise and coriander seeds are in Europe. Northward of London, as well as on the Continent, they are placed in the green-house during winter, or planted in the conservatory. Wherever they are planted, in common with most evergreen trees and shrubs having broad shining leaves, they prefer the shade to the sun; and, consequently, if they are planted against a wall, it ought to be one facing the south-east, or the south west, and never against one full south. They are all slow growers, and, to produce any effect, should never be planted near trees or shrubs which grow rapidly. They may all be planted in the open ground, in warm sheltered situations; but they require protection during winter. They are all easily propagated by cuttings of the ripened wood planted in sand, and covered with a glass, or by layers; and they all grow in a light loamy soil, or in a mixture of loam and sandy peat. One or more of the species is in most botanic gardens; and small plants may be procured, in some of the principal London nurseries, at from 2s. 6d. to 5s. each. The species are I. floridànum, I. anisàtum, and I. parviflòrum.

#### The Florida Illicium. ■ 1. ILLI'CIUM FLORIDA'NUM Ellis.

Identification. Lin. Mant., 395.; Willd. Sp., 2. p. 1994; Dec. Prod., L. p. 77.; Don's Mill., L. p. 79.
Symonymes. The Florida Anisced Tree, red-flowered Anise-seed tree. Mor. Hist.; Badiane de la Floride, Fr.; unächter (spurious) Sternanis, Ger.
Engravings. Lam. Ill., t. 493. f. 1.; Curt. Bot. Mag., 439.; Lodd. Bot. Cab., t. 209.; E. of Pl., 7901.;
and our fer 52. and our fig. 32.

Spec. Char. Petals 27—30, dark purple, outer ones oblong, inner ones lanceolate. (Don's Mill., i. p. 79.) West Florida. Evergreen. Flowers of a dark reddish purple. April to June. 1766. Height 6 ft.

Description. A compact, many-stemmed, bushy, evergreen, slow-growing shrub, attaining, in the neighbourhood of London, the height of 6 ft. or 8 ft. or upwards, and flowering every year. The leaves are oblong-lanceolate, quite entire, pointed at both extremities, smooth, shining, and, in common with the whole plant,



have a rich reddish hue. The flowers are numerous, solitary, and terminal; and bear some general resemblance to those of Calycanthus floridus.

Geography, History, &c. Found in West Florida, on the banks of the river Mississippi, and in marshy places near the town of Pensacola, by Bartram, in 1766. At first this plant was kept in stoves and green-houses; but some specimens were planted out in the open air, by Mr. Gordon, in his nursery at Mile End, where they remained above forty years, sometimes without any protection at all, and at others with only a mat thrown over them, or a slight covering of peas haulm. They grew in a deep, dry, sandy soil, in a warm situation, sheltered from the north-east and east, and open to the south. They were sold, with some other fine specimens, in 1834 The properties of this species are of a very decided kind. and 1835. The leaves and the entire plant are strongly impregnated with a spicy aromatic taste and smell, approaching to that of the seeds of the anise or coriander. The leaves, when bruised, smell strongly of anise, and may be distilled like the seeds of that plant. Though not used in medicine, there is little doubt, Professor Burnet observes, that the bark would answer the same purposes as that of canella, or sassafras. (Outlines, &c., ii. p. 836.) The soil in which this plant is generally grown is a light sandy loam; but Dumont observes that, after trying it in loam, both in the open air and under glass, he found the leaves assume a yellow hue. He then tried pure heath soil, and soon perceived that the leaves had resumed their deep green colour, and the entire plant had begun to grow vigorously. The manner in which the plant is propagated in the London nurseries is, generally, by forming stools of it in a cold-pit, and laying down the shoots, which require two years to root sufficiently to admit of their being separated from the parent plant; but it is sometimes propagated by cuttings both of the young and of the old wood. As soon as the layers are taken off, they are potted, and kept in a green-house or frame till wanted for final transplanting. The situation of such a shrub in a garden should be in a select spot, where it can only be compared with slowgrowing plants like itself. Being an evergreen, and finishing its growth early in summer, it would take little harm by being covered with mats or fronds for several months, provided these were supported so as not to touch it, and they were occasionally opened on fine days, on the south side, to admit the sun and air, in order to dry up the damps generated within; a covering of spruce fir branches would also form a very suitable protection. For a small conservatory where there is no means of heating, but from which the extreme cold is excluded, by covering the glasses with mats in severe weather, this, and other species of Illscium, would prove very suitable shrubs. Plants may be obtained, in the principal London nurseries, at from 2s. 6d. to 5s. each; in the Bollwyller Nursery, at 4 francs; and in New York, at 1 dollar. They are always sold in pots, being so grown in order that they may be protected by a frame during winter.

#### 2. ILLI'CIUM ANISA'TUM L. The Anise Illicium.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 664.; Gært. Fruct., 1. p. 338.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 77.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 79. Synonymes. The Chinese Aniseed tree; Badiane de la Chine, and Anis étoilé, Fr.; ächter (Irue) Engravings. Kæmpf. Amæn., t. 881.; Gært. Fruct., 1. p. 338. t. 69.; Lam. III., t. 493. f. 2.

Spec. Char. Petals 27—30, yellowish, outer ones oblong, inner ones linear

awl-shaped. (Don's Mill., i. p. 79). China. Flowers yellow. April till June. 1790. Height 10 ft.

Description. A large shrub or low tree, with a thick branchy stem, attaining the height of 20 ft. or upwards in its native country, but seldom appearing of half that height, even in conservatories, in England. The leaves are large, somewhat like those of the common laurel but smaller, lanceolate, thinly distributed on the lower parts of the shoots, but closer together near their points. The wood is hard, and finely scented, but fragile; and the bark is smooth, and russet-coloured. The fruit is composed of from 9 to 12 capsules (carpels) united at their base, and spread out at their extremities in the form of a star. Every carpel contains one oval seed, lance-shaped, and of a russet colour, which encloses a whitish kernel, somewhat oily, and agreeable to the taste, which is similar to that of the anise seed, but is more pungent. The shoots grow at about the same rate as those of the preceding species, and the plant attains its ultimate size of 10 ft. or 12 ft. in twenty or thirty years.

Geography and History. It is found wild in China and Japan, where it is cultivated in gardens as a sacred tree, and also for its carminative and stomachic qualities. It was first described by Clusius, and afterwards seen in Japan by Kæmpfer, who has given us a great many interesting particulars respecting it. It was introduced into England in 1790, and soon after into the garden of Courset, near Boulogne-sur-Mer; and it is now occasionally met with in the green-houses of the principal botanic gardens of the middle and north of

Europe, and in the open ground of those in Italy.

Properties and Uses. The whole plant is stomachic and carminative, and it is used in the East both medicinally and in cooking. The Chinese chew it after dinner to promote digestion, and as a sweetener of the breath: the same practice prevails in Japan. In some parts of the East Indies the leaves are mixed with tea and sherbet, and the capsules are imported from China into Europe, under the name of Chinese anise, for the purpose of flavouring dishes, and making the liquor called anisette de Bordeaux. The Chinese make an infusion of the seeds with the roots of ninsin (Sium Ninsi L.), and drink it, when they are fatigued, to recruit their strength and refresh their spirits. They also mix it both with coffee and tea, to improve the flavour. The capsules and seeds are infused in water, and fermented, so as to produce a vinous liquor, very much esteemed, and which the Dutch import under the name of anise arrack. Kæmpfer states that a branch of this plant, though not poisonous in itself, if put into a decoction of the poisonous fish called by the Dutch opblaser (a species of Tétrodon), increases the violence of the poison and makes it occasion death almost instantaneously. (Kampf. Aman., fasc. v. p. 883.) The wood, which is called anise wood, is employed in cabinet-work: it is very hard and durable, but is rather brittle while being worked. In China, the watchmen powder the bark, and with it fill long narrow wooden tubes, which are graduated on the outside at regular distances. The powder is then lighted at the farther extremity of the tube, and, as it burns regularly and slowly, it is always the same time in burning a given distance; and the watchman, when he sees by the graduated scale that the flame has reached a certain point, rings a bell, thus forming of it a kind of pyrotechnic clock. The Japanese and Chinese consider the tree as sacred: they burn the bark as incense on their altars, and with the branches decorate the tombs of their friends. (Thouin, Diet. Agric.; Rov., Cours d'Agric.)

Soil and Situation as in the preceding species, of which this, as Thunberg conjectures, is, in all probability, only a variety. It is, perhaps, rather more tender, and, therefore, should be placed in the warmest situation that can be found, but where it will, at the same time, not be too much exposed to the

direct influence of the sun during the hottest months.

The Propagation and Culture are the same as of the preceding species. Plants are to be met with, in the principal London nurseries, at from 2s. 6d. to 5s. each; and at Bollwyller, where the price is 3 francs; in New York,?.

**3.** ILLI'CIUM PARVIFLO'RUM Michx. The small-flowered Illicium.

Identification. Mich. Fl. Bor. Amer., 1. p. 326.; Ph. Fl. Amer. Sept. 2., p. 380.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 77.; and Don's Mill., 1. p. 79.
Synonymes. Illicium anishtum Bartram; the small-flowered Aniseed Tree; Badiane à petites Fleurs, Fr.; kleinbluthiger Sternanis, Ger.
Engravings. Vent. Cels, t. 22.; Lois. Herb. Amat., t, 330.

Spec. Char. Petals 9-12, yellowish, ovate-roundish. Sepals 3, ovate, somewhat ciliated. (Don's Mill., i. p.79.) West Florida. Flowers yellowish white. From May to June. 1790. Height 8 ft.

Description. This species is more upright and free-growing than either of the other kinds. The twigs and stems, which are numerous, are quite green when young; but as they become old they assume a greyish hue. The leaves are of the same consistency as those of I. floridanum, and of nearly the same size, but longer, and paler on the under side, with very short petioles. flowers are smaller, and not so open as those of the other species; and their colour is of a yellowish white. I. parviflòrum is a low evergreen shrub, or rather bush, highly aromatic in every part when in a growing state; but the scent soon evaporates from every part of the plant after it is gathered, except from the fruit, the scent of which becomes even more fragrant, and more penetrating, when it is dry. In England, this plant seldom produces annual shoots of more than 5 in. or 6 in. in length; and it will probably attain the height of 5 ft. in ten years, and its full size in about twice that period. In Florida it forms a compact evergreen bush from 8 ft. to 10 ft. high.

Geography, History, &c. This shrub was first discovered by Bartram, and afterwards by Michaux, in Florida, on the bank of the lake Georgia; and it was sent by the latter to France, where it was cultivated in Cels's Nursery and in the Jardin des Plantes, in 1789. It was kept the first winter in the conservatory, and flowered in the course of the following summer. (Nouv. Duh.) It was introduced into England in 1790. The bark has exactly the flavour of the sassafras root, and the dried fruit is used for scenting linen. propagation, culture, and price, in the London nurseries, are the same as those of the preceding species; at Bollwyller,?; and in New York, 1 dollar.

#### CHAP. III.

OF THE HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS BELONGING TO THE ORDER MAGNOLIA'CEÆ.

The term Magnoliàceæ is applied to this order, because the genus Magnòlia is considered as its type. The diagnostic of the order, as given by De Candolle, was made to comprehend some tribes which have since been separated from it; but, as the hardy species still belonging to Magnoliàceæ are all included under the genera Magnòlia and Liriodéndron, a sufficient character for them will be: a calyx of 3 deciduous sepals; a corolla of 3-12 petals. disposed in threes; anthers adnate, elongated; carpels numerous, disposed along a spiked axis; leaves destitute of pellucid dots, stipulate when young, the stipules convolute, and enclosing the unexpanded leaves. Evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs. (Don's Mill., adapted.) The differential characters of the genera Magnòlia and Liriodéndron are as follows: -

Magno'LIA L. Carpel dehiscent; that is, opening to admit the escape of the seed.

LIRIODE'NDRON L. Carpel indehiscent; that is, not opening to admit the escape of the seed.

#### GENUS I.



Lin. Syst. Polyándria Polygýnia. THE MAGNOLIA. MAGNO'LIA L.

Identification. Lin. Gen., 690.; Gard. Fruct., I. p. 343.; Dec. Prod., I. p. 79. Don's Milt, I. p. 82. Synonymes. Magnolie, Fr. and Halt.; Bieberbaum Hart.,; and Magnolie Willal., Ger. Derivations. The name Magnolia was given to this genus by Linnæus, in bonour of Pierre Magnol, professor of medicine, and prefect of the botanic garden at Montpelier. He was author of Botanicum Monspeliense, published in 1676, and of other works. He died in 1715. The German name Bieberbaum, beaver-wood, is applied generically by Hartweg in the Hortus Carlsrukensis; but, in America, beaver-wood appears to be applied only to M. glaúca.

Calyx of 3 deciduous sepals, that resemble petals. Corolla of from 6-9 petals. Stamens numerous. Pistils numerous. Carpels disposed compactly in spikes, opening by the external angle, 1-2-seeded, permanent. Seeds baccate, somewhat cordate, pendulous, hanging out beyond the carpels by a very long umbilical thread. - Trees and shrubs with large entire leaves; and solitary, terminal, large, odoriferous flowers. Trees chiefly deciduous, but partly evergreen. (Dou's Mill., adapted.)

One of the species is a lofty evergreen tree; but the others are decidnous, and partly trees and partly shrubs. The flowers of most of the species are white; but in some they are of a greenish yellow, and in others they The seeds are mostly of a scarlet colour. The are tinged with purple.

roots are branched, and yet but sparingly supplied with fibres.

Geography. The native country of most of the hardy magnolias is North America; but there are some hardy species found in China and Japan, and, perhaps, also, in the Himalaya. No species of Magnoliàceæ has hitherto been found in Europe, Africa, South America, or Australia; and the geographical range of this order in America and Asia is comparatively limited. The first magnolias were imported into Europe about the year 1730, and into France and England nearly about the same time. From that period to the present new species have been introduced at intervals, and some may be expected from the mountainous regions of India. Most of them are to be found in all the botanic gardens, and in the principal European nurseries. All the magnolias are highly ornamental; and though this is their principal use in Europe, yet in America they are valued for their medical properties. The bark of all the species is bitter; and it is used in America for the same purposes as the Jesuits' bark is in Europe. The magnolias may be cultivated in most parts of Britain, and of the middle and southern states of Europe; but, north of London and Paris, some of the species require protection during winter, or to be kept in the green-house. A deep sandy soil, and a situation sheltered from the north and east, will suit most of the species; though some, as M. glaúca, for example, thrive best in a moist peaty soil. Few of the species ripen seeds in England, but most of them do so in France. From these seeds, or from such as are imported, all the American species are most frequently raised; but the species from Asia are increased by layers, as are the American species very frequently. In France, all the decidnous magnolias endure the open air, even in the northern provinces, without protection during winter, because, in consequence of the warm summers, the wood is thoroughly ripened. In the neighbourhood of Paris, all the species, even those of Asia, ripen seeds; though the evergreen magnolia requires protection there during winter. In Holland and Belgium, the deciduous magnolias thrive nearly as well as in France, and some of them ripen their seeds. In Italy, the magnolias suffer from the heat, except when planted in moist situations, and among other trees. In the north of Germany, in Russia, and in the greater part of Sweden, most of the magnolias are green-house plants.

The hardy species of this genus are included in two sections, Magnoli-

ástrum and Gwillímia.

# § i. Magnoliástrum.



Derivation. Magnòlia; and astrum, from ad instar, an affixed particle, signifying likeness.

American species, with one spathe-like bractea enclosing the flower-bud; ovaries approximate; anthers bursting outwards. Mill., i. p. 83.)

1 1. Magno'lla Grandiflo'ra L. The large-flowered Magnolia.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 755.; Lam. Ill., 490.; Mich. Arb., 3. p. 71.; Du Ham. Arb. Nouv. 2. p. 219.; Dec. Prod., 1, p. 80.; Don's Mill., 1, p. 82. Synonymes. Laurel-leaved Magnolia, the large-flowered evergreen Magnolia, the Laurel Bay, big Laurel, the large Magnolia; Laurier tulipier, Fr.'in Louisiana; Magnolie à grandes Fleurs, Fr.; grossblumiger Magnolie, or Bieberbaum (Beaver-wood Tree), Ger. Engravings. Mill. Et., 2, t. 172.; Mich. Arb., 3, p. 71, t. 1.; Du Ham. Arb., 2, p. 219. t. 65.; E. of Pl., 7904.; and our Pl. I. in Vol. II.

Spee. Char. Evergreen. Leaves oval-oblong, coriaceous, upper surface shining, under surface rusty. Flowers erect, 9—12 petals, expanding. (*Don's Mill.*, i. 82.) North America. Flowers white. June to Sept. 1737.

Varieties. The aboriginal varieties, that is, those which have been found in a wild state in North America, are few, or perhaps only the M. g. obovàta; because it is uncertain whether the original Exmouth magnolia, which has been so extensively propagated, was an imported plant, or one raised from seed on the spot. The principal varieties cultivated in the London and Paris nurseries are the following: -

The obovate-leaved large-flowered Magnolia. -1 M. g. 2 obovàta Ait. Leaves obovate-oblong. Flowers expanded. (Hort. Kew., vol. iii. p. 329.) This seems to be the only variety found in a wild state. In British gardens it is a magnificent plant, the broad ends of its leaves forming a conspicuous feature, and distinguishing it readily from the original species, the leaves of which are pointed; but it does not flower freely.

The round-leaved large-flowered Magnolia. 1 M. g. 3 rotundifolia Swt. (Swt. Hort. Brit., p. 14.) - Leaves roundish. Not a very distinct or

handsome variety, and not a free flowerer.

1 M. g. 4 exoniensis Hort. The Exmouth large-flowered Magnolia. -The leaves are oblong-elliptical, generally rusty underneath. Flowers somewhat contracted. M. g. stricta in some gardens. Figured in Lodd. Bot. Cab., 1814, and in our Second Volume. This is the most distinct of all the varieties of the species, and, on account of its flowering early and freely, the one best deserving of general culture. It forms a tall, fastigiate, elegant bush, or tree, and has attained the height of 30 ft., as a standard, at various places in the south of England.

1 M. g. 5 ferruginca Sims. The rusty-under-surfaced-leaved large-flowered Magnolia; or the rusty-leaved evergreen Magnolia.—This differs from the preceding in having rather broader leaves and larger flowers, and in forming a broader and more compact tree or bush.

1 M. g. 6 lanceolàta Ait. Bot. Mag. t. 1952. The lanceolate-leaved large-flowered Magnolia.

This differs from the preceding varieties, in not having the leaves rusty underneath; in the lange with the proceding compact flowers the former was a broad and bush as the

not being quite so fastigiate in general form as the former, nor so broad and bushy as the latter.

M. g. 7 clliptica Ait. The elliptic-leaved large-flowered Magnolia.—Leaves oblong-elliptical. Flowers contracted as in the three preceding varieties, from which it differs only in the form of the leaves.

1 M. g. 8 angustifòlia Hort. The narrow-leaved large-flowered Magnolia. - Leaves lanceolate, pointed at both extremities, wavy. A very distinct variety, introduced from Paris about 1825, which has not yet flowered in England. The best specimens of this variety are in the London Horticultural Society's garden; in the arboretum of Messrs. Loddiges; and in Lee's Nursery.

1 M. g. 8 præ'cox Hort. The early-flowering large-flowered Magnolia. - Leaves oval-oblong. Flowers fully expanded. This is an early variety, introduced from Paris about (?) 1830; and there is a plant of it in Lee's Nursery, and another in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, named M. g. præ'cox Andrè. The flowers are as large as those of any of the varieties, and they are produced from the end of May till the approach of winter.

Other Varieties. In consequence of the great demand for this species in the nurseries, many slight variations have been noticed by cultivators, and named as distinct. In the garden of the London Horticultural Society are the following names: —M. g. vèra, M. g. latifòlia, M. g. exoniénsis var.,

M. g. rubiginòsa, and some others.

Selection of Varieties. M. g. obovata deserves the preference for the magnificence of its foliage; and M. g. exoniénsis, because it flowers early and freely; and because, from the fastigiate form of the tree, it is less liable to be injured by a heavy fall of snow; it seems also to grow faster than any of the other varieties. Where the tree is to be trained against a wall, M. g. præ'cox deserves the preference on account of the largeness of its flowers, and because they appear early, and continue during the whole summer. M. g. angustifòlia deserves culture on account of its foliage, which is quite distinct from that of all the other varieties. The species sold in the nurseries as the common broad-leaved Magnòlia grandiflòra is frequently raised from American, French, or Italian, seeds; and, hence, the plants, though they grow freely, do not flower for 20 or 30 years after being planted out. For this reason, when it is desired to have plants of the Magnòlia grandiflòra which will flower early, those plants which have been raised by layers from flowering trees ought to have the preference; or the Exmouth variety should be made choice of, because it is always raised from layers.

Description. In its native country, the M. grandiflora is a tree varying from 60 ft. to 100 ft., or upwards, in height. According to Bartram, its head forms a perfect cone, placed on a straight clean trunk, resembling a beautiful column; and, from its dark green foliage, "silvered over with milk-white flowers," it is seen at a great distance. In Europe, except in some situations in Spain and Italy, and a few in the south of England, the M. grandiflora is chiefly to be considered as a wall tree. There are standards of it, in the neighbourhood of London, of 20 or 30 years' growth; but these are not common; and, on account of the snow breaking down their branches, they require protection during winter. The leaves vary from 9 in. to 1 ft. in length, and from 3 in. to 4 in. or more in breadth; they are always smooth and shining, and perfectly entire on the edges. They bear a strong resemblance to those of the common laurel (Cérasus Laurocérasus) both in form and colour; and to those of the orange tree in colour and glossiness, but not in size. In most of the varieties, they are of a rusty brown underneath; and one takes its name from this appearance, though it varies in intensity so much with soil and situation, as to seem rather a variation, than a variety which may be continued by propagation. In America, the flowers appear in May; in England, seldom before June; and they continue in some varieties till they are destroyed by frost. The flowers are produced on the summits of the last year's shoots, and are from 6 in. to 8 in., or even 10 in., across. It is remarked by Collinson, of the flowers of this species of Magnòlia, that, unlike those of all the other species (unless we except M. glaúca, when it is planted in moist situations), they are produced throughout the whole season; whereas those of all the other species are produced comparatively at once, and last only a short time. The odour of the flowers is exceedingly sweet, and overpowering to some when near, though it is agreeable at a distance. The seed of the species has in only one or two cases been ripened in England; but it ripens occasionally in Italy and in the neighbourhood of Paris (Bonpl. Malmaison, p. 54.); and young plants are frequently raised from seed brought from North America.

Geography. Found in the forests of America, from North Carolina to Louisiana. Of all the trees of North America, east of the Mississippi, it is observed by Michaux, and in the Sylva Americana of Brown, the big laurel

is the most remarkable for the majesty of its form, the magnificence of its foliage, and the beauty of its flowers. It is first seen in the lower part of North Carolina, near the river Neuse, in the latitude of 35°; proceeding from this point, it is found in the maritime parts of the southern states and of the Floridas, and as far up the Mississippi as Natches, 300 miles above New Orleans, which embraces an extent of 2000 miles of territory. The French of Louisiana call it laurier tulipier. It grows only in cool and shady places, where the soil, composed of brown mould, is loose, deep, and fertile. These tracts lie contiguous to the great swamps, which are found on the borders of the rivers, and in the midst of the pine barrens, or form themselves a part of these swamps; but they are never seen in the long and narrow marshes called branch swamps, which traverse the barrens in every direction, and in which the miry soil is shallow, with a bed of white quartzose sand beneath. (Syl.

Amer., p. 211.)

History. The precise date of the introduction of M. grandiflòra into Britain is uncertain. In the Hortus Kewensis it is stated, on the authority of Catesby, that it was cultivated before 1737 by Sir John Colliton, at Exeter; and, as far as is known, the tree there, which is the parent of all those varieties bearing the name of M. g. exoniénsis, was the first which was raised or planted in England, and, in all probability, in Europe. This tree, a notice of which will be found in the Gardener's Magazine, vol. xi. p. 70., was cut down, through mistake, about the year 1794. It had previously been much disfigured from the great number of layers that had been taken from it; and, though the trunk was 18 in. in diameter, its height was not more than 5 ft. It had been surrounded by a scaffolding for many years, on which tubs were placed to receive the branches laid down for propagation. The tree seems to have been rented by different gardeners, who at first sold the layers at five guineas each; but the price gradually fell to half a guinea. From the source of supply being in this part of England, it will readily be conceived that the largest specimens are in Devonshire. None of these, however, of which we have been able to obtain dimensions, exceed 30 ft. in height. Collinson mentions that on returning to Goodwood, after nine years' absence, he found two plants of Magnòlia grandiflora in flower (see p. 55.); and that he had a plant, raised by himself from seed, which flowered for the first time in 1760, when twenty years old.

The history of the introduction of the M. grandiflora into France is thus given by M. Merlet de la Boulaye, professor of botany at Angers, in the new edition of Du Hamel: - "There is at Maillardière, distant about 5 miles from the town of Nantes, a fine magnolia, which was brought from the banks of the Mississippi in 1732, and planted in a poor soil. It grew there more than thirty years without any care having been taken of it; as the marine officer who brought it died soon after he had planted it, and his heirs did not trouble themselves about a tree which had as yet produced them nothing, and appeared to them merely a variety of the Cérasus Laurocérasus. M. Bonami, a physician of Nantes, and professor of botany there, who published a Flora of this district, recognised, in 1758, this beautiful tree to be the Magnòlia grandiflòra of Linnæus; and, at the meeting of the states of Bretagne, which was held at Nantes in September, 1760, he presented to the Princess of Rohan-Chabet a fine branch of this magnolia in flower, which became a subject of conversation and interest to all there assembled. Louis XV. possessed several small plants of the Magnòlia grandislòra in his garden of the Petit Trianon, but they did not thrive; and, having heard of a magnolia 35 or 40 ft. high, which every year was covered with fine flowers of a delicious perfume, he sent two of his gardeners to ascertain if it was possible to transport this fine tree to Versailles; and, above all, should they do so, if it would be certain to grow. They saw the tree; and, being of opinion that it would not survive removal, it was suffered to remain in its place. This magnolia was, at that time, from 35 ft. to 40 ft. high; but, during the troubles of the civil war of La Vendée, it was mutilated, and lost most of its branches. Afterwards, the burning of the house near which it was planted having damaged its fine head, it was treated as an orange tree injured by the frost; that is to say,

the branches were cut off close to the trunk. It shot out vigorously; but the young shoots, not having had time to ripen, were destroyed by the frost. Notwithstanding this check, it again recovered, and afterwards became a fine tree, between 25 ft. and 30 ft. high, with a large, well proportioned head, and a trunk 4 ft. in circumference, the lower branches sweeping the ground; and the whole tree producing annually from 350 to 400 large, elegant, and sweet-scented flowers. The seeds, however, never arrive at perfect maturity; although the fruit attains its full size, and remains upon the tree till the following spring." (Nouv. Duh., i. p. 220.) This tree, as we have noticed in p. 138., still exists, and is now upwards of 30 ft. high, and 100 years of age.

M. grandiflòra, soon after its introduction into France and England, would doubtless find its way into the botanic gardens of Germany. In Italy, as already noticed in p. 169., the first planted trees were in the botanic garden at Padua, where, in 90 years, they have attained the height of 60 ft., with trunks 4 ft. in diameter; and in the botanic garden at Pisa, as we are informed in the Nouveau Du Hamel, it produced perfect seeds, from which plants were raised by M. Marmier, on his estate at Rois, near Besançon. The tree has been introduced into the botanic gardens of Spain; also, it is believed, into those of South America and India; and, as stated in p. 176., into the gardens

of China.

Properties and Uses. The medical properties of the genus have been already mentioned. In Europe, it can only be considered in the light of an ornamental tree, or rather, perhaps, shrub; as, generally speaking, it can only

be cultivated with success when trained against a wall.

Soil and Situation. In Europe, a deep sandy loam, dry at bottom, and enriched with vegetable mould or heath soil, seems to suit all the varieties of this species. The situation in the colder parts of Europe may be exposed to the direct influence of the mid-day sun; but, in the south of France, and in Italy, the tree always thrives best when in the shade of other trees; and in these countries, also, it requires a moister soil than in England. Where the tree is to be treated as a standard, the situation should be sheltered from the points from which the highest winds are expected, but it should be open to the south or south-east, to admit abundance of light and warmth. In general, where the fig tree will grow as a standard, and survive the winter without protection, there the Magnòlia grandiflòra may be planted, and treated as a standard also. The best situations are, the south-east margin of a shrubbery or wood, a sheltered place on a lawn, or an open glade in a plantation. Perhaps the finest situation for displaying the flowers of this tree, as a standard, would be a sloping bank of sandy soil facing the south-east. Here it might be mixed with a few of the deciduous magnolias, and particularly with M. conspicua and Soulangeàna, which, as they flower before their leaves come out, would be set off to great advantage by the evergreen leaves of M. grandiflora. When this species is to be trained against a wall, any aspect may be chosen, except, perhaps, the north-east. To display the flowers to the greatest advantage, to a spectator walking in a direction nearly parallel to the wall, the ground plan of the latter should be curvilinear, by which means a direct or front view of a considerable portion would be brought before the spectator. In general, a segment of a circle will be sufficient for a short wall; and two or more segments, forming an ogee, or a serpentine line, for a longer wall. In a very exposed situation, a magnolia wall, 20 ft. or 30 ft. high, might form three parts of a round tower, open at top; the lateral opening facing the south, and the trees planted inside the tower. All the trees might easily be protected by throwing a slight roof of boards over the tower during winter. If the tower were not more than 20 ft. or 30 ft. in diameter, the walls, if built of brick and cement, need not be thicker than 9 in., even if made 30 ft. high. Magnolias might be grown in the inside of such a tower, and camellias on the outside. The wall may be of any height, from 10 ft. to 20 ft., or even 50 ft. A wall covered with evergreen magnolias, interspersed with a few plants of M. conspicua, forms a beautiful medium of connexion between a conservatory and a flowergarden or shrubbery; or it forms an admirable northern boundary to a winter

walk, or a winter flower-garden. The finest magnolia wall in England is that at White Knights, near Reading; it is 145 ft. long, and 24 ft. high. The upper part of it is formed of trellis-work, which projects with a curve, the tangent to which forms an angle of, perhaps, 45° with the face of the wall. On this trellis the upper branches of the trees terminate, and, by their projection, protect all those beneath them from perpendicular rains or snows. Such protection, however, is altogether unnecessary, as the magnolias against walls, in Messrs. Loddiges's arboretum, and in various nurseries and gardens about London, abundantly testify. Indeed, it cannot fail to be ultimately injurious, not only by keeping off perpendicular rains, but by excluding the direct influence of the sun's rays from the upper part of the tree. As this species of magnolia does not flower till June or July, its blossoms are in no danger of being injured by frost; and, therefore, it requires no projecting coping, or covering of any sort, during winter, at least about London. Where danger is anticipated from severe frost, attention should be directed to protecting the roots, and especially the collar and the stem, for 2 ft. or 3 ft. above the ground.

Propagation, in the London nurseries, is generally effected by forming stools either in warm situations in the open air, to be protected during winter, or in cold-pits. The shoots are laid down in autumn, and require two years to become sufficiently rooted for separation; they are then potted, and kept in pits or under glass during winter, and set in the open air, in a shady place, during summer, till wanted for final planting. M. grandiflora is also occasionally raised from American seeds; but, as plants so originated are much longer in coming into flower than plants raised from layers (as we have before

observed, p. 262.), they are not in demand.

Choice of Plants. In no case whatever would we recommend purchasing any species of magnolia not grown in a pot; because plants so grown may be sent to any distance without injury to the roots, which are few and suc-

culent, and easily damaged by exposure to the air and light.

Planting, Culture, and Management. In planting, the ball should be carefully broken by the hand, and the roots spread out in every direction, and covered with heath mould, or a mixture of leaf mould and sandy loam. The soil ought to be made firm to the fibrous roots, not by treading, but by abundant watering, and, if the plant be large, by fixing with water; that is, while the earth is being carefully put about the roots by one man, another should pour water over it from a pot held 6 ft. or 8 ft. above it, so that the weight of the water may wash the soil into every crevice formed by the roots, and consolidate it there. Shading will be advisable for some weeks, or even months, after planting: to a standard, this may be given by placing a cone of wicker-work over the tree by day, and taking it off at night; or by sticking a few spruce fir or other twiggy branches in the soil round it, or, at least, on the south side. Against a wall or trellis, it may be sheltered by an old net during day, which is to be taken off at night, or by any other convenient means. If the magnolia be intended to form a handsome tree as a standard, it should not only have a sufficient depth of suitable soil, and a dry sheltered situation open to the south, but it should be pruned to a single stem for at least 3 ft. or 4 ft. from the ground, to direct the growth to the head. If the plant does not grow freely after it has been three or four years planted, it ought to be bentdown to the ground, and kept in that position till it throws up one strong shoot from the collar. The old stem should then be cut away, leaving only the new shoot; and this shoot, which will probably extend to 3 ft. or 4 ft. the first season, will soon form a handsome tree. The greater part of the magnolias which are planted as standards, as far as we have been able to observe, are treated in such a manner that they can never be expected to become any thing else than mere bushes. The soil is not properly prepared; or, if prepared, a sufficient quantity of it is not brought together: because, to admit of this species growing to a tree, the subsoil ought to be prepared by art as well as the soil. The plants, too, are generally turned out of their pots without breaking the ball, and spreading the roots; and it has been ascertained, that the Magnòlia grandiflòra, and various other exotic trees, when

treated in this manner, will remain for several years before the roots strike into the adjoining soil. If the Exmouth variety of this species be made choice of, layers will produce flowers in a year or two after being separated from the parent plant, if kept in pots; but, when they are planted out, and grow freely, so as to make shoots 2 ft. or 3 ft. every season, they will probably not flower for three or four years. Whether the tree be against a wall or trellis, or treated as a standard, all the pruning it will require, after it has begun to grow freely, will be, to cut out the stumps from which the flowers or the strobiles

have dropped off, and any dead or decaying wood, and any branches which cross and rub on each other. For a few years after being planted as a standard, it may be advisable to form a small cone of thatch, litter, leaves, or spruce fir branches, round the stem, as practised by M. Boursault in Paris, and exhibited in fig. 33. M. Boursault found that, by this kind of protection, he could grow the magnolia, and various other exotics, as standards, to a size which had never be-fore been seen in Paris (See Gard. Mag., ii. p. 63.) Magnolias against a wall require very little protection, even when young; and this can easily be given by mulching the ground at the roots, and covering their branches with a mat, or with the fronds of the spruce fir.



Statistics. Magnôtia grandiflora in the Environs of London. At Syon, 50 years planted, 25 ft. high; at Chiswick, 30 years planted, 15 ft. high; in a garden at Isleworth, 20 ft. high; at Fulham palace, M. g. exoniénsls 8 years planted, 15 ft. high: these are all standards. There are numerous instances of this species, or its different varieties, planted against walls in the neighbourhood of London, attaining the height of 20 ft., reaching above the wall, and extending 15 ft. or 20 ft. on each side of the main stem. Among the most remarkable may be cited, the magnolias in the botanic garden at Kew, those at Purser's Cross, and at Harringay; at which last place there is one, 20 years planted, which is 20 ft. high.

garden at Kew, those at Purser's Cross, and at Harringay; at which last place there is one, 20 years planted, which is 20 ft. high.

Magnobia grandiflora South of London. As standards, the largest are at Powderham Castle, and at Coombe, near Plymouth; at both places upwards of 30 ft. high: at Saltram, 60 years planted, 25 ft. high: at Killerton, 18 years planted, the Exmouth variety has attained the height of 23 ft., and flowers nine months in the year. At Eastwell Park, in Kent, 6 trees of M. g. obováta, 20 years planted, have attained the height of 25 ft. Examples of Magnobia grandiflora against a wall, growing vigorously, and flowering freely, might be given by hundreds. The most remarkable are those at White Knights, see p. 217. and p. 205. The wall was planted in 1800, with twenty-two plants, which cost six guineas each. They were placed in a prepared border, 12 ft. wide, and 6 ft. deep, the soil being a mixture of sand, vegetable mould, and loam; and the subsoil a retentive loam. The trunks of the trees, in 1835, were from 5 in. to 7 in. in diameter; and the plants produce flowers every year, from the beginning of June till they are checked by frost. At Sandown Place, in Surrey, there is a Magnobia grandiflora trained against a house, 40 ft. high; at Farnham Castle, there is one against a wall, 20 ft. high; at Cowdray, in Sussex, one 24 ft. high; and at Bowood, in Wittshire, one 25 ft. high.

Magnobia grandiflora North of London. In Hettfordshire, at Hatfield, against a wall, there is a tree of ft. high, as a standard; and in Wormleybury, one 30 years planted, 24 ft. high; at Golden Grove, in Pembrokeshire, one 12 ft. high, as a standard; at Whitley Abbey, in Warwickshire, there is one 17 ft. high, as a standard; and in Wormleybury, one 30 years planted, 24 ft. high; at Golden Grove, in Pembrokeshire, one 12 ft. high, as a standard; at Mitley Abbey, in Warwickshire, there is one 17 ft. high, as a standard; and in Wormleybury, one 30 years planted, 24 ft. high; at Golden Grove, in Pembrokeshire, one 12 ft.

from 6 to 10 ft. high

high, and requiring protection during the winter. At Thainston, and other places in Aberdeenshire, Magnolia grandiflora in Ircland. In the Collingswood Nursery, near Dublin, 20 years planted, and 17 ft. high; against a wall, flowering freely every year. In the Trinity College Botanic Garden, 22 years planted, and 10 ft. high. In Ircland generally, the Magnolia grandiflora grows much better than in Scotland, or in the north of England; but the dimensions which have been sent to us are all of young trees; for it has not been long the custom in Ircland to plant any trees against walls, except those bearing fruit.

Magnolia grandiflora in Foreiga Countries. In France, the best collection of varieties of this species was formerly at M. Boursault's (Gard. Mag., ii. p. 63.); and is now at Admiral Tehitchagoff's, at Scéaux, where the highest standard plants, about 15 years planted, are 20 ft. high. The largest trees in France appear to be at Maillardière, near Nantes, where, besides the parent tree already mentioned (p. 263.), there are others, varying from 30 ft. to 45 ft. in height, which have been planted from 50 to 80 years. In the Botanic Garden at Toulon there is a tree, 18 years planted, which is 20 ft. high. In Belgium and Holland, the M. grandiflora is trained against a wall, and protected during winter, or treated as a conservatory plant, as it is in the greater part of Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, except in the Crimea, where, as we have seen (p. 159.), there are some large specimens, as standards, in the open air. In Italy, there are a greater number of fine specimens of this tree than there are in any other country in Europe; as may be seen by referring to p. 168. and p. 169. The highest trees appear to be those in the botanic garden at Padua, and in the English garden at Caserta, which have attained the height of 60 ft. The tree of this species in the botanic garden at Padua, and in the English garden at Caserta, which have attained the height of 60 ft.

Commercial Statistics. Price, in the London nurseries, of young plants in pots, M. grandiflòra, 3s. 6d.; M. g. obovàta, or obtusifòlia, 7s. 6d.; M. g. exoniénsis, 5s.; at Bollwyller, where this species is a green-house plant, from 3 francs to 25 francs; and in New York, 1 dollar, and the seeds 9 dollars per quart.

T 2. M. GLAU'CA L. The glaucous-leaved Magnolia.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 2. p. 755; Willd. Arb., p. 230.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 80.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 82. Synonymes. M. fragrams Salisb.; Swamp Sassafras, Beaver-wood, white Bay, small Magnolia, Swamp Magnolia; Magnolie glauque, Arbre de Castor, Fr.; grauer Bieberbaum, Ger. Derivations. It is named Swamp Sassafras on account of its growing in boggy places, and resembling in qualities the Laūrus Sassafras; and Beaver-wood, because the root is eaten as a great dainty by the beavers, and these animals are caught by means of it. It also grows in the swamps, which they inhabit; and Michaux tells us that it is felled by them for constructing their dens and houses, in preference to any other tree, on account of the softness; of the wood. Engravings. Lodd. Bot. Cab., L. 215.; Sims, Bot. Mag., 2164.; Nouv. Duh., 2. p. 223.; E. of Pl., 7905.; and our plate of this species in Vol. II.

Spec. Char. Almost deciduous. Leaves elliptical, obtuse, under surface glaucous. Flower 9-12-petaled, contracted. Petals ovate, concave. (Don's Mill., i. p. 82.) North America. Flowers white, scented. June to Sep-

tember. 1688. Height, in England, 20 ft.

Varieties. The only aboriginal varieties, if varieties they can be called (for they appear to be only variations), are, that which retains its leaves during the greater part of the year, which appears to depend upon the moisture of the soil in which the plant grows, and which is called, in the nurseries, M. glauca sempervirens; that which assumes more of the tree character, and is called M. glauca arborea; and a third, noticed by Pursh, which has the under surface of the leaves somewhat silvery, and is accordingly named M. g. argéntea.

\* M. glauca 2 Thompsoniana Thomp. Thompson's glaucous-leaved Magnolia. M. glauca var. a major (Bot. Mag., new edit. p. 36.) - This is a supposed hybrid between M. glauca and M. tripétala; though it may possibly be only a long-leaved arboreous variety of M. glaúca. It was noticed in a pot of seedlings by Mr. Thompson, in his nursery at Mile End, and by him kept distinct, and propagated under the above name. We should say that it was only a variety or race of

the aboriginal species, enlarged in all its parts.

M. glauca 3 longifolia Hort., the long-leaved glaucous Magnolia, is a variety produced, as it is supposed, between M. tripétala and M. glauca. It was originated in Belgium, and imported into this country by Mr. Knight of the Exotic Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea. It is in appearance intermediate between the two species; and seems to correspond with the M. longifòlia of Pursh. The leaves are elliptical, acute at both ends, longer than those of M. glauca Thompsoniana, and resembling those of M. tripétala, but thicker, smaller, and glaucous underneath. It is a very handsome tree, and, supposing it to be that described by Pursh, it is found in Florida and Georgia. The flowers are sweet-scented, and resemble those of M. glauca Thompsoniana, but are smaller.

M. glauca Gordoniàna, and M. glauca Burchelliàna are Other Varieties. variations or varieties, the names of which are found in some nurserymen's catalogues; the former having been raised by Mr. Gordon, at Mile End, and the other by Mr. Burchell, at Fulham: but they do not appear to us at all There are also semi-double and double-flowered varieties in some nurserymen's catalogues, but the only distinct varieties are M. glauca

Thompsoniàna, and M. glauca longifòlia.

Description. A low tree, nearly evergreen, with slender stem, covered with a smooth whitish bark. The wood is white and spongy. The leaves are smooth, of a bluish green on their upper surface, and whitish or glaucous and a little hairy underneath. The flowers are produced in May or June, at the extremity of the last year's shoots. They have six concave white petals, and an agreeable odour. The spike of fruits is an inch or more in length, conical, an inch in diameter in the widest part, and of a reddish brown colour when ripe. This tree begins to flower, in the United States, in May, June, and July; when the perfume of the flowers may be perceived at a considerable distance. A few of these flowers, shut up in a room over night, communicate to the air a heavy and almost insupportable odour. (Bigelow's Med. Bot., vol. ii. p. 68.) When the plant is in a soil supplied with moisture during the summer, it continues to produce flowers till the autumn, and retains part of its leaves all the winter: in dry situations the leaves drop off. Seeds are frequently ripened in England: they are of a bright scarlet, and they hang down by slender white threads, as in all the other American species. The young shoots are from 1 ft. to 18 in. in length, and the plant, in ordinary circumstances, will attain the height of 12 ft. in ten years: when full-grown, it is seldom, either in its native country or in England, more than 18 ft. or 20 ft. high; which height in England it arrives at in twenty years.

Geography. Found in low situations near the sea in North America, from Massachusetts to Louisiana; more especially in New Jersey and Carolina, where it seldom grows to above 12 ft. high. It has the most extensive range, especially near the sea, of any of the genus. Its most northern boundary appears to be in a sheltered swamp in Manchester, Cape Ann, about thirty miles north of Boston. It here attains to but small size, and is frequently killed to the ground by severe winters. It is common in the middle and southern states; and Michaux informs us that it is one of the most abundant trees in the morasses of Florida and Lower Louisiana. According to this author, however, it is not usually met with far in the interior, or to the west of the mountains. Its common names are various, and change with almost every district. It is naturally a tenant of deep boggy swamps, and is somewhat irregular in its growth. It acquires more symmetry of form when cultivated in an upland soil, although its transplantation is difficult. To insure its successful cultivation in a dry soil, the tree should be raised from the seed. (Bigelow's Med. Bot., vol. ii. p. 68.)

History. This species was introduced into England by Banister, who sent it to Bishop Compton, at Fulham, in 1688. It was soon afterwards generally propagated by American seeds, and became known throughout Europe many

years before any of the other species.

Soil and Situation. The soil ought to be a deep sand, or a sandy peat, kept moist, more especially in summer. The situation should be sheltered and

shaded by larger trees, but not overtopped by them.

Properties and Uses. The bark is aromatic and pungent, apparently more so than that of most of the other species. When distilled, it has a peculiar flavour, and an empyreumatic smell. In a dry state it affords a little resin. The aroma is volatile, and probably an essential oil or variety of camphor. The bark, seeds, and canes, are employed in tincture, with very good success, in chronic rheumatism. The inhabitants of the marshy countries of America have used the bark, like that of the cinchona, in the case of intermittent and remittent fevers. The inhabitants of the countries where the plant is indigenous cure coughs and other pectoral diseases by putting the fruit into brandy, and administering the decoction every morning. The wood is employed for making joiners' planes. The flowers, in a dried state, may be used in drawingrooms for pot poweri, as a substitute for those of the lily of the valley. In Europe, the plant can only be considered as ornamental.

Propagation and Culture. Plants are generally originated from seeds imported from America; but M. glauca Thompsoniana, and the other varieties, are propagated by layers, which require two years to root properly; or by inarching. The seeds should be sown in pots of bog earth about the beginning of March, and placed in gentle heat under glass. In a year they will be fit to transplant into small pots; and every year they should be shifted into

others of a larger size, till wanted for final planting out.

\* Statistics. Magnòlia glauca in Great Britain. This species is by no means uncommon, but always as a standard, and, when in a thriving state, in moist peat soil. The largest tree in the neighbourhood of London is that at Syon, figured in our Second Volume. There are in Thompson's Nursery, at Mile End, various specimens from 17 ft. to 20 ft. in height; and one of the var. Thompsoniana still higher. There is one at Kew, 30 years planted, which is 20 ft. high; one of the same age and height at White Knights, and another in the Killerton Nursery; one at Cobham Hall, Kent, 25 years planted, and 25 ft. high. At Woburn Farm, Chertsey, there was formerly a row of trees of this species 20 ft. high, and nearly a century old, which were cut down when the new house was built. (J. M., in Gent. Mag., new series, vol. iii. p. 226.) At Alton Towers, in Staffordshire, the tree has attained the height of 12 ft. in 10 years; and at Croome, in Worcestershire, 15 ft. in 25 years. At Cownan House, in Cromarty, in lat. 55° 35", and 161 ft. above the level of the sea, young plants were growing freely in 1835. At Oriel Temple, near Dublin, trees 10 years planted have attained the height of 11 ft.

Magnòlia glauca in foreign countries. In France this species is not very abundant, from the great heat of the summers, and the general dryness of the air; but, in some shaded moist situations at Versailles and the Petit Trianon, it has attained the height of 15 ft. There are trees of most of the varieties, of from 10 ft. to 12 ft. in height, at Seéaux and at Fromont, and small plants in many of the botanic gardens both of France and Germany. In Belgium there are trees upwards of 15 ft. high in various private gardens, and of a smaller size in the botanic garden at Ghent, and in the grounds of the palace of Läcken. In the north of Germany, and in Sweden and Russia, it is a green-house plant; and, though it is to be found in the south of Europe in most of the botanic gardens and best private collections, yet, owing to the heat and dryness of the air, it does not thrive in these countries. M. glauea, and all its

varieties, will be found at Monza.

Commercial Statistics. Plants for sale, whether seedlings or layers, are generally kept in pots. The price, in the London nurseries, is 2s. 6d. each; at Bollwyller, 10 francs; and in New York, 12 dollars per hundred, or 14 cents each, and 2 dollars 75 cents per quart of seed. In London the seed is sold by Charlwood for 1s. 6d. an onnee.

# 学 3. Magno'LIA TRIPE'TALA L. The three-petaled Magnolia.

In the three-petalett Magnotial.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 2. p. 756.; Willd. Baum, 231.; Pursh, 2. p. 381.; Michx., 3. p. 90.

Synonymes. M. umbrélla Lam, Nouv. Duh., Dec. Prod., Don's Mill.; M. frondosa Salish.; the Umbrella Tree; Umbrella Magnotia; Elkwood; Magnotie Parasol and Arbre Parasol, Fr.; dreyblättriger Bieberbaum, dreiblättrige Magnotie, Ger.

Derivations. This species is called the Umbrella Tree, according to Michaux, because its leaves, which are thin, oval, entire, and acuminate at both extremities, 18 in. or 90 in. long, and 7 in. or 8 in. broad, are often disposed in rays at the extremity of vigorous shoots; and these display a surface of 2½ ft. in diameter, in the form of an umbrella. The tree is called Elkwood in the mountains of Virginia, probably from the resemblance which the points of the shoots bear to the horns of the elk. The French names merely signify Umbrella Tree, and the German ones the three-petaled Beaver Tree, or Magnolia. Tree, or Magnolia.

Engravings. Michx. Arb., 3. t. 5.; Lodd. Bot. Cab., t. 418.; Otto., t. 18.; Nouv. Duh.; and the plate of this species in our Vol. II.

Spec. Char. Decidnous. Leaves lanceolate, spreading, adult ones smooth, younger ones pubescent underneath. Petals 9-12, exterior ones pendent. (Don's Mill., i. p. 83.) North America. Flowers white. In May and June. 1752. Height 30 ft.

Description. This tree, both in America and Europe, is remarkable for the largeness of its leaves, and its flowers. The wood is spongy, brittle, with a large pith, soft, porous, and of very little use. The bark upon the trunk is grey, smooth, and polished; and, if cut while green, it exhales a disagreeable odour. In Britain the tree sends up various shoots from the root, to replace the stems, which are seldom of long duration; so that a plant that has stood thirty or forty years in one spot has had its stems several times renewed during that period. In America it seldom exceeds the height of 35 ft.; and, in England, 36 ft. is the greatest height that it has yet attained. The trunk, in both countries, is from 5 in. to 6 in. in diameter. The stem is soldom erect

but generally inclined, branching, and rising from the root in twos or threes. The leaves are 18 in. or 20 in. long, and 7 in. or 8 in. broad. The flowers are 7 in. or 8 in. in diameter, with large white flaccid petals; they are placed on the extremities of the last year's shoots, have a languid luxurious appearance, and a sweet but heavy odour. The fruit, which is conical, is 5 in. or 6 in. long, and about 2 in. in diameter. It ripens in America about the beginning of October; and in England in fine seasons, about the end of the same month. It is of a beautiful rose colour, and contains usually from 50 to 60 seeds, which should be sown immediately after they are gathered, as otherwise they become rancid and lose their vital qualities; though, if enveloped in moist moss or earth, they may be preserved for several months. This species is very hardy, and can withstand the most rigorous winters, when the summer has been sufficiently hot to ripen the wood thoroughly. As it is a short-lived tree, and consequently flowers early, there is not the same objection to raising plants of it from seed, as there is to raising plants in that manner of M. grandiflora, which is a long-lived species.

Geography. The umbrella tree, according to Michaux, is first seen in the northern part of the state of New York, and it extends on wooded mountains to Carolina and Georgia, as well as Virginia. Though met with over a great extent of country, it appears only in situations perfectly adapted to its growth, which are always shady, and, where the soil is deep, strong, and fertile. In the lower parts of South Carolina and Georgia, it is found only near the alluvial flats which lie along the banks of the rivers, and there it is accompanied by the Magnòlia grandiflòra, but never by the Magnòlia glaúca, which is confined to situations where, according to Michaux, the soil is black, shallow,

and often miry.

History. This species of Magnòlia was brought to England about 1752, and soon after it passed into France, and was cultivated on the Continent generally. In France and Italy it seeds freely; and even in England, at Deepdene in Surrey, self-sown seeds have produced plants. It may now be considered as the commonest of all the magnolias; because, though in point of beauty it is not so popular as M. grandiflòra or M. glaúca, yet, as a peat soil is not essential to it, it is more easily preserved.

Soil and Situation. The soil should be a deep, rich, sandy loam, and the situation sheltered and shaded. A situation exposed to the sun is injurious; and, trained against a wall, the plant suffers extremely. A sheltered glade, in a shrubbery or wood, where it is sufficiently distant from other trees not to be

injured by the roots, is the most desirable site.

Propagation and Culture. In the nurseries it is almost always propagated by seeds, but sometimes also by layers. In either case the plants are kept in

pots until required for final transplanting.

Statisties. Magnòlia tripétala in Great Britain. The largest plants in the neighbourhood of London are at Purser's Cross and at Syon; and they are about 30 ft. high. There is one in the Mile End Nursery 20 ft. high. The largest in England are at Cobham Hall, in Kent, and about 36 ft. high. At Walton House, in Surrey, there are plants 30 ft. high; and at Bowood, in Wiltshire, one 13 ft. high. At Golden Grove, in Pembrokeshire, there is a tree 23 ft. high; and at Croome, in Worcestershire, one 20 ft. high. The tree does not thrive about Edinburgh; and in the north of Scotland it is trained against a wall. In the Perth Nursery there is one, trained against a wall, 16 ft. high; and at Gordon Castle, one 14 ft. high. In Ireland, in the Glasnevin Botanic Garden, there is a standard tree 14 ft. high; and at Pakenham Hall, in the province of Leinster, there is a standard tree which in 10 years has attained the height of 10 ft.

Magnòlia tripétala in Foreign Countries. In the Ghent Botanic Garden there is a standard 25 ft. high; and one at Scéaux, near Paris, which has attained the same height in 12 years. At Schwöbber, in Hanover, there is a tree 25 years planted, which is 30 ft. high. The species is in most of the Continental botanic gardens, in France, Belgium, Holland, and the south of Germany, as a

standard in the open air; and in the north of Germany, and in Denmark and Sweden, as a green-house plant. It is also in botanic gardens of the south of Italy, but it does not thrive there. Some of the finest trees of this species in Italy are at Monza.

#### ¥ 4. М. маскорну'lla Mx. The long-leaved Magnolia.

Identification. Mich. Bor. Amer., 1. p. 327.; Dec. Pcod., 1. p. 80.; Hayne Dend., p. 117.; Don's Synonymes Large-leaved Umbrella Tree, Amer.; Magnòlia Michaúxii Hort.; Magnòlier à grandes Feuilles, Magnòlier bannanier, Fr.; grosseblättrige Bieberbaum, Ger. Engravings. Bot. Mag., 2189.; E. of Pl., 7915.; and our plate in Vol. II.

Spec. Char. Deciduous. Leaves very large, oblong-obovate, somewhat panduriform, cordate at the base, under surface whitish, glaucous. Petals 6-9, ovate. (Don's Mill., i. p. 83.) A tree of the middle size. North America. Flowers white. June and July. 1800. Height 35 ft.

The general appearance of this tree, Michaux observes, greatly Description. resembles that of M. tripétala. The terminal arrangement of the leaves is the same, and it is remarkable that the two trees are almost always found together. In point of size, it exceeds the M. tripétala, both in its leaves and general height; but it is seldom found higher than 35 ft., which exceeds the height of the other by a sixth part only. The body of the tree is covered with a smooth and very white bark, by which, in the winter, when stripped of its leaves, it is readily distinguished from M. tripétala. At this season, also, it may be distinguished by its buds, which are compressed and covered with a soft and silvery down; whereas in M. tripétala they are prominent and rounded at the end. The leaves, in its native country, are 35 in. long, and 9 in. or 10 in. broad; and in vigorous plants, in England, they sometimes even exceed these dimensions. They are borne on petioles, short in comparison with the size of the leaves, and are of an oblong oval shape, pointed at the extremity, and cordiform at the base: their colour is light green above, and glaucous beneath. The flowers are white, and larger than those of any other species of magnolia; for, when fully blown, they are sometimes 8 in. or 9 in. in diameter: they are composed of six petals, longer and broader than those of the umbrella tree. Within the flower, near the bottom of the petals, is a purple spot, 7 or 8 lines in diameter. The flowers diffuse a fragrant odour, and their beauty is heightened by the luxuriant foliage which surrounds them. The fruit is about 4 in. long, nearly cylindrical, and of a vivid rose-colour when arrived at maturity. In the arrangement of the carpels and of the seeds, the fruit resemble those of M. tripétala and M. acuminata; it should be remarked, however, that it is destitute of the appendages visible on that of the last-mentioned species, especially when it is dry. The seeds of the large-leaved umbrella tree require, in order to preserve their power of germination, the same attention as those of the preceding species. (Michx.) The stipules, in this species, and the manner in which they envelope the unexpanded leaves, are interesting subjects of observation, more especially when the leaves are emerging from the bud. The stipules are large, and placed mainly upon petioles of the leaves; yet the office of the stipules borne by the petiole of any leaf is not to envelope and protect that leaf, but the leaf next inward to it. The outermost wrappers of the leaf-buds are (as examination will show) stipules upon the rudiments of petioles. Young plants of this species grow very slowly till they are thorougly established, which will require, in general, two years. The year's shoots may then be from 1 ft. to 2 ft.; so that in ten years a plant may attain the height of 12 ft. or 15 ft. It may be considered a short-lived tree, and, like all such, it comes into flower when young. The largest tree of this species, in England, is 28 ft. 6 in. high.

Geography. This is the rarest of the American species of magnolia. It was generally confounded by the native collectors with the Magnòlia tripétala, till separated from it by Michaux, by whom it was discovered in 1789, in the mountainous regions of North Carolina, 10 miles south of Lincoln town, and 250 miles from Charleston. Extensive researches made in quest of it, in the upper part of the southern states, and east of the Alleghanies, have been unsuccessful. In Tennessee it is found sparingly at intervals of 40 or 50 miles. It appears to delight in cool sheltered situations, where the soil is deep and fertile; and, as already observed, it is constantly attended by the M. tripétala.

History. It was discovered by the elder Michaux, in 1789, but was not introduced into England till imported by the Messrs. Loddiges in 1800. It has rarely, if ever, been propagated in this country by inarching or layers, and very seldom from seeds; and, hence, the plant is very sparingly distributed. In France, it seems to have been introduced about the same time as in England; and it seems to prosper better in the climate of Paris, as there, in the nursery of M. Godefroy, it has ripened seeds, from which, in 1827, young plants were raised. In Britain, young plants are constantly imported from the New York and Philadelphia nurseries.

Soil and Situation. The most suitable situation for this species is one perfectly sheltered on every side, and slightly shaded from the mid-day sun. The soil should be a deep dry sand; at all events, those trees in England which have attained the largest size, stand in soil of this description; our comparatively moist winters rendering such a soil advantageous, by preventing the excess of moisture from rotting the roots, or damping off the plant when young,

at the surface of the ground.

Propagation and Culture. Neither this species nor M. tripétala can be readily grafted or inarched on each other, or on any other species, as far as experience has hitherto gone in Britain; probably from the large proportion which the pith bears to the ligneous part in young shoots; nevertheless, according to Boupland, it has been in one or two cases successfully effected in France. Soulange-Bodin, having been unsuccessful in various attempts to inarch M. macrophýlla on M. tripétala, thought of trying it on M. auriculata; but it only lived a very short time, and then died. It will root by layers with great difficulty; and plants so raised, from their want of vigour, will probably not be of long duration. The only mode worthy of general adoption is, to raise it from seed; and, as these are produced in abundance at Fromont, at the nursery of M. Godefroy, at Ville d'Avry, and at other places in France, there is no necessity for having recourse to any other method. If any species of magnolia, the young shoots of which are so abundant in pith, and the entire plant so liable to die down to the ground and shoot up again, as M. tripétala and M. macrophýlla, is to be grafted at all, the operation ought, as it appears to us, to be performed on the root, which, as in the case of all ligneous plants, is without pith.

The largest Magnòlia macrophýlla in England, is that at Arley Hall, the seat of the Earl of Mount Norris. This fine tree is a standard, 28 ft. 6 in. high, with a trunk 6 in. in diameter at a foot from the ground, and a head 17 ft. in diameter. The next largest standard is that at the Duke of Devonshire's villa at Chiswick, which, in 1835, was 22 ft. high. At Harringay there is a tree against a wall, which, in 1835, was 22 ft. high, and, like that at the Duke of Devonshire's, it flowers abundantly every year. It was planted in 1814, and has never received the slightest protection. In the grounds of a villa at Kensington Gore, adjoining the Brompton Nursery, is a standard tree 18 ft. high, which flowers every year. At White Knights there is a standard tree, 20 ft. high, that has been 30 years planted. At Southill, in Bedfordshire, there is a standard, 22 years planted, which is 12 ft. high. The tree stands in the open air in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh and of Dublin; but there are no remarkable specimens. In France, the largest M. macrophýlla is at Fromont, which, in 1835, measured 24 ft., and the branches covered a space of 15 ft. in diameter. It has flowered every year since 1826, and it ripens seeds in October, from which many young plants have been raised. There are plants of this species, of considerable size, at Ville d'Avry, and in several of the other Parisian nurseries. In Germany, the species is a green-house plant, and in the south of Europe it has not yet been generally tried. There are plants of it in the collection at Monza. Plants should always be purchased in pots. The price, in London, of two-yearsold seedlings, is 15s.; at Bollwyller, ?; and at New York, I dollar.

#### \* 5. M. ACUMINA'TA L. The pointed-leaved Magnolia.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 756.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 80.; Willd. Baum., p. 230.; Hayne Dend., p. 117.; Don's Mill., l. p. 83. Synonymes. M. růstica, and M. pennsylvánica, of some; the blue Magnolia, Eng.; the Cucumber Tree, U. S.; Magnolier acuminé, Magnolier à Feuilles pointées, Fr.; zugespitzer Bieberbaum, Ger. Derivations. This species is called the Cucumber Tree, in America, from its fruit resembling a small cucumber. The other names are translations of the botanic one. Engravings. Mich. Arb., 3. p. 82. t. 3.; Sims, Bot. Mag., 2427.; Hayne, t. 17.; E. of Pl., 7913.; and our plate in Vol. 11.

our plate in Vol. II.

Deciduous. Leaves oval, acuminate, under-surface pubescent Flowers 6—9-petaled. (*Don's Mill.*, p. 83.) A deciduous tree. North America. Flowers yellowish. May to July. 1736. Height from 30 ft. to 40 ft.

Varieties.

4 M. a. 2 Candólli Savi. De Candolle's acuminate-leaved Magnolia.—Leaves ovate, oblong, acute. Flowers greenish. Figured in Savi's Bibl. Ital,

\*M. a. 3 máxima Lodd.—Leaves much larger than those of the original species. Introduced by Messrs. Loddiges, and cultivated in different

nurseries.

Other Varieties. The Magnòlia acuminàta being frequently raised from seed, and the seedlings varying much in the size of their leaves, and in the presence or absence of pubescence, both on the leaves and wood, it would be easy to select several varieties apparently as distinct as those above mentioned. In the Goldworth Nursery, Woking, Surrey, are some which appear remarkably distinct.

Description. A deciduous tree, in its native country, from 60 ft. to 80 ft in height, with a straight trunk, from 3 ft. to 4 ft. in diameter; numerous branches, and regularly distributed shoots. The leaves are from 6 in. to 7 in. long, and from 3 in. to 4 in. broad, upon old trees, but double that size upon young vigorous-growing plants. Michaux describes them as oval, entire, and very acuminate; but, in the seedlings raised in British nurseries, they are found sometimes ovate, nearly orbiculate, and cordate-acuminate. The flowers, which are 5 in. or 6 in. in diameter, are bluish, and sometimes white, with a tint of yellow. They have but a feeble odour; though, as they are large and numerous, they have a fine effect in the midst of the superb foliage. Plants raised from seeds do not usually produce flowers till they are eight or ten years old, when the tree will probably be from 15 ft. to 20 ft. in height; but plants raised from layers produce flowers in two or three years. The fruit is about 3 in. long, and nearly 1 in. in diameter. It is nearly cylindrical, and often a little larger at the summit than at the base: it is convex on one side, and concave on the other; and, when green, it nearly resembles a young cucumber. The fruit is rose-coloured; and, as in the case of the other species, the seeds, before they drop, remain suspended for some time by long white threads. The wood of this tree is of a fine grain, and of an orange colour.

Geography. The most northerly point at which this tree is found is Niagara, near the Falls, in lat. 43°. It abounds along the whole mountainous tract of the Alleghanies, to their termination in Georgia, over a distance of 900 miles. It is also common on the Cumberland Mountains, which divide the state of Tennessee. The situations peculiarly adapted to its growth, according to Michaux, are the declivities of mountains, narrow valleys, and the banks of torrents, where the atmosphere is constantly moist, and where the soil is deep and fertile. "At the distance of 40 or 50 miles from these mountains, either eastward or westward, the cucumber tree is met with only accidentally upon the steep banks of rivers, where the atmosphere is constantly refreshed by the evaporation from their surface. We may conclude that this tree is a stranger to all the regions north of the river Hudson, and to all the Atlantic parts of the United States, to the distance of 100, 150, and 200 miles from the sea; the nature of the soil, and the extreme heat of the climate in summer, being utterly uncongenial to its growth. It is also

rare in the parts of Kentucky and West Tennessee which are most remote from the mountains, where the face of the country is less uneven." (Mi-

chaux.

History. M. acuminàta was first discovered by John Bartram, and was sent by him to Mr. Peter Collinson, in 1736. Being readily propagated by layers, and very hardy, it was soon spread extensively through European gardens; and there are now numerous trees of it in Britain, France, and in the north of Italy, from 40 ft. to 60 ft. in height.

Properties and Uses. The tree being comparatively rare in its native country, its timber is not in general use. Where it can be obtained, it is employed in joinery and cabinet-making; and, from its size and lightness, large trunks are selected for scooping out into canoes. The inhabitants of the Alleghanies gather the fruits about midsummer, when they are half ripe, and steep them in whisky: a glass or two of this liquor, which is extremely bitter, is considered to be a preventive against the autumnal fevers. In Europe, the tree can only be considered as ornamental; though its fruit might no doubt be applied in the same manner as in America.

Soil and Situation. A free, deep, and rather moist soil answers best for this species; but, as it is much hardier than any of the other species in this section, it will grow in almost any soil that is moderately free, and not overcharged with moisture. To attain a large size, it requires a sheltered situation, and a deep rich soil; but it will grow in exposed sites, and even flower there freely.

Propagation and Culture. It is generally propagated in the London nurseries by layers, the plants so produced flowering much sooner than seedlings; but the latter, as they make far more durable plants, should always be preferred when this species is used as a stock to graft or inarch others on. It is so used very generally, not only for M. auriculata and cordata, but for M. conspicua and Soulangeàna. The plants are, in some nurseries, grown in the free soil; but it is always preferable to rear them in pots; because, in that case, they are not checked by transplanting, and at least a year is gained in their growth.

Statistics. Magnòlia acuminata in Great Britain. The largest tree stood in the garden of Lord Petre, at Thorndon Hall in Essex; but it was cut down some years ago, and its exact dimensions we have not been able to ascertain; though we have seen a section of the trunk which exceeded 27 in. in diameter: there is one still standing in the same park, which is 37 ft. high, with a trunk 7 ft. 2 in. in circumference. In Thompson's Nursery at Mile End, and in the arboretum at Kew, there were formerly trees between 30 ft. and 40 ft. high. At Syon there is one 49 ft. high, see our plate in Vol. II.; and at White Knights there are many trees of this species from 20 ft. to 35 ft. high, all planted within the last 30 years. At Cobham Hall, in Kent, there is a tree 17 years planted, which is 30 ft. high; and there is one of the same height at Eastwell Park, in the same county. North of London there are some hundreds of trees of which we have received the dimensions. They grow in various soils, elayey loam, sand, prepared soil, &c.; and, in 10 years, generally acquire the height of 15 ft., and in 20 years, of 30 ft. In Scotland, the tree is usually trained against a wall; but in the neighbourhood of Dublin there is a tree, 15 ft. high, growing as a standard in the Glasnevin Garden, and another, equally high, at Cypress Grove. At Oriel Temple there is a tree 35 years planted, which is 17 ft. high; and one, not quite so old, at Dundalk, 27 ft. high, with a trunk 20 in. in diameter, and a head 85 ft. in circumference. In England these trees flower freely every year, but not quite so much so in Ireland, owing to the wood not ripening so thoroughly.

Magnòlia acuminàta in Foreign Countries. There are various trees of this species, in the neighbourhood of Paris, from 20 ft. to 30 ft. high; and in Belgium there are a number still higher. In Germany, the largest tree that we have had an account of is at Schwöbber, where it has attained the height of 25 ft. It stands in the open air at Berlin, Dresden, and Vienna, but never acquires a timber-like size as a standard. In the Berlin Botanic Garden it is 25 ft. high against a wall. In Italy, there are trees of this species in the Eng-

lish garden at Caserta, and in most of the botanic gardens; but, as already observed, the deciduous American magnolias do not thrive in the south of Europe, except in particular localities. In North America, there is a tree of this species in Bartram's Botanic Garden, Philadelphia, 80 ft. high, which supplies a great part of the seeds sent yearly to Europe.

Commercial Statistics. The price of plants, about London, is 5s. each, and of seeds 2s. 6d. an ounce; at Bollwyller, from 5 francs to 10 francs each plant; in New York, plants are 25 dollars a hundred, or 30 cents each, and seeds are

9 dollars a quart.

#### 4 6. M. (? ACU.) CORDA'TA Mx. The heart-leaved Magnolia.

Identification. Mich, Bor, Amer., 1. p. 020.; Mill., 1. p. 83.

Synonymes. The heart-leaved Cucumber Tree, Amer.; Magnolier à Feuilles en Cœur, Fr.; herz-Mich. Bor. Amer., l. p. 328.; Dec. Prod., l. p. 80.; Hayne Dend., p. 118.; Don's blättiger Bieberbaum, Ger. Engravings. Bot. Cab., 474.; and our plate in Vol. II.

Spec. Char. Deciduous. Leaves heart-shaped, somewhat ovate or cordate, acute, under surface tomentose, upper surface smooth. Petals 6-9, oblong. (Don's Mill., i. p. 83.) A middle-sized tree. North America. Flowers white and purple, scented. June and July. 1800.

Description. This tree, in its native country, attains the height of 40 ft. or 50 ft., with a trunk 12 in. or 15 in. in diameter, straight, and covered with a rough and deeply furrowed bark. Its leaves, which are borne upon petioles, are from 4 in. to 6 in. in length, and from 3 in. to 5 in. wide, smooth and entire. The flowers, which appear in April, are yellow, with the interior of the petal longitudinally marked with several reddish lines. They are from 3 in. to 4 in. in diameter, and are succeeded by fruit about 3 in. long, and nearly 1 in. in thickness, of a similar form to those of the preceding species. The wood is light and soft, and is used in joinery and cabinet-making, where it can be found; but the tree is not common in America. In Britain, the tree attains the height of 20 ft. or 30 ft., and flowers freely.

Geography. Found on the banks of the river Savannah, in Upper Georgia, and on those of the streams which traverse the back parts of South Carolina. The nearest point to the sea at which the younger Michaux found it, was in the plantation of Goodrest, 12 miles from Augusta, along the sides of Horn Creek. The tree is rare in Upper Georgia, never making its appearance in

forests, but only in isolated situations, along the banks of rivers.

History, &c. This tree appears to have been discovered by the elder Michaux. It was brought to England in 1801 by Mr. Lyon; and the original tree, not 15 ft. high, still exists in the nursery of Messrs. Loddiges. This tree agrees in very few particulars with Michaux's description, and, taken together with the various and very opposite appearances assumed by the seedlings of M. acuminata, convinces us that M. cordata is nothing more than a variety of M. acuminata. The soil and situation may be considered the same as in the preceding species; but, as this race or variety seems, in its native country, to inhabit higher and drier localities than M. acuminata, it may probably be

placed in still more exposed situations than that species in Britain.

Statistics. Though this species is by no means uncommon in British gardens, we are not aware of many large specimens of it. The highest we know of is at Claremont, where it has attained the height of 27 ft. in sandy loam on clay. At Luscombe, in Devonshire, there is a tree 8 years planted, which has attained the height of 14 ft.; and at West Dean, in Sussex, is one 9 years planted, which is 13 ft. high. At High Clere, in a situation upwards of 500 ft. above the level of the sea, a plant 12 years planted is 12 ft. high. In the Perth Nursery, one 8 years planted is 15 ft. high against a wall. There are trees as standards at Oriel Temple, Terenure, Charleville, and various other places in Ireland. At Paris, there are trees at Scéaux, and in most of the nurseries and botanic gardens. Plants, both seedlings and layers, are not unfrequent in the nurseries. The price, in London, is from 7s. 6d. to 21s.; at Bollwyller, 6 francs; in New York, I dollar.

#### 7 7. M. AURICULA'TA Lam. The auricled-leaved Magnolia.

Identification, Willd. Sp., 2, p. 1258.; Dec. Prod., 1, p. 80.; Hayne Dend., 117.; Don's Mill.,

1. p. 83. Synonymes. M. Fråseri Walt.; M. auriculāris Salisb.; Indian Physie, and long-leaved Cucumber Tree, Amer.; Magnolier auriculé, Fr.; geöhrter (cared) Bieberhaum, Ger. Engravings. Bot. Mag., 1206.; E. of Pl. 7916.; and our plate in Vol. 11.

Spec. Char. Deciduous. Leaves smooth, under surface somewhat glaucous, spathulately obovate, cordate at the base, with blunt approximate auricles. Sepals 3, spreading. Petals 9, oblong. (Don's Mill., i. p. 83.) A tree of the middle size. North America. Yellowish-white flowers. April and May. 1786.

Description. This tree attains the height of from 40 ft. to 45 ft., with a straight trunk 12 in. or 15 in. in diameter, often undivided for half its length; the branches spread widely, and ramify but sparingly; and this eircumstance, Michaux observes, gives the tree a very peculiar air, so that it may readily be known at a distance, even in winter. The leaves are of a light green colour, of a fine texture, 8 in. or 9 in. long, and from 4 in. to 6 in. broad: on young and vigorous trees they are often one third, or even one half, larger. are smooth on both surfaces, acuminate at the summit, widest near the top, and narrowest towards the bottom. The base is divided into rounded lobes, whence is derived the specific name of auriculata. The flowers are 3 in. or 4 in. in diameter, of a milky white, of an agreeable odour, and are situated at the extremity of the young shoots, which are of a purplish red, dotted with white. The fruit is oval, 3 in. or 4 in. long, and, like that of Magnòlia tripétala, of a beautiful rose colour when ripe. They differ from those of the other species by a little inferiority of size, and by a small appendage which terminates the carpels. Each carpel contains one or two seeds. The wood is soft, spongy, very light, and unfit for use. The bark is grey, and always smooth, even on the oldest trees. When the epidermis is removed, the cellular integument, by contact with the air, instantly changes from white to yellow. bark has an agreeable aromatic odour, and an infusion of it in some spirituous liquor is employed as an excellent sudorific in rheumatic affections. (Michaux.) In England, annual shoots of young plants are from 1 ft to 2 ft. or more in length; and the height which the tree usually attains in 10 years is from 10 ft. The highest tree within ten miles of London is at Messrs. Loddiges's, where it has attained the height of 30 ft. The following extract from Bartram's Travels will be read with interest. "This exalted peak I named Mount Magnolia, from a new and beautiful species of that celebrated family of flowering trees, which here, at the cascades of Falling Creek, grows in a high degree of perfection. I had, indeed, noticed this curious tree several times before, particularly on the high ridges betwixt Sinica and Keowe, and on ascending the first mountain after leaving Keowe, where I observed it in flower: but here it flourishes and commands our attention. This tree (or perhaps rather shrub) rises 18 ft. to 30 ft. in height. There are usually many stems from a root, or source, which lean a little, or slightly diverge from each other, in this respect imitating the Magnòlia tripétala; the crooked wreathing branches arising and subdividing from the main stem without order or uniformity; their extremities turn upwards, producing a very large rosaceous, perfectly white, double, or polypetalous, flower, which is of a most fragrant scent. This fine flower sits in the centre of a radius of very large leaves, which are of a singular figure, somewhat lanceolate, but broad towards their extremities, terminating with an acuminated point, and backwards they attenuate, and become very narrow towards their bases, terminating that way with two long narrow ears, or lappels, one on each side of the insertion of the petiole. The leaves have only short footstalks, sitting very near each other, at the extremities of the floriferous branches, from which they spread themselves after a regular order, like the spokes of a wheel; their margins touching, or lightly lapping upon, each other, form an expansive umbrella, superbly crowned or crested with the fragrant flower, representing a white plume. The blossom is succeeded by a

verylarge crimson cone, or strobile, containing a great number of scarlet berries, which, when ripe, spring from their cells, and are, for a time, suspended by a white silky web or thread. The leaves of those trees which grow in a rich humid soil, when fully expanded and at maturity, are frequently above 2 ft. in length, and 6 in. or 8 in. where broadest. I discovered, in the maritime parts of Georgia, particularly on the banks of the Alatamaha, another new species of Magnòlia [M. aur. pyramidàta], whose leaves were nearly of the figure of those of this tree; but they were much less in size, not more than 6 in. or 7 in. in length, and the strobile very small, oblong, sharp-pointed, and of a fine deep crimson colour; but I never saw the flower. These trees grow straight and erect, 30 ft. or more in height, and of a sharp conical form, much resembling the cucumber tree [M. acuminàta] in figure." (Bartram's Travels, p. 338.)

Geography. This species appears to be confined to a particular part of the Alleghanies, nearly 300 miles from the sea. It is found on the steep banks of the rivers which rise in these lofty mountains. It appears to be very sparingly distributed; the distance of 150 miles occurring, in some cases, between the spots where it is to be met with. Michaux says, "I have no where found it so abundant as on the steepest part of the lofty mountains of North Carolina, particularly those which are called by the inhabitants, Great Father Mountains, and Black and Iron Mountains." The soil of these mountains is brown, deep, and of an excellent quality; and the tree is found to multiply so fast from seed, that a thousand plants might be collected in a single day. The atmosphere, in such situations, is continually charged with moisture, from the number of torrents which rush down from the summits.

torrents which rush down from the summits.

History. This tree was discovered by Bartram, from whom it was first received in England by Messrs. Loddiges, in 1786. It was, probably, soon afterwards sent to France; because we find Madame Lemonnier, the widow of Michaux's patron and friend, describing a tree of this species in her garden in 1800, which was 9 ft. high, and had already flowered. As it is of difficult propagation, it is not very generally distributed; but it is found in the principal botanic gardens of the middle of Europe, and in first-rate nurseries.

Soil, Situation, &c. The soil, as we learn from Michaux, ought to be free and deep; and the situation low, sheltered, and moist, rather than dry. As seeds are not very easily procured, the common mode of propagation is by layers, or by inarching on M. acuminàta. In both modes, two years are required before the plants can be separated from the parent stock. If the demand for plants were adequate, abundance of seeds might, no doubt, be pro-

cured from America.

Statistics. The parent tree is at Messrs. Loddiges. In the Exotic Nursery, King's Road, there is a tree of this species 16 ft. high; and in the Hammersmith Nursery there is one 18 ft. high. At Sherwood, one 18 years planted is only 12 ft. high; at White Knights, one 33 years planted is 26 ft. high; and in the Killerton Nursery, Devonshire, one 8 years planted is 14 ft. high. At Cobham Hall, in Kent, one 17 years planted is 25 ft. high; in Knap Hill Nursery there is a tree 20 ft. high; and at Barton, in Suffolk, one only 10 years planted which is 19½ ft. high. There are trees of this species in Scotland and Ireland, but they are chiefly trained against walls. There are several in the gardens about Paris, and some at Scéaux, which have attained the height of 20 ft. In the botanic garden at Rouen the height is 10 ft. In the botanic garden at Ghent there is a specimen 22 ft. high. In Germany, M. auriculàta is cither trained against a wall, or treated as a green-house plant. The price of a single plant, about London, is from 7s. 6d. to 21s.; at Bollwyller, 10 francs; in New York, 1 dollar.

¥ 8. M. (? AUR.) PYRAMIDA'TA Bartr. The pyramidal-headed Magnolia.

 $\begin{array}{ll} \textit{Identification.} & \text{Mich. Bor. Amer., 1. p. 328.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 80.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 83.} \\ \textit{Engravings.} & \text{Bot. Reg., t. 407.; E. of Pl. 7917.; and our plate in Vol. II.} \end{array}$ 

Spec. Char. Deciduous. Leaves smooth, the same colour on both surfaces, spathulate, obovate, cordate at the base. Auricles spreading. Sepals 3, spreading. Petals 9, lanceolate, pointed. (Don's Mill., i. p. 83.) A low tree. North America. White flowers. May and June. 1811. Height 20 ft.

Description, History, &c. This tree, which is found in the western parts of Carolina and Georgia, resembles the preceding species in every particular (except size) so closely, that we have not the least doubt of its being only a variety of it, or, at least, its bearing the same relation to that species which M. cordàta does to M. acuminàta. It has been found in only two or three localities. One of these is on the banks of the Alatamaha river in Georgia, 40 miles south of Savannah, where it was discovered by M. le Conte. (See Gard. Mag., vol. viii. p. 288.) It was brought to England in 1818 by Mr. Lyon; and the original tree still exists in Messrs. Loddiges's nursery. It is extremely difficult to propagate (which is done by inarching on M. auriculàta); and it is, in consequence, very sparingly distributed over the country. Plants, about London, cost 21s. each; at Bollwyller, 15 francs; in New York, ?.

# § ii. Gwillimia Rott. in Dec. Syst.



Derivation. General Gwillim, some time governor of Madras. (Don's Mill., I. p. 83.)

Sect. Char. Asiatic species, generally with two opposite spathe-like bracteas enclosing the flower-bud. Anthers bursting inwards. Ovaries somewhat distant. Perhaps the species of this section, with one bractea, should have been given among the michelias. It is, however, evident, that none of them are true magnolias. (Don's Mill., i. p. 83.)

# 9. M. CONSPI'CUA Salish. The Yulan, or conspicuous-flowered Magnolia.

Identification. Dec. Prod., 1. p. 81.; Don's Mill. 1., p. 83.

Synonymes. M. prècia Correa; M. Yulan Desf.; Yu lan, Chinese; the Lily-flowered Magnolia; Magnolier Yulans, Fr.; Yulans Bieberbaum, Ger.

Derivations. The epithet prècia was given to this magnolia by M. Correa, because it produces its flowers before its leaves. Yu lan signifies the lily tree.

Engravings. Bot. Mag., 1621.; Otto and Hayne, t. 72.; E. of Pl., 7907.; our fig. 34. and the plate of this species in Vol. II.

Spec. Char. Leaves obovate, abruptly acuminated, younger ones pubescent, expanding after the flowers. Flowers erect, 6—9-petaled. Styles erect. (Don's Mill., i. p. 93.) A middle-sized tree in China. Flowers white. Feb. to April. Introduced in 1789. Height from 30 ft. to 40 ft. Varieties.

Soulange's conspicuous-flowered Magnolia. \* M. c. 2 Soulangeana.

Synonymes. M. Soulangeàna An. Hort. Soc. Par., Swt. Fl.-Gard., Don's Mill.; Magnolier de Soulange, Fr.
Engraving. M. Soulangeàna Swt. Brit. Fl.-Gard., t. 260.

Description. The leaves, wood, and general habit of the tree bear so close a resemblance to those of M. conspicua, that, when the plant is not in flower, it is almost impossible to distinguish it from that species. The flowers resemble in form those of M. purpurea var. gracilis or of M. purpurea, and the petals are slightly tinged with purple. It was raised at Fromont, near Paris, from the seeds of a plant of M. conspicua, which stood near one of M. purpirea, in front of the château of M. Soulange-Bodin; the flowers of the former of which had been accidentally fecundated by the pollen of the latter.

\* M. c. 3 Alexandrina Hort. The Empress Alexandrina's conspicuousflowered Magnolia.—This variety so closely resembles the preceding one, as not to be distinguishable from it otherwise than by its flowering somewhat earlier. It was originated at Paris a few years after the preceding variety, and sent to London by the Parisian nurserymen in 1831.

M. c. 4 speciosa Hort. The showy conspicuous-flowered Magnolia.

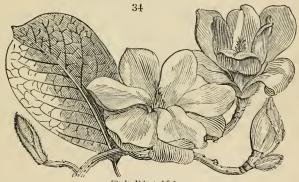
- This is another variety similarly originated, and scarcely, if at all,

distinguishable from the last.

\*\*Y M. c. 5 citriodòra Hort. The Lemon-scented conspicuous-flowered Magnolia. — This variety was raised by M. Parmentier of Enghien, but is little known; and, we believe, wholly without merit as a new variety. There are plants of it in the Exotic Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea, which Mr. Knight considers as differing very little from M. conspicua.

Other Varieties of M. conspicua. This species, as will hereafter appear, has ripened seeds in various places; and, as it fertilises readily with M. purpurea and M. grácilis, many new varieties may be expected when the attention of cultivators is more especially directed to the subject. M. c. Norbértii is a seedling variety, of which there is a plant in the garden of the Horticultural Society, which has not yet flowered. The plants raised from seed of M. c. Soulangeàna at Fromont may be productive of something new, as may those raised by Mr. Curtis at Glazenwood, and by Mr. Ward at White Knights. If Signor Manetti succeeds in raising plants from the seeds of M. c. Soulangeàna, which have ripened at Monza, he also may introduce some new varieties.

Description. This is a very showy tree, distinguishable from all the other magnolias of both sections, by its flowers being of a milk white, and expanding



[Scale, 13 in. to 1 ft.]

before any of the leaves. The tree assumes a regular conical shape, with a grey bark and numerous branches and twigs, which generally have a vertical, rather than a horizontal, direction; so that a large tree of this species would probably be more fastigiate than any of the others. The young shoots are from 1 ft. to 18 in. in length, and the tree, in ten years, will attain the height of from 10 ft. to 15 ft., flowering the second or third year after grafting. The size of the full-grown tree, in its native country, is said to be from 40 ft. to 50 ft.; the highest which we know of in England is at Eastwell Park, in Kent, which, in

1825, appeared to be upwards of 30 ft.

Geography and History. This tree is said to be a native of the southern provinces of China; and to be extensively cultivated there in the gardens of the emperor, and in those of all eminent persons who can afford to procure it. It began to be cultivated in China in the year 627; and from that time it has always held the very first rank, as an ornamental tree, in their gardens. It is not only planted in the open ground, and allowed to attain its full size, but dwarfs are kept in pots and boxes, and forced throughout the winter, so as to keep up a perpetual supply of bloom in the apartments of the imperial palace. So highly is this tree valued, that a plant in flower, presented to the emperor, is thought a handsome present, even from the governor of a province. In very severe winters, the trunks of the trees in the open air are sometimes wrapped round with straw ropes; but it never requires any other protection, even in the

climate of Pekin. The tree was introduced into England by Sir Joseph Banks in 1789; but it was many years before it attracted much attention, being considered as requiring a green-house or conservatory. So little was it known in 1807, that it is not enumerated among the magnolias described in Martyn's Miller's Dictionary, published in that year. Within the last twelve years, it has been discovered to be nearly as hardy as the American species, and it is now most extensively cultivated in the nurseries, both in Britain and on the Continent, and finds a place in every collection. It flowers freely every year, as a standard, in the neighbourhood of London, when the wood has been properly ripened during the preceding summer: and, at White Knights, in England; at Fromont, and various other places, in France; and at Monza, in Italy, it has ripened seeds from which young plants have been raised. Some of the flowers having been fecundated with the pollen of M. purpirea or grácilis, some hybrid varieties have been produced, of which the most beautiful is M. c. Soulangeàna.

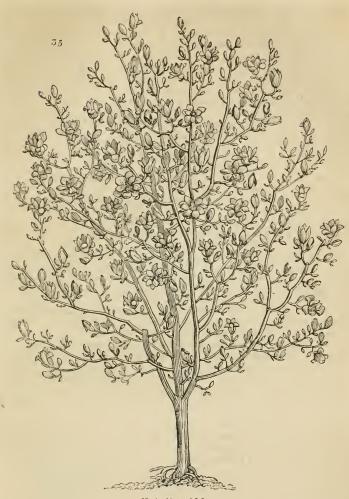
Besides its value as an ornamental plant, the Properties and Uses. Chinese pickle the flower-buds, after having removed the calyx, and use them for flavouring rice. Medicinally, the seeds are taken in powder, in colds and inflammations of the chest. It is also regarded as stomachic; and water, in which it has been steeped, is used for bathing the eyes when inflamed, and for clearing them of gum. The Chinese poets call the tree the symbol of candour and beauty. (N. Duh., i. p. 225.)

Soil and Situation. A rich sandy loam seems to suit this species best; but it will grow in any deep free soil, properly drained, and moderately enriched. The situation, when it is to be treated as a standard, ought to be sufficiently open to admit of ripening the wood in autumn, and yet not so warm as to urge forward the flower-buds prematurely in spring, as they are very liable to be injured by frost; from which, however, they may be protected by a very slight covering (during nights and frosty days) of gauze or bunting, stretched over the tree horizontally and supported by posts. Against a wall, the tree shows itself in its greatest beanty; and there it can easily be protected, by a projecting coping, from the severest weather ever experienced in the neighbourhood of London. In warm situations, sloping to the south or sonth-east, the tree has a fine effect planted in front of a bank of evergreens; and, indeed, wherever it is planted, evergreens should be placed near it, and, if possible, so as to form a back ground, on account of the flowers expanding before the tree is furnished with any leaves.

Propagation and Culture. The species and all the varieties are propagated by layers, or by inarching on the Magnòlia purpùrea, or on the M. acuminàta. When grafted on M. pnrpurea, the tree is comparatively dwarfed, by which it is rendered very convenient for use as a shrub, or for growing in pots; but, when it is intended to form a tree, it should either be grafted on M. acuminata, or raised from layers or seeds. It generally requires two years before the plants can be separated from the parent stock. Some plants of this species have been raised from seed ripened in Europe; and we have no doubt that, when this magnificent tree becomes better known and more generally in demand, it will be raised in this way as extensively as M. acuminata and M.

glaúca are at present.

Statistics. An original imported plant, against a wall at Wormleybury, measured, in April, 1835, 27 ft. high, covered a space laterally of 24 ft., and had on it, at that time, 5000 flowers! In Lee's Nursery there are several plants above 20 ft. high, as standards, which flower magnificently every year. At Harringay there is a tree of M. conspicua 25 ft. high, against a wall; and in the same garden there is one of M. c. Soulangeana, 6 years inarched upon a strong plant of M. cordàta, which is 20 ft. 6 in. high, the branches extending over a space 16 ft. in diameter, and the diameter of the trunk, at a foot from the ground, being 1 ft. 1 in. In the Kensington Nursery there is a tree of the same height (fig. 35.), of which we had a drawing made in the first week in April, 1827, when it was covered with 1100 blossoms. There is a large



[Scale, 1 in. to 1 ft.]

tree at Cashiobury; and several at White Knights, one of which, 16 ft. high, has ripened seeds. At Farnham Castle, in Hampshire, one 10 years planted is 16 ft. high; and at Cobham Hall, in Kent, one 16 years planted is 20 ft. high. The largest M. c. Soulangeàna in the neighbourhood of London is in Brown's Nursery at Slough, where it has attained the height of 15 ft. in less than ten years, and is thought by Mr. Brown to be rather more hardy than M. conspícua. At High Clere, on an elevated exposed situation, M. c. Soulangeàna has attained the height of 7 ft. 6 in. in 4 years, as a standard. M. conspícua grows freely, against a wall, in all the low districts of Scotland; and, as a standard, in the neighbourhood of Dublin. In the neighbourhood of Paris, the largest plant of M. conspícua is at Fromont. It measured, in 1835, 40 ft. high; and the circumference of the trunk, at 2 ft. from the ground, was more than 2 ft.; and the diameter of the space covered by the branches is 24 ft.; it flowers magnificently every year, at the end of March and be-

ginning of April, and the odour of the flowers is perceived at a great distance. This is the tree, the ripened seeds of which produced M. c. Soulangeana. The original plant of M. c. Soulangeana, at Fromont, is not more than 12 ft. high, and, though it has flowered every year for several years past, it did not ripen seeds till 1834. These seeds have been sown; and M. Soulange-Bodin informs us that he expects some interesting new sorts from them. In the botanic garden at Ghent there is a standard tree of M. conspicua 22 ft. high. In Germany, M. conspicua is trained against a wall, or kept in the conservatory; and in Italy, and the South of Europe, it has not been long planted; though both the species, and the var. M. c. Soulangeana, are at Monza, where, as before noticed, M. conspicua has ripened seeds; as has also, as Signor Manetti informs us, M. c. Soulangeàna.

Commercial Statistics. The price of M. conspicua in the London nurseries

is from 2s. 6d. to 5s. a plant; at Bollwyller, 10 francs; in New York,?.

### 10. M. PURPU'REA Bot. Mag. The purple-flowered Magnolia.

Identification. Sims, in Bot. Mag. Synonymes. M. obovata Thun.; M. discolor Vent.; M. denudata Lam.; the obovate-leaved Magnolia; Magnolier discoloré Bon. Jard., and Magnolie bicoloré Dun., Fr.; rothe Bieberbaum,

Engravings. Sal. Par., t 87.; Bot. Mag., t. 390.; E. of Pl., 7908.; and our fig. 36.

Spec. Char. Decidnous. Leaves obovate, acute, reticulately veined; almost smooth. Flowers erect, of 3 sepals and 6 obovate petals; styles very short. (Don's Mill., 1. p. 84.) A shrub from Japan, with flowers purple on the

outside, and white within. March, April, and May. 1790.

Varieties. In De Candolle's Prodromus, and in Don's Miller, three varieties are described: M. p. denudata Lam., distinguished by the flowering branches being without leaves; M. p. discolor Vent., which is said to be rather more tender than the species; and M. p. liliflora Lam., the petals of which are white on both sides. These varieties were originally described by Kæmpfer; but, as far as we know, none of them are in British gardens. Several plants of this species having been raised from seed ripened in this country, the plants may exhibit slight shades of difference, as has been the case with certain seedlings raised in the Brentford Nursery; but, as far as we have observed, none of these are worth keeping distinct. The only variety which we consider truly distinct is M. p. grácilis, considered as a species by Salisbury and other botanists, but which, we are convinced, is nothing more than a race, or a variety.

36

Description. A deciduous shrub, attaining, in the gardens about London, the height of from 6 ft. to 10 ft. in as many years, and seldom growing much higher as a bush. The stems are numerous, but not much branched; the leaves are large, of a very dark green; and the plant produces a profusion of flowers, which do not expand fully till a day or two before they drop off; and which, unless the weather is warm, do not expand at all, but wither on the plant, and disfigure it. The flowers are large, more or less purple (according to the season, but never wholly dark purple) without, and always white within. The bark, when bruised, has an aromatic odour. It is a very ornamental species, and no garden ought to be without it.

Geography, History, &c. Found wild in Japan; and cultivated there, and in China, in gardens. It was discovered by Thunberg, and imported by him into England, in 1790. It has



since been generally distributed thoughout the botanic and first-rate private gardens of Europe. About London and Paris, it is not only propagated for

sale as a flowering shrub, but as a stock for grafting other species on, even of the tree kinds: such as M. conspicua, cordata, and others. In the north of France, and in Germany, it is generally treated as a green-house plant.

Soil and Situation. This species is generally considered as requiring a mixture of heath soil, or sandy peat, with loam; but in many gardens about London it succeeds perfectly both in sand and clay; the latter soil being rendered free by sand, leaf mould, or manure, and drainage. The situation, when the plant is treated as a bush, ought to be open, in order that the wood may be ripened; and the plant should be detached, it order that it may be covered with foliage and blossoms on every side. North of London, in most situations, it requires a wall, and few plants are more deserving of one. Against a wall, it will reach the height of 15 ft. or 20 ft.

Propagation and Culture. In the London nurseries, it is generally propagated by layers; but it will also strike by cuttings, both of the ripened and the herbaceous wood. The stools are generally formed in pits; or, if in the open ground, they are generally covered with mats during winter. Seeds have been ripened both in England and France; and from these plants have been raised in some few nurseries. The plants, whether raised from layers, cuttings, or seed, should always be kept in pots till wanted for final planting.

Statistics. There are fine plants of this species, trained against walls, at Harringay, Wormleybury, White Knights, and numerous other places. The largest bushes in the neighbourhood of London are in the Mile End Nursery; and there are very handsome specimens in the Hammersmith Nursery. There is one 20 ft. high in the garden of the Rev. J. Mitford, at Benwell in Suffolk, which, we believe, is the largest in England. Price, in London, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. a plant; at Bollwyller, 5 francs; in New York, ?.

№ 11. M. (? P.) GRA'CILIS. The slender-growing purple-flowered Magnolia.

Synonymes. Magnòlia Kòbus Kæmpf., Dec., and Don.; M. glaúca var. a Thun. Fl. Jap.; M. to-mentòsa Thun. in Linn. Soc.; Sidi Kobusi, Japanese; Magnolier grèle, Fr.; filziger Bieber-

baum, Gr. Kobus, or Sidi Kobusi, is the name of the plant in Japan. It is named gracilis from its slender habit of growth; and tomentosa from the comparatively downy surface of the leaves. It was called M. gladea by Thunberg, because he originally supposed it to be a variety of the M. gladea of North America. The French and German names signify the same as the specific one. Engravings. Kæmpf. Ic., t. 42.; Par. Lor., 87.; E. of Pl., 7909.

Description. In its native country it is a small tree with rough bark; but in England it is a somewhat delicate shrub, with slender stems and branches, growing rather more erect and fastigiate than M. purpurea. The leaves are of the same form, but a little longer, and always of a decidedly paler green. The young leaves are pubescent underneath, as are the young shoots. In England, though this kind cannot be considered as a tree, yet it has a different habit of growth from M. purpurea; and, instead of, like it, forming a broad spreading bush, it is a narrow, upright, slender, fastigiate-growing The bark has the same odour as that of M. purpurea. The two main points of difference between it and M. purpurea are, the paler green, and somewhat narrower shape, of the leaves; and the longer and more slender form of the flower, the points of the petals of which are slightly turned back; while the flower of M. purpùrea is more cup-shaped, and the petals at the points are rather turned inwards. The petals of M. gracilis are exteriorly of an entirely dark purple, whereas those of M. purpurea melt off into white at their upper extremities.

Geography, History, &c. It is a native of Japan, where it is said by Kempfer to attain the size of a cherry tree. It was brought to England in 1804, but is not very common, probably from its being very generally confounded with M. purpirea. Its management, in all respects, is the same as that of the species, except that it is, perhaps, somewhat more tender. The largest plant that we know of is in the conservatory at White Knights, where it forms a narrow bush about 10 ft. high. It is kept in the conservatory there, not on account of its tenderness, but because it was considered to be a conservatory plant when it was first planted; and it is now much too

large to be removed with safety. There are bushes of this variety in the open border, both in the Hammersmith Nursery and at Mile End, between 3 ft. and 4ft. high, and 2 ft. and 3 ft. broad, which flower freely every year, without any protection whatever. Price, in the London nurseries, 5s.; at Bollwyller,?; and in New York,?.

# App. i. Half-hardy Magnolias.

Magnòlia fuscàta Andr., figured in Bot. Mag., t. 1008., and introduced from China in 1789, is common in conservatories. At Claremont it forms a large evergreen bush, 15 ft. high; and at Taplow Court, a bush 10 ft. high. It flowers in April, May, and June: its fragrance is much more grateful than that of the other magnolias, and not at all oppressive. The plant has been tried against a conservative wall; and also, in the Goldworth Nursery, in the open ground, as a bush; and in both situations, when once firmly established, it is found to endure moderate winters with a little protection. On account of its being an evergreen, and from the fragrance of its flowers, which are of a dark brownish red or purple, tinged with yellow in the inside of the petals, it is a very desirable plant. There are two other species, natives of China (M. anonæfòlia and M. pùmila), also evergreens, and treated as green-house or stove plants; but we have not heard of either of them having been tried out. Possibly, they may prove nearly as hardy as M. fuscata.

### App. ii. Additional Magnolias.

It is highly probable that there are other species of the genus Magnòlia, in the mountainous regions of India, and in China, which will endure the open air in Britain, though none of these have yet been described by botanists, with the exception of some by Dr. Wallich, which are now considered to belong to Michèlia. Some expected additions of genera closely allied to Magnolia will be noticed in the concluding section of this chapter. Possibly, by cross fecundation, some mules might be produced, between the species mentioned in the preceding paragraph and the hardy species. If the refreshing fragrance of M. fuscata could be thrown into the flowers of M. grandiflora, or of any of the other species which continue flowering for a long time, the result would be a desirable acquisition. We recommend the subject to the attention of ingenious cultivators.

### GENUS II.



### LIRIODE'NDRON L. THE TULIP TREE.

Gen. Char. Carpels 1-2-seeded, disposed in spikes, indehiscent, deciduous, drawn out into a wing at the apex. Calya of 3 deciduous sepals. Corolla of 6 petals, conniving into a bell-shaped flower. (Doa's Mill., i. p. 86.)

— There is only one species; a deciduous tree of the first rank. North America. Flowers yellowish, variegated with green, red, and orange. June. 1688. Height, in England, 70 ft.

### TI. LIRIODE'NDRON TULIPI'FERA L. The Tulip-bearing Liriodendron, or Tulip Tree.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 755.; Hayne Dend., 115.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 82.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 86. Synonymes. The Poplar, White Wood, Canoe Wood, the Tulip Tree, Amer.; Virginian Poplar, Tulip-bearing Lily Tree, Saddle Tree, Eng.; Tulipier de Virginie, Fr.; Virginischer Tulipeerbaum, Grr. Derivations. This tree is called Liriodéndron, from Veriron, a lily, and dendron, a tree; from the flowers resembling those of a lily, though more correctly those of a tulip, as the specific name implies. It is called Poplar, from its general resemblance to trees of that genus; White Wood, from the colour of its timber; Canoe Wood, from the use to which it is applied by the native Indians; Tulip Tree, from its tulip-like flowers; and Saddle Tree, from the form of its leaves. The French and German names are literal translations of the words Virginian tulip tree. Engravings Bot. Mag., 275; Duh., tom. 3. t. 18.; Willd. Ab., t. 29.; Krause, t. 34.; E. of Pl., 7903.; and our plate in Vol. 11.

Spec. Char. Leaves smooth, truncate at the top; 4-lobed, resembling a saddle in shape. Flowers large, solitary, terminal, variegated with green, yellow, and orange colour; furnished with two deciduous bracteas under flowers. (Don's Mill., i. p. 86.)

Varieties.

\*\*L. T. 2 obtusiloba Michx., integrifòlia Hort., the obtuse-lobed, or entire-leaved, Tulip Tree, Yellow Wood, or Yellow Poplar, has the leaves with blunter lobes than the original species, but is in no other respect different from it. See the plate of this tree in our Second Volume.

\* L. T. 3 acutifòlia Michx, has the leaves smaller and more acutely cut than either the preceding variety or the species. We are not aware

of any plants of it existing in British gardens.

\*\* L. T. 4 flava Hort. has yellow flowers. As most of the tulip trees in Europe have been raised from seeds, it is probable that their flowers vary in degrees of yellowness; but we are not aware that any variety, with the flowers entirely yellow, is propagated in British nurseries. It is, however, in the catalogue of the garden at Courset, and in some of the Paris catalogues.

This tree, in the Atlantic states of North America, accord-Description. ing to Michaux, especially at a considerable distance from the sea, is often seen from 70 ft. to 100 ft. in height, with a trunk the diameter of which varies from 18 in. to 3 ft. The elder Michaux found in Kentucky, on the road from Beardstone to Louisville, tulip trees which appeared to be 15 ft. or 16 ft. in circumference; and, three miles and a half from Louisville, he measured one which, at 5 ft. from the ground, was 22 ft. 6 in. in circumference, the height of which he found to be from 120 ft. to 140 ft. Of all the deciduous trees of North America, the tulip tree, next to the button-wood (Plátanus occidentàlis), attains the amplest dimensions; while the perfect straightness and uniform diameter of its trunk for upwards of 40 ft., the regular distribution of its branches, and the richness of its foliage, give it a decided superiority to that tree, and entitle it to be considered one of the most magnificent trees of the temperate zones. In the developement of its leaves the tulip tree differs from most other trees. The leaf-buds, in general, are composed of scales closely imbricated, which, in the spring, are distended by the growth of the minute bundle of leaves that they enclose, till they finally fall off. The terminal bud of each shoot swells considerably before it gives birth to the leaf: it forms an oval envelope, which contains the young leaf, and which produces it to the light only when it appears to have acquired sufficient force to endure the influences of the atmosphere. Within this envelope is found another, which, after the first leaf is put forth, swells, bursts, and gives birth to a second. On young and vigorous trees five or six leaves issue, successively, in this manner, from one bud. Till the leaf has acquired its growth, it retains the two scales which composed its envelope, and which are now called stipules. In the spring, when the weather is warm and humid, the growth of the leaves is very rapid: they are 6 in. or 8 in. broad, borne on long petioles, alternate, somewhat fleshy, smooth, and of a pleasing green colour. They are divided into three lobes; of which the middle one is horizontally notched at its summit, and the two lower ones are rounded at the base. This conformation is peculiar to the tulip tree, and renders it easily distinguishable in the summer. The flowers, which are large, brilliant, and, on detached trees, very numerous, are variegated with different colours, among which yellow predominates; they have an agreeable odour, and, surrounded by the luxuriant foliage, they produce a fine effect. In the spring they are gathered by women and children in the neighbourhood of New York, and sold in the market of that city. The fruit is composed of a great number of thin narrow scales, attached to a common axis, and forming a conical spike 2 in. or 3 in. in length. Each fruit contains 60 or 70 carpels; of which never more than a third, and in some seasons not

more than seven or eight in the whole number, are productive. It is also observed, that, during ten years after it begins to yield fruit, almost all the seeds are unproductive; and that, on large trees, the seeds from the highest branches are the best. The bark, till the trunk exceeds 7 in. or 8 in. in diameter, is smooth and even: it afterwards begins to erack, and the depth of the furrow, and the thickness of the bark, are proportioned to the size, and to the age of the tree. The heart, or perfect wood, of the tulip tree is yellow, approaching to a lemon colour; and its sap, or alburnum, is white. (Michaux.) In Europe, though the tulip tree does not attain the same magnitude that it does in situations favourable to it, in its native country, it still forms a magnificent tree; in some cases, both in Britain and in the middle of the European continent, reaching the height of 90 ft. or 100 ft., flowering freely, and sometimes ripening seed. The annual shoots of young plants, in the neighbourhood of London, are from 18 in. to 2 ft. in length; and the tree will, in favourable circumstances, attain the height of from 15 ft. to 20 ft. in ten years; seldom, however, flowering till it is upwards of twenty years old. The height, in England, frequently exceeds 70 ft.; and it has ripened seeds here, oceasionally, from which young plants have been raised. It ripens its fruit very generally in France; though it is observed, in the Nouveau Du Hamel, that these seeds do not vegetate so freely as those

which are imported from America.

Geography. The southern extremity of Lake Champlain, in latitude 45°, according to Michaux, may be considered as the northern, and the Connecticut river, in the longitude of 72°, as the eastern, limit of the tulip tree. It is found beyond the Hudson, which flows two degrees farther west; and below 43° of latitude it is frequently met with, and fully developed. Its expansion is not here repressed, as in Vermont, and in the upper part of the Continent, by the excessive cold, and by a mountainous surface unfavourable to It abounds in the middle states, in the upper parts of the its growth. Carolinas and of Georgia; and is found still more abundantly in the western country, particularly in Kentucky. Its comparative rareness in the maritime parts of the Carolinas and of Georgia, in the Floridas, and in Lower Louisiana, is owing less to the heat of the summer than to the nature of the soil; which, in some parts, is too dry, as in the pine barrens, and in others too wet, as in the swamps which border the rivers. Even in the middle and western states, the tulip tree is less abundant than the oaks, the walnuts, the ashes, and the beeches, because it delights only in deep, loamy, and extremely fertile soils, such as are found in the rich bottoms that lie along the rivers, and on the borders of the great swamps that are enclosed in the forests. In the Atlantic states, especially at a considerable distance from the sea, tulip trees are often seen 70 ft., 80 ft., and 100 ft. in height, with trunks from 18 in. to 3 ft. in diameter: but the western states seem to be the natural soil of this magnificent tree, and there it displays its most powerful vegetation. It is commonly found mingled with other trees, such as the hickories, the black walnut and butter nut, the Kentucky coffee tree (Gymnócladus), and the wild cherry tree: but it sometimes constitutes, alone, pretty large tracts of the forest; as was observed by the elder Michaux on the road from Beardstone to Louisville. In no other part of the United States did he find tulip trees so lofty, and of so great a diameter. (Michaux.) The artificial geography of this tree may be said to embrace the middle region of Europe, from Berlin and Warsaw, on the north, to the shores of the Mediterranean and Naples, on the south; Ireland, on the west; and the Crimea, on the east.

History. When the tulip tree was first introduced into England is uncertain; but it was cultivated by Compton, at Fulham, in 1688. It was, however, at that time, wholly unknown as a timber tree. Evelyn, speaking of it, says, "They have a poplar in Virginia of a very peculiar-shaped leaf, which grows well with the curious amongst us to a considerable stature. I conceive it was first brought over by John Tradescaut, under the name of the tulip tree, from

the likeness of its flower; but it is not, that I find, taken much notice of in any of our herbals. I wish we had more of them; but they are difficult to elevate at first." (Hunter's Evelyn, i. p. 207.) According to Miller, Mr. Darley, at Hoxton, and Mr. Fairchild, were the first who raised this tree in any quantity from seeds; and from their nurseries it is probable that the numerous old trees which are spread all over the country were procured. The first notice which we have of the tulip tree on the Continent is in the Catalogue of the Leyden Garden, published in 1731. From the number of tulip trees existing in France, the south of Germany, and Italy, there can be little doubt that it spread as rapidly in those countries as it did in Britain. Public avenues are planted of it in Italy, and as far north as Strasburg and Metz. It stands the open air at Vienna, and attains a large size there; but it will not endure the open air north of Warsaw, or at Moscow, without protection. The first tulip tree which flowered in England was one in the gardens of the Earl of Peterborough, at Parson's Green, near Fulham. understood to have been the first tree which was planted in the open ground: previously, they had, like most other American trees in those times, been grown in pots, and housed every winter. This tree at Parson's Green, Miller says, convinced gardeners of their mistake, by the great progress which it made; so that afterwards there were a great many planted in open ground, which, more especially those on a moist soil, speedily attained a large size. Some at Waltham Abbey, and at Wilton, are referred to by him as among the

oldest and largest.

The timber of the tulip tree, though classed among Properties and Uses. light woods, is yet, Michaux observes, much heavier than that of the common poplar; its grain is equally fine, but more compact; and the wood is easily wrought, and polishes well. It is found strong and stiff enough for uses that require great solidity. The heart-wood, when separated from the sap, and perfectly seasoned, long resists the influence of the air, and is said to be rarely attacked by insects. Its greatest defect, when employed in wide boards, and exposed to the weather, is, that it is liable to shrink and warp, by the alternations of dryness and moisture: but this defect is, in a great measure, compensated for by its other properties, and may be, in part, owing to its not being allowed sufficient time to be properly seasoned. The nature of the soil has so striking an influence upon the colour, and upon the quality of the tulip wood, that the mechanics who employ it have made the remark; and have distinguished it by the names of the white poplar, and the yellow poplar. The external appearances which mark these varieties are so equivocal, that they can only ascertain to which of them a tree belongs by cutting it. It is known, in general, that the white poplar grows in dry, gravelly, and elevated places; it is recognised, too, by its branchy summit, and by the small proportion which the light yellow heart-wood bears to the sap-wood. The grain, also, is coarser and harder, and the wood decays more speedily; hence it is always neglected, when the other variety can be obtained. The yellow poplar possesses every quality requisite to fit it for a great variety of uses. At New York and Philadelphia, and in the adjacent country, it is often employed in the construction of houses, for rafters and for the joists of the upper stories, for which purposes it is esteemed on account of its lightness and strength. In the other middle states, in the upper parts of the Carolinas, and, above all, in the western states, it is more generally used in building, and is considered as the best substitute for the pine, the red cedar, and the cypress. Wherever it abounds, it serves for the interior work of houses, and sometimes for the exterior covering. The panels of doors and of wainscots, and the mouldings of chimneypieces, are made of this wood. In the states of Ohio and Kentucky, on the banks of the Miami river, and in the upper part of North Carolina, shingles of it, about 15 in. long, are preferred for covering roofs; because they are the most durable, and because they are not liable to split from the effect either of intense frost, or of ardent sunshine. In all the large towns of the United States, tulip tree, or, as they are there called, poplar, boards, which are

often 2 ft. or 3 ft. wide, are exclusively used for the panels of carriages. When perfectly dry, they take the paint well, and admit of a brilliant polish. The vicinity of Boston does not produce this tree, and the coachmakers there procure it from New York and Philadelphia: it is also sent for the same use to Charleston, S. C., where the tulip trees are few in number, and inferior in size. The seats of the Windsor chairs which are fabricated at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and in many other towns, are always of this wood: a large quantity of it is consumed in this way, and also in the manufacture of trunks which are covered with skins, and of bedsteads which are stained in . imitation of mahogany. The circular board and wings of winnowing-machines are made of this wood, as it is easily wrought in the lathe, and is very light; it is also much used for wooden howls, and for the heads of hair brooms, or sweeping-brushes. The farmers use it for the eating and drinking troughs of cattle: these troughs are formed of a single piece; and, exposed to the weather, they last as long as those made of chestnut and butternut (Carya). In Kentucky, the wood of the tulip tree is sometimes employed for the rails of rural fences. It is found useful, also, in the construction of wooden bridges, as it unites lightness with strength and durability. The Indians who inhabited the middle states, and those who still remain in the western country, prefer this tree for their canoes; which, consisting of a single trunk, are very light and strong, and sometimes carry twenty persons. The wood of the tulip tree affords excellent charcoal, which, in America, is employed by the smiths in the districts that furnish no fossil coal. In the lumber yards of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, a great quantity of this wood is found, in forms convenient for the uses above enumerated. In America it is very cheap; being sold at half the price of black walnut, wild cherry, and curled maple. In all the country watered by the river Monongahela, between 39° and 40° of latitude, the tulip tree is so abundant, that large rafts, composed wholly of its logs, are made to float down the stream. Michaux remarks that, when a poplar is felled, the chips of the heart-wood that are left upon the ground, particularly those which are half buried in the leaves, suffer, at the end of three or four weeks, a remarkable change; the lower part becomes of a dark blue, and they exhale a fetid ammoniacal odour; though the live part of the bark of the trunk, the branches, and still more of the roots, has an agreeable smell, and a very bitter taste; and, even under the same circumstances as the heart wood, it neither acquires the blue colour, nor the disagreeable smell.

Medical Properties. In Virginia, some of the inhabitants of the country steep the bark of the roots of this tree, with an equal portion of dogwood bark, in brandy, during eight days; and this tineture is considered a cure for intermittent fevers. Poplar bark, reduced to powder, and given in substance to horses, appears to be a pretty certain remedy for worms. The American Museum for December, 1792, contains details of the valuable properties ascribed to this bark, by Dr. Young of Philadelphia; from which it appears that it is nearly equal to quinquina, being a powerful tonic and antiseptic: the aromatic principle appears to reside in a resinous part of its substance, which stimulates the intestinal canal, and which operates as a gentle cathartic. In many instances, the stomach cannot support it, unless each dose is accompanied by a few drops of laudanum. In Paris, a spirituous liquor is made from the fresh bark of poplar roots, with the addition of a sufficient quantity of sugar to render it

agreeable to the taste. (Michaux.)

The Uses of the Tulip Tree in Europe are limited almost entirely to those of ornament; for, though there are numerous trees which would produce excellent timber if cut down, we have never heard of any having been felled for this purpose, or, indeed, for any other. Every possessor of a tulip tree, in Europe, values it far higher for its beauty in a living state, than for its products, or the artificial applications of them. On the Continent, where trees ripen seeds, they may be considered as affording some profit from that source.

Soil and Situation. In its native country, according to Michaux, the tulip tree delights only in deep, loamy, and extremely fertile soils, such as are found

289

in the alluvial plains on the margins of rivers, and on the borders of swamps. Like almost all other trees, however, it will grow on soils of different descriptions, and have its timber and other properties more or less affected by the circumstances in which it is placed. In deep rich soil, the wood is yellow and heavy; in ary gravelly soil, on an elevated situation, it is white, light, coarse, hard, and decays more readily than the wood which has grown on rich soil. According to Du Hamel, it neither thrives in France on a dry and gravelly soil, nor on one with the subsoil of clay or marl. The most rapid-growing young tulip trees which we have heard of in England were planted in a deep sandy loam, in a rather moist climate, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; and the progress of these has been at the rate of 16 ft. in 10 years, from the seed. (See Gard. Mag., vol. xi. p. 250.) The situation most favourable for the tulip tree is one which, while it is sheltered from high winds, is, at the same time, sufficiently exposed to the light and air to admit of the maturation of its leaves on every side, and the perfect ripening of its wood, without which it can neither resist the severe frosts of winter, nor form blossom-buds. If it were desired to grow the tree for the purpose of forming straight clean timber, it ought to be placed in a close plantation, where one plant would draw up another.

Propagation and Culture. The species is seldom, if ever, propagated otherwise than by seeds, which come up best in heath soil, very fine mould, or sandy loam, in a shady situation, kept rather moist; but the varieties are, of course, multiplied by layers, budding, grafting, or inarching. When the seeds are sown in autumn, they generally come up the following spring; but, sown in spring or the beginning of summer, they generally remain a year in the ground. Formerly, nurserymen used to raise them on heat; by which means spring-sown seeds came up the succeeding summer. In France, and, occasionally, in England, the obtuse-lobed variety is raised by layers or inarching; but, in either case, it requires two or three years before the plants can be separated from the parent stock. The tulip tree, like the magnolias, having roots furnished with but few fibres, does not transplant readily; and, therefore, the plants ought either to be kept in pots, or, if in the free ground, transplanted in the nursery every year; or, if neither of these modes be practicable, removed to their final situation, when not more than two, or at most three, years old. The tree is, like the magnolias, not very patient of the knife, either in a young or in an old state; and, from the bitter qualities of the leaves, it does not seem to be much attacked by insects.

Geographical Statistics. Liriodéndron Tulipífera in the Environs of London. The largest tulip tree that we have seen in the neighbourhood of London is at Syon, where, in about 70 years, it has attained the height of 76 ft. The trunk, at 1 ft. from the ground, measures 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter; and the diameter of the space covered by the branches is 46 ft. (See the plate of this tree in our Vol. II.) The next largest tree is at Mount Grove, Hampstead, the residence of T. N. Longman, Esq., 80 years planted, 70 ft. high, the diameter of the trunk is 3 ft. 10 in., and that of the head 49 ft. The oldest tree, estimated at 150 years, is at Fulham Palace: it is 55 ft. high; the trunk, at 1 ft. from the ground, is 3 ft. in diameter; and the head, which is in a decaying state, is 25 ft. in diameter. In the arboretum at Kew, there is a tree 60 years planted, which is 70 ft. high; the diameter of the trunk is 2 ft. 8 in.; and that of the space covered by the branches is 35 ft. All these trees flower freely every year, and,

in fine seasons, ripen some seeds.

Liriodéndron Tulipífera South of London. The dimensions of a great number of specimens have been sent us, from which we select the following, partly to show the rate of growth, and partly to show the ultimate magnitude. In Berkshire, at High Clere, 14 years planted and 28 ft. high, in an exposed situation, 500 ft. above the level of the sea. In Cornwall, at Port Elliot, 80 years planted and 60 ft. high; and at Carclew, 40 years planted and 60 ft. high. In Devonshire, at Killerton, 70 years planted and 63 ft. high; and in the Killerton Nursery, 22 years planted and 37 ft. 6 in. high; at Luscombe, 21 years

planted and 37 ft. high; at Endsleigh, 18 years planted and 35 ft. high. In Hampshire, at Farnham Castle, 55 years planted and 40 ft. high, on chalk. In the Isle of Jersey, in Saunders's Nursery, 10 years planted and 18 ft. high, on strong clay. In Somersetshire, at Hestercombe, 96 ft. high; with a trunk nearly 3 ft. in diameter: a magnificent tree, which ripens seeds every year. In Sussex, at Cowdray, 40 ft. high. In Surrey, at Claremont, 70 ft. high, in sandy loam on clay; at Oakham Park, 28 years planted and 32 ft. high; at Melbourne, 70 ft. high. In Wiltshire, at Longleat, 70 ft. high; at Corsham, 66 ft. high; and at Wardour Castle, 50 years planted and 60 ft. high.

Liriodéndron Tulipífera North of London. In Bedfordshire, at Southill, 22 years planted and 38 ft. high. In Herefordshire, at Stoke Edith, 20 years planted and 36 ft. high. In Lancashire, at Latham House, 60 years planted and 43 ft. high. In Leicestershire, at Elvaston Castle, 34 years planted and 45 ft. high. In Northamptonshire, at Wakefield Lodge, 9 years planted and 15 ft. high. In Pembrokeshire, at Golden Grove, 70 years planted and 60 ft. high. In Radnorshire, at Maeslough Castle, 50 years planted and 73 ft. high; the trunk 2 ft. in diameter, and the diameter of the tree 36 ft.; the soil a deep yellow loam. In Staffordshire, at Trentham Hall, 50 ft. high, with the trunk 2 ft. in diameter. In Suffolk, at Culford, 8 years planted and 14 ft. high; at Livermere, 30 years planted and 26 ft. high, on strong clay in a northern exposure; at Wolverton Hall, 60 ft. high, and the trunk 2 ft. 8 in. in diameter. In Warwickshire, at Combe Abbey, 50 years planted and 40 ft. high. In Worcestershire, at Kinlet, 50 years planted and 60 ft. high; the diameter of the trunk 2 ft. 7 in., and of the head 60 ft., containing 35 cubic feet of timber; the soil a sandy loam, and the situation sheltered. The lower part of this tree always comes into leaf before the upper part has the least appearance of doing so; the cause of which is, that the lower part is sheltered by high ground, while the upper part is exposed to a strong west wind: it flowers freely, and has a splendid appearance at that season, and also in autumn, before it sheds its yellow leaves. In the same county, at Croome, 70 years planted, 75 ft. high; the trunk 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and the diameter of the head 35 ft. on strong loam; at Hagley, 12 years planted and 15 ft. high, on a sandy loam. In Yorkshire, in the Hull Botanic Garden, 20 years planted and 30 ft. high, in strong loam on clay; at Ripley Castle, 10 years planted and 16 ft. high; at Knedlington, 10 years from the seed, sown on the spot, 14 ft. to 161 ft. high; the trunk from 23 in. to 4 in. in diameter, and the diameter of the head 5 ft. or 6 ft.; at Grimstone, 12 years planted and 35 ft. high; the diameter of the stem 71 in., and of the head 15 ft.; the soil a deep free loam, and the situation sheltered.

Liriodéndron Tulipífera in Scotland. Near Edinburgh, at Gosford House, 20

Liriodéndron Tulipífera in Scotland. Near Edinburgh, at Gosford House, 20 years planted and 20 ft. high; and at Hopeton House, two trees, 86 years planted and 60 ft. high, with trunks 2 ft. 4 in. in diameter, and heads 30 ft. in diameter. There is a tree at Tyningham, 72 years planted, 34 ft. high, and the diameter of the trunk 2 ft. 3 in.; at the Hirsel, a low tree, 100 years planted, 13 ft., the trunk 4 ft., and the branches 33 ft., in diameter; at St. Mary's Isle, 60 years planted and 50 ft. high; at Cassincarie, 55 ft. high; in the Glasgow Botanic Garden, 14 years planted and 13 ft. high, the young shoots occasionally cut down in winter, especially if the preceding summer has been such as not to ripen them fully; at Roseneath Castle, 55 ft. high. In Fifeshire, at Dinibristle Park, 40 ft. high. In Perthshire, at Annat Gardens, 27 years planted and 20 ft. high; at Gerthy, 2 trees, 40 ft. high, which flower occasionally. In Ross and Cromarty, at Coul, 10 years planted and 10 ft. high, and the diameter of the trunk 2 in.; the situation 160 ft. above the level of the sea, and in north latitude 55° 35′. In Sutherlandshire, at Dunrobin Castle, 20 years planted and 10 ½ft. high; the diameter of the trunk 2\frac{3}{4} in., and of the head 11 ft.

Liriodéndron Tulipifera in Ireland. Near Dublin, in the Glasnevin Garden, 30 years planted and 20 ft. high; at Cypress Grove, 35 ft. high, flowering freely every year in strong loam or clay; at Howth Castle, 36 ft. high; at Terenure, 9 years planted and 11 ft. high; in Cullingswood Nursery, 24 years planted and 26 ft high. In Munster, at Castle Freke, 35 ft. high. In Leinster,

at Oriel Temple, 40 years planted and 43 ft. high; at Charleville Forest, 45 years planted and 54 ft. high; at Shelton Abbey, 50 years planted and 60 ft. high. In Ulster, at Florence Court, 38 years planted and 45 ft. high; the diameter of the trunk 2½ ft., and of the head 30 ft. In Connaught, at Mackree Castle,

37 ft. high.

Liriodéndron Tulipífera in Foreign Countries. In France, in the Toulon Botanic Garden, 48 years planted and 40 ft. high, the trunk 3 ft. in diameter, in calcareous soil; at Mereville, 30 years planted and 60 ft. high, in a free moist soil; near Nantes, 40 years planted and 50 ft. high. In Holland and the Netherlands, in the Ghent Botanic Garden, 70 ft. high; in the grounds of the palace of Läcken, near Brussels, there is a tree which ripens seeds every year, noticed in p. 145. In Prussia, at Harbcke, 10 years planted and 14 ft. high; at Sans Souci, Potsdam, 42 years planted 50 ft. high; in the Berlin Botanic Garden, 18 years planted and 40 ft. high; the shoots sometimes injured by the frost. At Schwöbber, near Hanover, 120 years planted, 80 ft. high; the diameter of the trunk 2 ft., and of the head 30 ft.; in alluvial soil near water. In Saxony, at Wörlitz, 60 years planted and 30 ft. high. At Munich, in the public garden, 20 years planted and 20 ft. high; in a private garden near the city, 36 years planted and 50 ft. high, flowering freely every year. In Cassel, at Wilhelmshöhe, 60 years planted and 20 ft. high. In Austria, in the University Botanic Garden, 20 years planted and 24 ft. high; at Laxenburg, 40 years planted and 30 ft. high; at Kopenzel, near Vienna, 60 years planted and 45 ft. high; at Brück on the Leytha, 40 years planted and 51 ft. high. In Italy the tree abounds, and attains the height of 70 ft. or 80 ft., flowers freely, and ripens seeds, as may be seen by referring to p. 169.

Commercial Statistics. Plants are abundant in all the European and American nurseries. In London, seedlings are 12s. a hundred; transplanted plants, 2 ft. high, 50s.; and those from 3 ft. to 4 ft. high, 75s.; and seeds are 1s. 6d. a quart. At Bollwyller, one year's seedlings are 20 francs a hundred; two years' seedlings, 35 francs; plants in pots, 1 franc 5 cents each; and plants from 6 ft. to 9 ft. high, from 2 francs to 3 francs 50 cents; and the entire-leaved variety is charged 4 francs. In New York, plants are 20 cents

each, and seeds 4 dollars and 50 cents a bushel.

# App. i. Expected Additions to the Order Magnoliaceæ.

In our list (p. 173.) of the Magnoliàceæ of the Himalaya, which might probably endure the open air in England, are included Mangliètia insignis, the Magnòlia insignis of Dr. Wallich, which grows on the mountains of Nepal; Michèlia lanuginòsa, excélsa, Kisòpa, and Doltsòpa; all of which, being found in elevated regions in the Himalaya, Mr. Royle conjectures would stand the open air in Devonshire, and, with a little protection, in the climate of London. Michèlia Doltsòpa is one of the finest trees in Nepal, yielding a fragrant wood much used there for house-building. (Don's Prod., 226.) Michèlia excélsa, according to Dr. Wallich, produces a valuable timber of a fine texture, at first greenish, but soon changing into a fine yellow. We have already observed p. 173.) that there are probably various species of Magnoliàceæ in China and Japan, not yet introduced, which would prove hardy, and the introduction of which would amply repay patriotic travellers and European residents in those countries.

As many of the species of Magnòlia seem to admit of cross-fecundation, it is possible that the same thing may be practicable, to a greater or less extent, between the genera composing the order. The tulip tree, rendered sub-evergreen, would be an interesting object; as would a variety of it with fastigiate branches, like the Lombardy poplar; or one as truly pendulous as the weeping ash; or one with dark leaves, like those of the purple beech. No doubt, a variegation night be produced in the leaves both of the tulip tree and of the magnolia.

### CHAP. IV.



### OF THE HALF-HARDY LIGNEOUS PLANTS OF THE ORDER DILLENIA'CE.E.

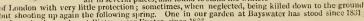
We introduce this order chiefly for the sake of recommending some species of Hibbertia as half-ardy climbers. All the hibbertias are either natives of the Cape of Good Hope, or of Australia; al, probably, the whole of them might live against a wall with protection. They grow freely either hardy climbers. and, probably, the whole of them might live against a wall with protection. They grow freely either in sandy loam mixed with leaf mould, or in sand and peat; and they are readily increased by cuttings, either of the young or of the ripened wood.

1. Hibbértia volubilis Bot. Rep., t. 126., and our fig. 38., the twining Hibbertia, was introduced from the Cape of Good Hope in 1790, and has been



from the Cape of Good Hope in 1790, and has been long known, in green-houses and conservatories, as Dillènia voltabilis, or Dillènia scandens. The flowers are about the size of those of Hypéricum calyclnum: they are of a bright yellow, and are produced all the season, from the beginning of May to the end of October. The plant is a vigorous grower; and, in conservatories, will extend to the height of 8 ft. or 10 ft. in about as many years.

2. Hibbéria dendida R. Br., Bot. Reg., t. 282., and our fig. 37., the toothed-leaved Hibbertia, was introduced from New Holland, where it grows on the Blue Mountains, in 1814. It is a vigorous growing twiner, like the preceding species, with narrower leaves and rather smaller bright yellow flowers, which are produced from February or March till August. It has been tried in the open air in several places, and found to stand the winters



March till August. It has been tried in the open air in several places, and found to stand the winters of London with very little protection; sometimes, when neglected, being killed down to the ground, but shooting up again the following spring. One in our garden at Bayswater has stood since 1831; and one in the garden at Bicton, near Exeter, since 1833.

2. 3. Hibbertia grossulariafolia Sal., Bot. Mag., t. 1218. The Gooseberry-leaved Hibbertia.—This is an elegant trailer, from New Holland, which has been in cultivation since 1816. The leaves are nearly round, beautifully notched; and the flowers are on peduncles opposite the leaves, and of a bright yellow. It is rather a procumbent than a climbing plant; but thrives well against a wall, or on rockwork, during the summer months.

bright yellow. It is rather a procumbent than a climbing plant; but thrives well against a wall, or on rockwork, during the summer months.

\*\*Other Species of Hibbertia\*, from New Holland, are in cultivation in Britain; and upwards of a dozen, which have been described, remain to be introduced; all of which, there can be no doubt, will stand our British winters with little protection, and produce a fine show of their brilliant yellow flowers during the summer months.

### CHAP. V.

### OF THE HARDY LIGNEOUS PLANTS OF THE ORDER ANONA'CEA.

THE characteristics of this order assimilate most to those of Magnoliàceae, and those distinctive of it from that order are: anthers with an enlarged four-cornered connectivum, which is sometimes nectariferous; albumen pierced by the substance of the seed-coat; leaves without stipules, conduplicate in the bud; properties aromatic. (Lindl. Introd. to N. S., and Don's Mill.) The leaves of Magnoliacca are involute in the bud; and, perhaps, they are generally less obviously feather-nerved than those of Anonaccae. The hardy species of this order are included in the genus Asímina Adans., formerly Anona L., and are natives of North America.

### Genus I.



ASI'MINA Adans. The Asimina. Lin. Syst. Polyándria Polygýnia.

lentification. Adans. Fam., 2, p. 365.; Dec. Prod., 1, p. 87.; Don's Mill., 1, p. 91.

phonymes. Annona L.; Orchidocarpum Mr.; Porcèliæ sp. Pers.; Custard Apple; Asiminier, and
Anone, Fr.; Flaschenbaum, Ger. Identification. Synonymes.

Derivations. Asimina is Latinised from a word of Canadian origin, the meaning of which is not known. Orchidocárpum was, it is probable, intended to express a likeness between the figure of the fruit, and that of some species of O'rchis. Poreclia is a name given by Ruiz, in honour of Antonio Poreel, a Spanish promoter of botany. Anona is a South American word, that signifies a mess, or dish of food, to be eaten with a spoon. Linneuts, in applying this word, says, "annona specifing it with two us] and guanabanus are barbarous words; that the sound, however, may be kept, I name it Annona, on account of the fruit which is so grateful to the natives." (Hort. Ciff.) This word, guanabanus, is a synonyme to Anona muricata, a stove plant. The German name, Flaschenbaum, flask tree, is given from the shape of the fruit.

Gen. Char. Calyx 3-parted. Petals 6, spreading, ovate-oblong, inner ones smallest. Anthers numerous, nearly sessile. Ovaries many, but for the most part only 3, ovate or oblong. Carpels the same number as the ovaries, baccate, sessile. Sceds many, disposed in a single or double row. (Don's Mill., i. p. 91.) - Low trees or shrubs, deciduous, with white or purplish flowers, and fruit about the size of small plums. Rather tender, and difficult of culture.

Description. The plants, in their native countries, are shrubs or low trees, varying from 2 ft. to 30 ft. in height. In this country they are, for the most part, shrubs; though there are specimens of A. tríloba, near London, in the Hammersmith Nursery, and at Purser's Cross, 10 ft. high. All the species require peat soil, and they are only propagated from imported seeds.

Geography, History, &c. The species are found in Virginia, Georgia, Carolina, and Florida; generally in shady places on the margins of woods, and almost always in sandy soil. They have been introduced at different periods,

from 1736 to 1820.

### 1. A. PARVIFLO'RA Dun. The small-flowered Asimina.

Identification. Dun. Mon. Anon.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 87.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 91. Synonymes. Porcèlia parviflora Pers.; Orchidocarpum parviflorum Mx. Engravings. Dunal Monog., p. 82. t. 9.

Spec. Char. Leaves cuneate-obovate, mucronate; under surface, as well as branches, covered with brown pubescence. Flowers sessile; outer petals scarcely twice as long as the calyx. (Don's Mill., i. p. 91.) This is a deciduous shrub, from 2 ft. to 4 ft. in height. The flowers have the outside of the calyx and corolla clothed with brownish tomentum; and the inside of the petals is of a dark purple colour. The berries are aggregate, sessile, fleshy, of the size of a small plum.

Geography, History, &c. Found in Virginia, Georgia, and Carolina, in shady woods near rivers and lakes; flowering in April and May. It was introduced into England in 1806, but is little known either in botanic gardens or nurseries. In New York plants are 1 dollar each.

## 2. A. TRI'LOBA Dun. The three-lobed-calyxed Asimina.

Idenlification. Dun. Monog.; Dec. Prod., 1. 87.; Don's Mill., 1. 91.

Synonymes. Annona triloba L., and Mx. in Arb.; Porcèlia triloba, Pers.; Orchidocárpum arietlnum Mx. Bor. Am.; the Papaw, Amer.; Asiminier de Virginie, and Annone à trois Lobes, Fr.; dreylappiger (three-lobed) Flaschenbaum, Ger.

Engravings. Mill. Icon., 1. t. 35.; Du Ham., 2. t. 25.; Mx. Arb., 3. t. 9.; E. of Pl., 7927.; and our

fig. 39.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves oblong-cuneated, acuminated, and as well as the branches, smoothish. Flowers on short peduncles; outer petals roundishovate, four times longer than the calyx. (Don's Mill., i. p. 91.) A small tree, densely clothed with long leaves, lying over one another in such a manner as to give a peculiarly imbricated appearance to the entire plant. The flowers are campanulate and drooping, and appear before the leaves; the outer petals are purple, and vary in colour in different plants; in some being very dark, and in others light, inclining to yellow. The berries are large, yellow, ovate, oblong, and eatable. They contain a yellow pulp, of a sweet luscious taste, in the middle of which lie, in two rows, 12 seeds, divided by as many thin membranes. All parts of the tree have a rank, if not a fetid, smell; and the fruit is relished by few persons except negroes. The fruit ripens in America in the beginning of August, and is about 3 in. long and 15 in. thick, oval, irregular, and swelling into inequalities.

Geography, History, &c. Michaux did not observe this tree north of the Schuylkill river; and it appears to be unknown, or extremely rare, in the low and maritime part of the southern states. It is not uncommon to in the bottoms of the rivers which stretch along the middle states; but it is most abundant in the rich valleys intersected by the western waters; where, at intervals, it forms thickets exclusively occupying several acres. In Kentucky and the western part of Tennessee, it is sometimes seen, also, in forests where the soil is luxuriantly fertile; of which its presence is an infallible proof. In these forests it attains the height of 30 ft., with a trunk 6 in. or 8 in. in diameter, though it



generally stops short of half this height. (Michaux.) This species was imported to England, under the name of Anona triloba, by Peter Collinson, in 1736; and it has since become known in the principal botanic gardens of Europe, and procurable in first-rate nurseries. Miller mentions that the largest plant he had seen was in the Duke of Argyll's garden at Whitton. (See p. 57.) The largest tree that we have heard of is that already mentioned, at Purser's Cross; where, some years ago, a tree of about the same size, since dead, ripened fruit. The plants are always raised from seeds; and they seldom produce shoots exceeding 5 in. or 6 in. in length: hence a plant, in ten years, does not reach above 3 ft. or 4 ft. in height; and will not flower till of 15 or 20 years' growth.

Properties, Uses, &c. The fruit in America is never brought into the markets, and is sought in the woods only by children. A spirituous liquor has been made from it, but it is of little worth. The wood is spongy, extremely soft, destitute of strength, and applicable to no use in the mechanical arts. England, it may be considered as a curious, slow-growing, deciduous shrub, well deserving a place in gardens, but which ought always to be isolated, and at some distance from rapid-growing plants. Relatively to growth, it may be placed near Dirca palústris, some of the daphnes, or Illicium parviflòrum. Plants, in the London nurseries, are 2s. 6d. each, and seeds 1s. an ounce; at

Bollwyller, 5 francs a plant; and in New York, 40 cents.

#### 3. A. PYGMÆ'A Dun. The Pygmy Asimina.

Identification. Dun. Monog.; Dec. Prod., 1. 87.; Don's Mill., 1. 92. Synonymes. Annòna pygmæ'a Bartr.; Orchidocárpum pygmæ'um Mx. Fl. Bor. Amer.; Porcilia Synonymes. An pygmæ'a Pers. 40

Engravings. Bartr. Trav., p. 21. t. I.; E. of Pl., 7932.; and

Eagraings. Bartt. 1 rav., p. 21. 1. 1. 1. Leaves oblong-linear, our fig. 40.

Spec. Char., Se. Stem suffruticose. Leaves oblong-linear, cuneate, blunt, and, as well as the branches, smooth. Flowers on short peduncles. Outer petals obovate-oblong, much larger than the calyx. (Don's Midt., i. p. 92.) A little shrub, hardly I ft. high, with twiggy branches, and long, cuneated, narrow leaves. Outer petals much larger than the inner ones, and all white. Found in Georgia, Florida, and Carolina, in sandy fields. Flowers white. April and line June.

Geography, History, &c. We have never seen this species and know nothing more of its history than what is above stated. By the catalogues it appears to have been introduced into England in 1812, and, probably, is since lost. In New York, plants are I dollar 50 cents each.



### 4. A. GRANDIFLO'RA Dun. The large-flowered Asimina.

Identification. Dun. Mon.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 87.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 92.

Synonymes. Annôna grandiflòra Bartr.; A. obovhta, Wild.; Orchidocárpum grandiflòrum Mx.

Fl. Bor. Amer.; Poreèlia grandiflòra Pers.; Asiminier à grandes Fleurs Bon. Jard.

Engravings. Dun. Mon., t. 11.; Bartr. Trav., t. 2.

Spec. Char. Leaves cuneate-obovate, obtuse; under surface, as well as the branches, clothed with brown pubescence. Flowers sessile; outer petals obovate, much larger than the calyx. (Don's Mill., i. p. 92.) A small smooth-branched shrub, with white flowers, very large for the size of the plant; the outer petals are larger than the inner ones; the berries are smooth, and oblong-obovate. Height 2 ft.

Geography, History, &c. Native of Georgia and Florida, in sandy woods and shady places; and brought to England in 1820. It is still rare, or, rather, scarcely to be met with. It may ultimately turn out that these four alleged species are only varieties of one species, modified by local circumstances. At all events, one of them (A. triloba) is quite sufficient in a general collection, to give a correct idea of the genus.

### CHAP. VI.

### OF THE HALF-HARDY LIGNEOUS PLANTS OF THE ORDER SCHIZAN-DRA'CE Z.

Some of the genera of this order have been referred to Menispermaceæ, and some to Anonaceæ; we introduce it here, in order to notice a beautiful ligneous climber, Schizandra.

Identification. Don's Mill., l. p. 101.; Blum. Bijdr. Fl. Ind. ex Schlecht. in Linnæa, i. p. 497. obs. Synonymes. Part of Menispermaceæ and part of Anonaceæ with Dec.; Anonaceæ § Schizándreæ Lindley's Key, p. 46.

### GENUS I.



### SCHIZA'NDRA Michx. THE SCHIZANDRA. Lin. Syst. Monœ'cia Pentándria.

Identification. Michx. Fl. Bor. Amer., 2. p. 18.; Dec. Syst., 1. p. 548.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 101. Derive ion. From schizō, to cut, and anēr, andros, a man; stamens cleft.

Gen./har. Flowers monœcious. Sepals 9, in a ternary order. Petals none. Male flowers with 5 a thers, which are joined at the apex; female ones with an indefinite number of ovaries. Berries disposed in spikes along an elongated receptacle. (Don's Mill., i. p. 101.)—A deciduous climber.

### 3 1. Schiza'ndra cocci'nea Michx. The scarlet-flowered Schizandra.

Engravings. Michx. Flor. Bor. Amer., 2. t. 47.; Sims, Bot. Mag., 1. 1413.; Encyc. of Pl., 13259.; Don's Mill., f. 26.; and our fig. 41.

and our fig. 41.

Spec. Char., Description, &c. Leaves alternate, oval-lanceolate, pointed at both ends, rarely toothed, of a beautiful green, smooth above and pale beneath, petiolated. Flowers scarlet, disposed in spikes in the axis of the leaves. A climbing, deciduous, half-hardy shrub, found in shady woods in Georgia and Florida, and also in Carolina. It flowers in June and July, and was introduced into England in 1806. It is generally treated as a green-house plant; but it stood out through the winters of 1832, 1833, 1834, and 1835, in the garden of the Horticultural Society, trained against a wall, and very slightly protected. It forms a most desirable ornament in the summer season, and should have a place against every conservative wall. It prefers a light sandy soil, and is easily propagated by ripened cuttings, in a pot of sand, placed under a handglass. Price, in London, 5s.; at Bollwyller,?; and in New York, 75 cents.



### App. i. Anticipated Additions to the Hardy Species of Schizandrâceæ.

Sphærostèma grandiflòrum, and other species from Nepal, commonly included under Menispermàceæ (see p. 173.), but properly belonging to this order, may possibly be found half-hardy; as may Kadsûra japónica, which, as the name implies, is a native of Japan.

### CHAP. VII.

OF THE HARDY AND HALF-HARDY LIGNEOUS PLANTS OF THE ORDER MENISPERMA'CEÆ.

DISTINCTIVE Characteristics. Thalamiflorous (H. B.). Sexes, in most, directous; in the rest, monœcious or polygamous. Sepals and petals similar; the latter not present in some. Stamens monadelphous, or rarely free; equal in number with the petals, and opposite to them, rarely double that number, or fewer. Ovaries, in some, numerous, each one-styled, all somewhat connected at the base; or, in others, only one, crowned with many styles, and many-celled, and, therefore, consisting of many carpels grown together, very rarely, one-celled, and this, most likely, by abortion. Fruit, in most, baccate or drupaceous, oneseeded or many-seeded, oblique or lunulate, compressed, with the seeds of the Embryo curved or peripheric. Albumen none, or very sparing and fleshy. (Don's Mill., i. p. 102., with adaptation.) - Climbing or twining shrubs, mostly natives within the tropics, with alternate, stalked, usually cordate or peltate, simple, rarely compound leaves, always with the middle nerve terminating in an awn or point; destitute of stipules. Flowers small; in most species, in axillary racemes. (Don's Mill., i. p. 102.) The species in British gardens are included in the genera Menispérmum and Cócculus, and are natives of North America and Dahuria. They are all of the easiest culture, and are propagated by dividing the root, or by cuttings.

### GENUS I.



MENISPE'RMUM L. THE MOONSEED. Lin. Syst. Diœ'cia Dode-cándria.

Identification. Tourn.; Dec. Prod., J. p. 102.; Don's Mill., L. p. 112.

Synonymes. Ménisperme, Fr.; Mondsaame, Ger.

Derivation. From mêne, the moon, and spērma, a seed; from the seeds being crescent-shaped.

Gen. Char. Sepals and petals disposed in a quaternary order, in two or three series. Male flowers with 16 to 20 stamens; female flowers with 2 to 4 ovaries. Drupe baccate, roundish-kidney-shaped, 1-seeded.—Climbing shrubs, with alternate, peltate or cordate, smooth leaves. Peduncles axillary or supra-axillary. Male and female peduncles rather dissimilar. Flowers small, greenish-white. (Don's Mill., i. p. 112.)

### \$ 1. M. CANADE'NSE. The Canadian Moonseed.

Identification. Lin. Sp.; Dee Prod., 1. p. 102.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 112.
Synonymes. M. canadénse var. α Lamarck; M. angulàtum Mocnch; Ménisperme du Canada, Bon . Jard; Canadischer Mondsaame, Ger.
Engravings. Schkubr. H., 3. t. 337.; Lam. Dict., t. 824.; and our fig. 42.

Spec. Char. Leaves peltate, smoothish, somewhat cordate, roundish-angular; angles bluntish, terminal one abruptly awned, mucronate. Racemes solitary, compound. Petals 8. (Don's Mill., i. p. 112.) A twining shrub, with thick woody roots, and numerous very slender shoots, which rise to the height of 12 ft. or 14 ft., but which, though ligneous, never attain any considerable diameter, and are not of many years' duration. The stem twines in a direction contrary to the sun's apparent motion, and is smooth and even, having more the appearance of a herbaceous plant, than of a shrub, and the berries black.



The flowers are small,

Variety.

3 M. c. 2 lobatum Dec. The lobed-leaved Canadian Moonseed. virginicum L. - This variety is distinguished by the angles of the leaves being acutish, and the flowers of a greenish white. Figured

in Dill. Elth., t. 178. fig. 219.

Geography, History, &c. Found in North America, among bushes, on the banks of rivers, and on fertile declivities, from Canada to Carolina; and also indigenous in Siberia. It was cultivated, in 1713, hy Bishop Compton; and is not unfrequent in British botanie gardens, and in our principal nurseries. It will grow in any free, deep, and rather moist soil; and, as it sends up numerous shoots from its thick woody roots, it is easily propagated by dividing them, or by layers made in autumn, which will root in one year. Both the male and female plants are in Lee's Nursery; and the male of the variety M. c. lobàtum

is in the garden of the London Horticultural Society. Price, of plants in the London nurseries, 1s. 6d. each; at Bollwyller, 90 cents;

in New York, 25 cents.

### ₫ 2. Menispe'rmum dau'ricum Dee. The Dairian Moonseed.

Identification. Dec. Prod., 1. p. 102.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 112. Synonyme. Trilophus Ampelisàgria Fisch.; M. canadénse Synonyme. var. 3 Lam. Engravings. Deless. Icon., 1. t. 100. and our fig. 43.

occ. Char. Leaves peltate, smooth, cordate, angular; angles acute, terminal one acuminated hardly mucronate. Spec. Char. angues acute, terminal one acuminated hardly mucronate. Racemes in pairs, capitulate. (Don's Mill., i. p. 112.) A twining shrub, resembling M. canadénse, but smaller in all its parts, and, probably, only a variety of that species. Flowers yellowish. June and July. 1818. Found in Daüria, on rocky hills near the river Chilea, and said to be introduced into England in 1818; but we have never seen it. seen it.



### 2. 3. M. SMILA'CINUM Dec. The Smilax-like Moonseed.

Identific tion. Dec. Syst., 1. p. 541.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 112. Synony ic. Cissampelos smilacina Lin.

Engrafings. Jacq. Icon., t. 629.; Catesb. Carol., 1. t. 51.; and our fig. 44.



Spec. Char. Leaves peltate, smoothish, cordate roundish, bluntly angular, under surface glaucous. Racemos simple. Petals 4. (Don's Mil., i. p. 112.) A climbing shrub, with slender stalks, and leaves resembling those of the common ivy. The flowers, and leaves resembling those of the common lvy. The flowers, which appear in July and Angust, are white, and the berries are red, about the size of small peas, and grow in clusters. Found in Carolina by Catesby, and first described by him. It was introduced into Britain in 1776, by Dr. Hope, then professor of botany at Edinburgh. The plant is rather scarce in British gardens; and, when it is met with, it is generally in a greenhouse; though there can be little doubt of its being half-hardy.

# GENUS II.



#### THE COCCULUS. Lin. Syst. Dice'cia Hexándria. 3 CO'CCULUS Bauh.

Identification. Bauh. Pin., 511.; Dec. Prod., I. p. 96.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 104.

Synonymes. Menispérmum L.; Wendlándia Willd.; Andróphilas Wendl.

Derivation. From coccus, the systematic name of cochineal, which is applied to this genus on account of the greater number of the species bearing scarlet berries.

Gen. Char. Sepals and petals disposed in a ternary order, in 2, very rarely in 3 series. Male flowers with 6 free stamens opposite the petals; female ones Sepals and petals disposed in a ternary order, in 2, very rarely in with 3 or 6 carpels. Drupes baccate, 1 to 6, usually obliquely reniform, somewhat flattened, 1-seeded. Cotyledons distant. (Don's Mill., i. p. 104.)

This is a genus of climbing or twining shrubs, with peltate, Description. cordate, ovate or oblong, entire, rarely lobed, leaves. Peduncles axillary, rarely lateral; those bearing male flowers are usually many-flowered; but those bearing female flowers are few-flowered, either free from bracteas, or furnished with very small ones. The herries of many of the species of this genus are often made into a paste, and used in their native countries to intoxicate fish and birds, &c., in order to take them; and it is said that brewers use them to give their ale and porter an intoxicating quality. (Don's Mill., i. p. 101.) The species are chiefly tropical, and only one that is hardy has yet been introduced into the British gardens.

### 1. Co'cculus caroli`nus Dec. The Carolina Cocculus.

Identification. Dec. Prod., I. p. 98.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 107.

Synonymes. Menispérmum carolinum Lin.; Wendlandia populifolia Willd., Pursh, and Dill.;

Andróphilax scándens Wendl.; Baumgartia scándens Moench.; Ménisperme de la Caroline, Fr.;

Carolinischer Mondsame, Ger.

Engravings. Dill. Elth., 223. t. 178. f. 219.; Wendl. Obs., 3. t. 16.; and our fig. 45.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves cordate or ovate, entire, obtuse, and somewhat 3-lobed; under surface velvety pubescent. Male racemes floriferous from the base, female ones 3-flowered. (Don's Mill., i. p. 107.) A twining shrub, a native of Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, in woods and hedges, as the black bryony is in England. The flowers are diæcious, but, according to Wendland, often hermaphrodite. Though ligneous in its native country, in cold countries it is often herbaceous or subherbaceous. The flowers, which appear in June and July, are greenish; and the berries, when ripe, are of a red colour. It was introduced into England in 1759, and is not uncommon in botanie gardens and the principal nurseries. Price, in London, 1s. 6d. a plant; at Bollwyller,?; in New York, I dollar.



# App. i. Anticipated Menispermacea.

In p. 175, are enumerated some genera and species belonging to this order which are natives of the Himalaya; and in p. 176, some that are natives of China and Japan, which, it is considered, would be found half-hardy in our gardens.

### CHAP. VIII.

# OF THE HARDY LIGNEOUS PLANTS OF THE ORDER BERBERA'CE.E.

This order is distinguished from other thalamiflorous ones by the following traits. Sepals usually 6, in two whorls, deciduous, and furnished with petal-like scales on the outside. The petals are equal in number with the sepals; and the stamens cqual in number with the petals, and opposite to them. The anthers "open by reflexed valves; that is to say, the face of each cell of the anther peels off except at the point, where it adheres as if it were hinged there;" a structure so remarkable, Dr. Lindley observes, as to be "found in no European plants except Berberàcea

and the laurel tribe." (Penny Cyc., vol. iv. p. 259.) The genera containing the hardy species are two, Bérberis and Mahònia. They are shrubs, or low trees, inhabitants of Europe, Asia, and of North and South America; but they are not met with in the interior of Africa, or the South Sea Islands. They are usually found in the temperate zones; but some of them inhabit high mountains within the tropics. The seeds are very tenacious of life, and, being small, and easily conveyed from one country to another, a number of new species have recently been introduced from Nepal and South America. The wood of some of the species is used for dyeing yellow; and the more common have been admitted into the materia medica, from the days of Galen to the present time, on account of their bitter and astringent properties. All the species are ornamental, and those of them which are evergreen eminently They are all readily propagated by seeds, which most of them ripen in England, and also by side suckers and root suckers, which almost all the species produce in abundance. The fruit is generally edible, and abounds in the malic acid. The genera and species of this order have recently been arranged and described, in a masterly manner, by Dr. Lindley, in the *Penny* Cyclopædia; from which article, from Don's Miller, and from our own observations, we have drawn up this chapter. The distinctive characters of the two genera of *Bérberis* and Mahònia are as under:—

BE'RBERIS. Sepals 6, furnished on the outside with 3 scales. Petals 6, with 2 glands on the inside of each at the base. Stamens toothless. Berries 2-3-seeded. (Don's Mill., i. p. 114.) Flowers in simple, mostly pendu-

lous, racemes; in some species solitary. Leaves undivided.

Sepals 6, furnished on the outside with 3 scales. Petals 6, without glands on the inside. Stamens furnished with a tooth on each side, at the top of the filament. Berries 3—9-seeded. (*Ibid.*) Flowers in erect racemes, that are disposed several together in a panicle. Leaves pinnate.

### GENUS I.



BE'RBERIS Lin. THE BERBERRY. Lin. Syst. Hexándria Monogýnia.

dentification. Lin. Gen., 442; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 105; Don's Mill., 1. p. 114. Synonymes. Pipperidge Bush; E'pine vinette, Fr.; Berberitze, Ger. Derrinations. Eerbergs is the Arabic word used for this plant by Averthoes and other writers on medicine; but some persons derive the name from the Greek word berberi, signifying a shell, from the leaves of the common species having a hollow surface. Bochart says that the word Eerberis is derived from the Pheenician word barar, which signifies shining like a shell, from their shining leaves. Gerard says that the word Berbery is a corruption of amyrberis, the name given to the plant by Avicenna. Du Hamel says that Berberis is derived from an Indian word signifying mother of pearl. Pipperidge bush, or piprage tree, Gerard says, is Dr. Turner's name for the plant, and it is still given to it in Cambridgeshire. E'pine vinette signifies the acid, or sorrel, thorn, from the taste of the fruit and leaves.

Gen. Char. Sepals 6, guarded on the outside by 3 scales. Petals 6, with 2 glands on the inside of each. Stamens toothless. Berries 2-3-seeded. Seeds 2, rarely 3, laterally inserted at the base of the berries, erect, oblong, with a crustaceous coat and fleshy albumen. Cotyledons leafy, elliptical. Radiole long, capitellate at the tip. (Don's Mill., i. p. 114.) B. heterophýlla Juss. has toothed stamens.

Description. The species are all shrubs of from 2 ft. or 3 ft. to 18 ft. or 20 ft. in height, in a wild state; some of them attaining the height of 30 ft. in gardens. They all throw up numerous side suckers, and the stronger-growing species, if these were carefully removed, might be formed into very handsome small trees. In all the species the flowers are yellow. The fruit is generally red; but in some species it is black or dark purple, and in some varieties of the species it is white or yellow: it is always acid, and more or less astringent. "The spines of the common berberry are a curious state of leaf, in which the parenchyma is displaced, and the ribs have become indurated. They, as well as all the simple leaves of ordinary appearance, are articulated with the petiole, and are therefore compound leaves reduced to a single foliole; whence the supposed genus Mahònia does not differ essentially from Bérberis in foliage any more than in fructification." (Lindley, Introd. to N. S., p. 31.) The species are generally thorny, and most of them flower freely in spring,

bearing fruit abundantly in antumn.

The irritability of the stamens of the genus Bérberis, and more particularly of those of the common berberry, of B. canadénsis, B. sinénsis, and, perhaps, of all the species the flowers of which expand, is a very remarkable property, which was first discovered by Kölrenter; probably from observing that the stamens were put in motion by the proboscis of insects extracting honey from the flowers. Sir James Edward Smith has given a copious account of this phenomenon in the Phil. Trans., vol. lxxviii. p. 158., and the last, and most clear and concise, description of it will he found to be that by Dr. Lindley, under the article Bérberis, in the Penny Cyclopædia. The stamens, "when the filament is touched on the inside with the point of a pin, or any other hard instrument, bend forward towards the pistil, touch the stigma with the auther, remain curved for a short time, and then partially recover their erect position. This is best seen in warm dry After heavy rain, the phenomenon can scarcely be observed, owing, in all probability, to the springs of the filaments having been already set in motion by the dashing of the rain upon them, or to the flowers having been forcibly struck against each other. The cause of this curious action, like that of all other vital phenomena, is unknown. All that has been ascertained concerning it is this, that the irritability of the filament is affected differently by different noxious substances. It has been found by Messrs. Macaire and Marcet, that, if a berberry is poisoned with any corrosive agent, such as arsenic or corrosive sublimate, the filaments become rigid and brittle, and lose their irritability; while, on the other hand, if the poisoning be effected by any narcotic, such as prussic acid, opinm, or belladonna, the irritability is destroyed by the filaments becoming so relaxed and flaccid, that they can be easily bent in any direction. It is difficult to draw from this curious fact any other inference than this, viz. that in plants, as well as in animals, there is something analogous to a nervous principle, which is more highly developed in some plants, or in some organs, than in others." (Pen. Cyc., iv. p. 260.) According to Sir J. E. Smith, the purpose of this remarkable function in the stamens of the berberry is evident. "In the original position of the stamens the anthers are sheltered from rain by the concavity of the petals. Thus, probably, they remain till some insect comes to extract honey from the base of the flowers, and, thrusting itself between the filaments, unavoidably touches them in the most irritable part; and thus the impregnation of the germs is (Phil. Trans., lxxviii. p. 158.) All the species are easily propagated by seed, which most of them produce in abundance; those which do not are readily increased by the removal of their side suckers, or by layers. They will grow in any soil, though they mostly prefer one that is calcareous.

Though the species of this genus are commonly treated as shrubs, and these shrubs, from their numerous side suckers, have, in general, a rough, inclegant appearance; yet there are some of them which may be formed into the most beautiful and durable small trees that can be introduced into gardenesque scenery. The common berberry, when pruned up to a single stem to the height of 8 ft. or 10 ft., and all suckers from the root, and all side buds from the stem removed the moment they appear, will form a fine orbicular head with the extremities of the branches drooping; and this pendulous appearance will increase with the age of the tree. Such a tree, covered, as it will be every year, with yellow blossoms in the beginning of summer, and with bright scarlet fruit in autumn, may rank in beauty and value with the low trees of the genera

Cratæ'gus, Cotoneaster, and Amelanchier.

### A. Leaves thin, deciduous. Flowers solitary.

### ■ 1. B. SIBI'RICA Pall. The Siberian Berberry.

Identification. Pall. Fl. Ross., 2. p. 42.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 108.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 117.; Pen. Cyc., 4. p. 260. Synonymes. B. althica Patl.; Vinettier de Sibérie, Fr. Engravings. Pall. Fl. Ross., 2. t. 67.; and our fig. 46.

Spec. Char., &c. Spines 3-7-parted. Leaves lanceolateobovate, ciliately serrated. Peduncles I-flowered, shorter than the leaves. (Don's Mill., i. 117.) - A small shrub, found in rocky places, on the hills and lower mountains of Altai, Siberia, &c., and introduced into England by Pallas in 1790. Pallas states that the priests of the Mongols, who also act as physicians, being taught by the Tunguti, use the bark of the trunk and the yellow pulpy matter of the root for various diseases; and that a decoction of the young twigs is sometimes applied with a pencil to the eyes as a charm. In British gardens this species is a low scrubby bush, seldom exceeding 2 ft. in height. Price, in London, 10s. 6d. each.



### B. Leaves thin, mostly deciduous. Flowers in Racemes.

### \$2. B. Vulga'ris L. The common Berberry.

Identification. Liu. Sp., 472.; Dec. Prod., 1, p. 105.; Don's Mill., 1, p. 115. Synonymes. Pipperidge Tree, Dr. Turner; E'pine vinette, Fr.; gemeine Berberitze, Ger. Engravings. Eng. Bot., t. 49.; Willd. Baum., t. 39.; E. of Pl., 4922.

Spines 3-parted. Leaves somewhat obovate, eiliately serrated. Racemes many-flowered, pendulous. Petals entire. (Don's Mill., i. p. 115.) Varieties. These are numerous. Those recognised by De Candolle and G. Don are as follows: -

B. v. 2 lutea. The yellow-fruited common Berberry. — Fruit yellow.

B. v. 3 álba. The white-fruited common Berberry. - Fruit white. B. v. 4 violàcea. The violet-coloured-fruited common Berberry.-Fruit violaceous.

B. v. 5 purpurea. The purple-fruited common Berberry. - Fruit purple,

leaves narrow, hardly ciliated. B. innominata Kielm.

B. v. 6 nigra. The black-fruited common Berberry. - Fruit black; leaves oblong, eiliately serrated, serratures few. The fruit of this plant is said by Tournefort, who found it on the banks of the Euphrates, to be of delicious flavour.

B. v. 7 dúleis. The sweet-fruited common Berberry. - Fruit red, somewhat less acid than that of the common berberry. Leaves of a bright

shining green. Native of Austria.

B. v. 8 aspérma. The scedless Berberry.—Fruit destitute of seeds. Miller, and also Du Hamel, both say that suckers taken from this variety commonly produce fruit with seeds; that, as the tree grows older, the seeds become fewer, and that it is the age of the plant that at last causes the fruit to be seedless; in that ease this plant must be considered more a variation than a variety. B. v. aspérma is said by Du Hamel to produce the best fruit for preserving; and it is from it that the delicious Confitures d'E'pine vinette, for which Rouen is so celebrated, are made. (Nov. Duh., iv. p. 13.) Price, 2s. 6d. each.

All these varieties are in the garden of the London Horticultural Society. Other Varieties. Dr. Lindley says, that "there is in the Catalogues a Canadian berberry, which appears to be nothing more than a common berberry, brought from North America; and also Bérberis daurica and altaica,

neither of which merits to be distinguished from B. vulgàris."

Description. In a wild state, the common berberry is seldom found higher than 4 ft. or 5 ft., but in a state of culture it may be grown to nearly 30 ft.

high. The stems are upright, and much branched towards the top; smooth, slightly grooved, covered with a whitish or ash-coloured bark, which is yellow within, and they have a large white pith. The main stem soon becomes so surrounded by side suckers as to be concealed by them; so that, even where the height of the plant is that of a tree, its character is still that of a bush. The blossoms are, in general, abundant, and produce a fine appearance in April and May; their smell is offensive when near, but not disagreeable at a short distance. The tree will live for two or three centuries, without increasing much in size. The wood is hard and brittle, of a yellow colour, but little used except for dyeing. The rate of growth, when the plant is young, is rapid; and, in consequence, in five or six years it will attain the height of 7 ft. or 8 ft.; but it grows slowly afterwards, unless the suckers are removed from it as they are produced. It is seldom seen above 10 ft. high; but there are examples of trees of it 30 ft. high, probably of 30 years' growth.

Geography and History. Found wild in most parts of Europe, and in many parts of Asia and America; in the warmer parts of those last countries, on mountains; in the colder parts of Europe in plains, as in Norway, near Christiania. The berberry is found on Mount Lebanon, and on Mount Etna; in which last situation it becomes a low shrub, in the last zone of vegetation, at the height of 7500 French feet above the level of the sea. In England it is found in indigenous woods and hedges, more especially on ealcareous soils. It is so common in the hedges of Saffron Walden, in Essex, where corn grows frequently quite up to the hedge, that Professor Martyn refers to this circumstance, as a proof that the prejudice respecting its originating the mildew on wheat is unfounded. It is indigenous in Scotland and Ireland, but not very common in those countries. The plant is mentioned by Pliny; and, among moderns, seems first to have been recorded by Bauhin in his Pinax, and subsequently by all the writers on plants, under different names, till the time of Ray, who first called it Bérberis; which name was afterwards adopted by Linnæus, and

by all the botanists since his time.

Properties and Uses. The inner bark both of the stems and roots affords a yellow dye. The leaves are agreeably acid, and, according to Gerard, were used in his time "to season meat with, and instead of a salad, like sorrel." The berries are so acid, that birds seldom touch them. They are not eaten raw, but are excellent when preserved with sugar in syrup, or candied. They are also made into jelly and rob, both of which are not only delicious to the taste, but extremely wholesome; and they are pickled in vinegar, when green, as a substitute for capers. In some countries in the north of Europe, the berries are used instead of lemon for flavouring punch, &c.; and when fermented it produces an acid wine, from which tartar is procured by evaporation. They are also in general use for garnishing dishes. Medicinally, the berries, leaves, and roots are powerfully acid and astringent; the bark is purgative and tonic; and the berries, when bruised and steeped in water, make a refreshing drink in fevers. The astringent principle is so abundant in the bark, that it is used for tanning leather in Poland; and it dyes it of a fine yellow at the same time. A decoction of the bark is said to make a good gargle to strengthen the throat and gums. The plant is cultivated in gardens as a fruit tree or fruit shrub; and the variety, or rather variation, in which the seeds are said to be wanting, and that in which the fruit is sweet, are recommended in preference. The plant makes an excellent hedge; but there exists a prejudice against it among agriculturists, from its supposed influence in producing blight, or mildew, on the corn adjoining it. This opinion, though totally unfounded, is of unknown antiquity. It appears to have been first considered as an erroneous prejudice by Du Hamel, who assures us that it is totally void of foundation; and Broussonet and other botanists subsequently proved the fact; but the most scientific refutation of the error was given by Dr. Greville, in his Scottish Cryptogamic Flora. In that excellent work Dr. Greville has shown that the mildew which attacks the berberry (Æesdium Berberidis Pers., fig. 47.) is quite different from any of the Fungi which are found on

corn. The berberry mildew, when magnified, is found to consist of a number of small orange cups, with a white film over each. When ripe these films burst, and the tops of the cups assume a ragged uneven appearance, in which state

they look like white Fúngi. The cups are filled with innumerable little cases, containing seeds, or sporules, and these constitute the bright orange powder that is seen on the leaves and flowers of the common berberry. "Among the many beautiful objects that are to be met with in the lower and more imperfect tribes of plants," Dr. Lindley observes, "it is difficult to find one more worthy of an attentive examination than the Ecídium Berbéridis." The blight on corn is generally a species of Urèdo, and does not correspond in botanical characters with the Æcídium.



48

Propagation and Culture. The original species is propagated in the nurseries by seeds, and the varieties by suckers. For ordinary purposes, no plant requires less culture; but, to produce large fruit, it should be planted in a deep, well manured, somewhat calcareous soil, and be constantly freed from side suckers. The racemes of the blossoms, also, should be thinned out, in order by reducing the number of bunches of fruit, to increase its size. When the berberry is intended to become an ornamental tree, it should be trained with a straight stem to the height of 8 ft. or 10 ft., and then suffered to branch out, thinning out the shoots where necessary, and destroying every sucker as it appears. So treated, it forms a singularly beautiful small tree, of great duration.

Diseases, &c. The common berberry is very subject to the mildew, Æcídium

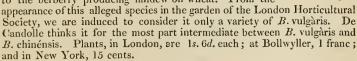
Berbéridis Pers., before described.

Statistics. The berberry is to be found in all European gardens that pretend to have a complete collection of fruit trees, and in most shrubberies. The original species is to be procured in all nurseries, and the varieties in some of them. Seedlings of the species, in the London nurseries, are 8s. a thousand; and transplanted plants 25s. a thousand: at Bollwyller, the varieties are a franc each; plants of the species, 50 cents each: in New York,?

### 3. B. CANADE'NSIS Mill. The Canadian Berberry.

Identification. Pursh's Fl. Amer., Sept., 1. p. 219.; Nutt. Gen. Amer., 1. 210.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 106.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 115.
Synonymes. B. vulgaris Mx. Fl. Bor. Amer. 1. p. 205.; B. vulgaris var. canadénsis Martyn's Mill., No. 1.
Engravings. Hayne Abbild., t. 63.; and our fig. 48. after that author.

Spec. Char., &c. Spines 3-parted. Leaves obovate-oblong, remotely serrated, upper ones nearly entire. Racemes many-flowered, nodding. (Don's Mill., i. p. 115.) A shrub, or low tree, with yellow flowers, from April to June. Cultivated in 1759. Height 5 ft. It is found in North America, on fertile hills and among rocks, especially in the Alleghany Mountains, from Canada to Carolina, and also in Tennessee. The berries are said by Pursh to be more fleshy and less acid than those of B. vulgàris. The same opinion prevails in the United States as in England, as to the berberry producing mildew on wheat. From the



\$ 4. B. EMARGINA'TA Willd. The emarginated-pctaled Berberry.

Identification. Willd. Enum., 1. p. 395.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 105.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 115. Synonyme. Ausgerandete (serrated) Berberitze, Ger. Engravings. Hayne Abbild., t. 62.; and our fig. 49.

Spec. Char., &c. Spines 3-parted. Leaves lanceolate-obovate, ciliately serrated.

Racemes searcely pendulous, shorter than the leaves; petals emarginate. (Don's Mill., i. p. 115.) A shrub closely resembling B. vulgàris, of which it is, doubtless, only a variety; but it is one half smaller in all its parts, and has the petals emarginate. It is found wild in Siberia, and was introduced into England in 1820. In the garden of the London Horticultural Society it has attained the height of 7 ft. in 10 years. Price, in the London nurseries, 2s. a plant; at Bollwyller, 2 francs; and in New York, ?.



### 5. B. The RICA Stev. The Iberian Berberry.

Identification. Stev. and Fisch. in Litt.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 115.; and Lindl. in Pen. Cyc., 4. p. 261. Synonymes. B. vulgaris? v. ibérica Dec. Syst., 2. p. 6.; B. sinénsis Wal. Dend. Brit., t. 26.; and E. of Pl., 4928., as B. sinénsis; and our fig. 50.

Spec. Char., &c. Spines simple, and 3-parted; leaves obovateoblong, quite entire. Racemes many-flowered; petals entire. (Don's Mill., i. p. 115.) A shrub closely resembling the common berberry, but, according to Dr. Lindley, readily distinguished from it by its smaller leaves, and its almost upright racemes. The berries are dark purple. It is a native of Iberia, whence it was brought to England in 1790. Height 5 ft.

### \$\\delta\$ 6. B. SINE'NSIS Desf. The Chinese Berberry.

Identification. Desf. Catal. Hort. P., 150.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 106.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 115.
Synonymc. B. vulgàris Thunb. Jap., 1. p. 146.

Spec. Char., &c. Spines 3-parted. Leaves oblong, obtuse, entire, or the lower ones a little toothed. Racemes many-flowered, nodding. (Don's Mill., i. p. 115.) A shrub closely resembling B. vulgàris, but seldom growing more than 4 ft. or 5 ft. high. The berries are oval, of a deep red colour (Dec.), or, according to Dr. Lindley, of a dirty red; 1-2-seeded. It is a native of China, where it was found during Lord Macartney's embassy, between Pekin and Gehol; and it was introduced into England in 1800. There are plants of it in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, and in the arboretum of Messrs. Loddiges. Dr. Lindley observes that it is more common in French than in English gardens, and that it most resembles B. ibérica.

### 2 7. B. CRE'TICA L. The Cretan Berberry.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 472.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 106.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 115.
Synonymes. B. crética buxifolia Tourn.; Vinettier de Crète, Fr.; Cretische Berberitze, Ger.
Engravings. Fl. Græc., t. 242.; Candian Berberry.

Spec. Char., &c. Spines 3—5-parted. Leaves oval-oblong, entire, or somewhat serrated. Racemes 3—8-flowered, rather shorter than the leaves. (Don's Mill., i. p. 115.) A low shrub, seldom exceeding 3 ft. or 4 ft. in height, with numerous suckers, forming a compact bush, densely covered with leaves intermixed with spines. The leaves are produced without any obvious order, and in their shape they resemble those of the narrow-leaved variety of the common box. The berries are ovate, black, 2-seeded, more astringent than acid; stigma on a very short style. It is a native of Crete, or Candia, of Cyprus, and also of Japan; and it has been cultivated in England since 1759; but, being a plant of no great show, it is not very common in gardens or nurseries. There are plants of this species in the arboretum of Messrs. Loddidges, and also in the arboretum of Messrs. Buchanan and Oldroyd, at Camberwell. It is also in the garden of the Horticultural Society. Dr. Lindley observes of it, that "it is a dwarf scrubby bush, looking like a starved specimen of the common berberry." Price, in London, 1s. 6d. a plant; at Bolwyller, 1 franc 50 cents; in New York,?.

Variety.

B. c. 2 serratifòlia Poir. The serrated-leaved Cretan Berberry.—Leaves ciliately serrated.

№ 8. B. CRATÆ'GINA Dec. The Cratægus-like Berberry.

Identification. Dec. Syst., 2. p. 9.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 116.

Spec. Char., &c. Spines simple. Leaves oblong, reticulated, hardly serrated. Racemes many-flowered, crowded, spreading, scarcely longer than the leaves. (Don's Mill., i. p. 116.) Native of Asia Minor. "Allied to Bérberis crética and sinénsis" (Dec.): said to be like B. vulgàris by G. Don. "Described by De Candolle from specimens collected in Asia Minor. Young plants, of what is said to be this species, are in the gardens, but they have not yet flowered." (Lindl.) Where we meet with many doubts, we are always disposed to simplify; and, from the geography of this species, we think it highly probable that it will turn out to be a mere variety of B. vulgàris.

C. Leaves leathery, evergreen or sub-evergreen. Flowers solitary or in Clusters.

### 9. B. DU'LCIS. The sweet-fruited Berberry.

Identification. Swt. Brit. Fl.-Gard.; Lindl. Pen. Cyc., 4. p. 261. Engravings. Swt. Brit. Fl. Gard. 2d ser., t. 100.; and our fig. 51.

Spec. Char., &c. Spines long, slender, simple, or 3-parted. Leaves obovate obtuse, with or without a bristly point, quite entire, glaucous on the under side. Flowers solitary, on slender stalks, twice as long as the leaves. (Lindl., Pen. Cyc., 4. p. 216.) This species, or alleged species, is not recognised by De Candolle or George Don: it is said by Dr. Lindley to be "a native of the south-western part of South America, from the Straits of Magellan to Valdivia, where it forms a small evergreen bush. The species has been some years in this country; but it is at present very rare." (Pen Cyc., 5. p. 261.) There are plants in the Hort. Soc. Garden between 2 ft. and 3 ft. high; and it is to be procured at Low's Nursery, Clapton, where it flowered in March, 1831. It was sent to

51

Mr. Low by Mr. Anderson, the collector attached to Capt. King's expedition, from the Straits of Magellan. In Sweet's Flower-Garden, where it is figured, it is said that, in its native country, "the fruit is used, both green and ripe, as we use gooseberries, for making pies and tarts, and preserves, for which it is most excellent. The berries are round and black, being about the size of a black currant, and are produced in great abundance. The flowers are very handsome, being of a bright yellow, and nodding: they make a very elegant appearance." (Swt. Fl-Gard., 2d s., i. t. 100.) It is quite hardy, and evergreen; but there is a deciduous variety, also possessed by Mr. Low, which, by some, is supposed to be a distinct species.

2 10. B. HETEROPHY'LLA Juss. The various-leaved Berberry.

Identification. Juss. in Poir. Dict., 8. p. 622.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 108.; Don's Mill., 1. p.117.; Lindl., Pen. Cyc., 4. p. 261.

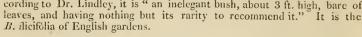
Pen. Cyc., 4. p. 261.

Synonymes. B. dicifòlia Forst.; B. triscupidàta Smith.

Engraving. Hook Exot. Fl., 1. t. 14.; and our fig. 52.

Spec. Char., &c. Spines 3-parted. Leaves ovate-lancolate, glabrous, some of them entire, others furnished with 3 pungent teeth. Pedicels solitary, 1-flowered, hardly longer than the leaves. Filaments toothed. (Don's Mill., i. p. 117.) This species Dr. Hooker describes as a shrub about 3 ft. in height, much branched, and the older branches covered with dark wrinkled

bark. The leaves clustered, and of two kinds; the old ones terminated with a sharp spinose point, and having a lateral spinule on each side, above the middle, and the younger ones being pale green, unarmed, and having their margins entire and softish. The old leaves are also quite rigid, dark green, and shining. The flowers are solitary, about the size of a pea, and of an orange-yellow colour. (Exot. Fl., i. t. 14.) Dr. Hooker also observes, that this species "departs from the generic character of De Candolle, inasmuch as the calyx has no scales at its base, nor are the filaments destitute of teeth, for there are two most distinct ones just beneath the anther." This shrub is a native of the Straits of Magellan, where it was discovered by Commerson; but when, and by whom, it was introduced in our gardens, Dr. Hooker informs us, is not known. According to Dr. Lindley, it is "an inelegant bush, about 3 ft. high, bare of



Identification. Lam. Ill., t. 253.; Dec. Prod., l. p. 107.; Don's Mill., l. p. 117.; Pen. Cyc., 4. p. 261. Engraving. Lam. Ill., t. 253. fig. 4. Spee. Char., &c. Spines 3-parted. Leaves linear, quite entire, with revolute margins. Pedicels 1-2, 1-flowered. (Don's Mill., i. p. 117.) According to Dr. Lindley, the leaves are collected in bundles in the axils of the spines, and

2 11. B. EMPETRIFO'LIA Lam. The Empetrum-leaved Berberry.

the pedicels of the flowers are about as long as the leaves. "A very curious and pretty plant, found wild from the Cordilleras of Chili to the southern point of the American Continent, in subalpine woods. In general aspect it is much more like a heath than a berberry, seldom exceeding 2 ft. in height. It has been some years in the Horticultural Society's Garden, and is in Young's Nursery at Epsom, and in the Fulham Nursery, but is to be found in few others. It flowers in December, and is said, in Sweet's Brit. Fl.-Gard., 2d series, t. 100., to have flowered at Low's Nursery, Clapton.

# D. Leaves leathery, evergreen or sub-evergreen. Flowers in Racemes.

# 12. B. FLORIBU'NDA Wall. The many-flowered Berberry.

Identification. Wall. MSS.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 115.; Pen. Cyc., 4. p. 261.

Synonymes. "Out of accidental variations of this species, and its mode of leafing and flowering, the spurious species called B. aff'inis and B. ceratophylla have been constituted. By Dr. Wallich, in his distribution of the herbarium of the East India Company, B. floribunda has been mistaken for B. aristàta." (Pen. Cyc., 4. p. 261.)

Spines 3-parted and very stiff. Leaves oblong or oblong-Spee. Char., &e. lanceolate, nearly entire, or toothed in various degrees, sometimes very deeply and coarsely veined; flowers in long, loose, slender racemes. (Pen. Cyc., iv. p. 261.) This species is supposed to grow about 10 ft. high in Nepal, and, as Dr. Lindley observes, is, "apparently, extremely common in the whole of the north of India, where it forms a tall bush, varying considerably in the form and size of the leaves, and in the degree in which they are toothed, but always well marked by its slender, pendulous, or erect racemes of flowers, which are much longer than the leaves, and in no degree corymbose. It is to be found occasionally in the more choice collections in this country." (Pen. Cyc., iv. p. 261.)

# ¥ 13. B. ASIA'TICA Roxb. The Asiatic Berberry.

Identification. Roxb. in Dec. Syst., 2. p. 13.; Dec. Prod., I. p. 107.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 116.; Pen. Cyc., 4. p. 261.
Synonymes. B. tineforia Lech.; the Raisin Berberry Pen. Cyc.
Engraving. Deless. Icon. sel., 2. t. 1.

Spec. Char., &c. Spines trifid, or simple. Leaves oval, cuneated or elliptical, mucronate, smooth, under surface glaucous, entire or spinulosely toothed, Racemes short, many-flowered, corymbose, shorter than the leaves. Pedicels elongated, 1-flowered. Berries oval. (Don's Mill., i. p. 116.) A vigorous-growing shrub, with numerous luxuriant side suckers, approaching in vigour those of B. aristàta; but the leaves resembling those of B. heterophylla. It is a native of the East Indies and Nepal, and was introduced into England in 1820. B. asiática, Royle observes, "is found on the Neelgherries, and was called, by M. Lechenault de la Tour, B. tinctòria, from the use to which it

has been applied; and it has been proved by the experiments of M. Vauquelin to be inferior to few woods for dyeing a yellow colour." (Royle's Illust., p. 63.) According to Dr. Lindley, the fruit is round, covered over with a thick bloom, and has altogether the appearance of the finest raisins. In the garden of the London Horticultural Society the plants of this species are about 7ft. high, and they flower and fruit freely. They are easily distinguished from B. aristàta, by their very short racemes. Plants 3s. 6d. each.

# ± 14. B. DEALBA'TA Lindl. The whitened-leaved Berberry.

Identification. Bot. Reg., t.1750,; Pen. Cyc., 4. p. 261. Synonyme. B. glaúca Hort. Engraving. Bot. Reg., t. 1750.; and our fig. 53.

Spec. Char, &c. Spines scarcely any. Leaves roundish, coarsely toothed, rather glaucous, white beneath. Racemes very short and compact, pendulous. (Pen. Cyc., iv. p. 261.) A native of Mexico, whence it was introduced into England by the London Horticultural Society in? 1830. "It is a tall slender evergreen bush, with deep brown branches, and scarcely any spines."

The flowers, which appear in December, are yellow, and the fruit red. The leaves are sometimes wedge-shaped and 3-toothed, but more frequently are nearly round, with two or three spiny teeth on every side." (Pen. Cyc., iv. p. 261.) A curious and beautiful species, well deserving of cultivation. There are plants in the Fulham Nursery 21s. each.

# № 15. B. ARISTA'TA Dec. The bristled-tooth-leaved Berberry.

Identification. Hook. Exot. Flor., 2. t. 98.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 106; Don's Mill., 1. p. 115. Synonymes. B. Chitria Buch.; B. angustifolia Roxb.; B. sinénsis Desf. Engravings. Hook. Exot. Flor., t. 98.; Bot. Reg., t. 729.; and our fig. 54.

Spec. Char., &c. Lower spines 3-parted, simple; leaves obovate-acute, tapering much to the base, ending in a mucro (prickly point) at the apex, membranous, smooth on both sides, serrated, with 4 or 5 bristly teeth. Racemes nodding, many-flowered, longer than the leaves. Berries oblong. (Don's Mill., i. p. 115. adapted.) A robust shrub, very distinct from any of the preceding species or varieties, growing with extraordinary vigour, and capable of being formed into a very handsome small tree. It is a native of Nepal, and is found on mountains at from 5000 ft. to 8000 ft. of elevation, flowering there in May. The root



and wood are of a dark yellow colour, and form the yellow wood of Persian authors; they are used as a dye, and, being bitter and a little astringent, they, as well as the bark, are employed in medicine. (Royle's Illust., p. 63.) The plant was introduced into England in 1820, and is already in several gardens. In Nepal, the fruit of this species is dried, like grapes for forming raisins, in the

sun. After being once established, plants of this species grow with extraordinary rapidity till they attain the height of 8 ft. or 10 ft., after which they continue throwing up suckers, and some of these which we have measured in the Fulham Nursery, and in the Goldworth arboretum, were 9 ft. long, and, at the lower end, three fourths of an inch in diameter. It is a most desirable plant, and calculated to produce a splendid effect, both when in flower and when in fruit, upon an open lawn. As a rapid grower, it ought not to be planted near slow-growing shrubs or trees. Price of plants, in the London nurseries, 1s. each; at Bollwyller,?; in New York,?.

Varieties. Mr. Royle has the following remarks. " Under B. aristàta, I conceive two species have been included, or at least two such very distinct varieties as to require particular notice. These are distinguished by the natives, apt to confound things together, by the names of kushmul and chitra. The former growing at as low elevations as 3000 feet, and therefore easily acclimated in the plains of India, has the leaves and branches pale-coloured, and more thorny; the flowers more numerous, racemes erect, appearing earlier in the season, and having less pleasant-tasted fruit: while chitra, which I conceive to be the true B. aristata, and have not found below 5000 feet of elevation, has brownish-coloured branches, smooth, shining, almost entire leaves, each flower much larger than those of kushmul, though less numerous than those on each of the drooping racemes." (Illust. &c., p. 64.)

# App. i. Additional Species of Bérberis.

B. Wallichiàna D.c., synon. àtro-viridis. A native of the higher parts of Nepal, and, according to Dr. Lindley, "exceedingly well worth procuring, on account of its deep-green evergreen leaves," which will, in all probability, prove hardy. It is figured in Wallich's Plant. Asial. Rar., t. 243.—B. kunawurénsis, a native of the Himalaya, is also a very desirable species.—B. actimacântha is mentioned by Dr. Lindley as a very common plant, between Valparaiso and Santiago, which might be easily introduced: besides which, he says, there are other evergreen South American species of great beauty. "Some from the south of Chili particularly were found by Mr. Bridges near Valdivia, with shining bolly-like leaves, long racemes of orange-coloured flowers, and young branches covered with rusty down." (Penny Que, iv. p. 951).—B. buxifòlia Lam. Ill., t. 253. f. 3., and our fig. 55., a small twisted shrub, with bluish purple berries, a native of the Straits of Magellan, would be a desirable acquisition, as it is doubtless as hardy as B. empetrifolia, p. 306. In the garden of the Horticultural Society there is a berberry raised from seeds received from M. Ledebour, under the name of B. filcifolia, which has not yet flowered, but which is entirely different from the B. heterophylla, synon, B. filcifolia of the nurseries. Seeds of berberries from distant countries, the same authority observes, "would certainly reach England in safety, if mixed with tenacious earth and rammed into a box," The species both of Bétzberis and Mahdnia are so eminently beautiful, that too much can scarcely be said in their favour.



favour.

### GENUS II.



MAHO'NIA Nutt. THE MAHONIA, or ASH BERBERRY. Lin. Syst. Hexandria Monogýnia.

Derivation. Named by Nuttall in honour of Bernard M'Mahon a seedsman at Philadelphia, the author of the American Gardener's Calendar, and an ardent lover of botanical science. Identification. Nutt. Gen. Amer., l. p. 307; Dec. Prod., l. p. 108; Don's Mill, p. 117. Synonymes. Bérberis of authors; Odostèmon Raf.; Ash Berberry Pen. Cycl.

Sepals 6, guarded on the outside by three scales. Petals 6, without glands on the inside. Stamens furnished with a tooth on each side at top of the filament. Berries 3-9-seeded. (Don's Mill., i. p. 118.) - The species are elegant evergreen shrubs with yellow flowers and pinnate leaves. The latter resemble pretty much those of the ash, and hence, doubtless, the name of ash berberry. Natives of the north-west coast of America, and also of Nepal, and perhaps Japan. Though some botanists think that the

characters ascribed to this genus, and those ascribed to Bérberis, as exhibited in p. 229., are not sufficient to keep them separate as genera; yet the habits of the species of one, as to the mode of growth, foliage, and inflorescence, are so distinct from those of the other, as to induce us to adopt The species in British gardens are all of comparatively slow growth, and admit but of slow multiplication by layers, and scarcely at all by cuttings. Some of them, however, seed freely, and are readily propagated in that way. Four species have been introduced, and they are described by Dr. Lindley, in the Penny Cyclopædia, as being included in a section of the genus Bérberis.

• 1. M. FASCICULA'RIS Dec. The crowded-racemed Mahonia, or Ash Berberry. Identification. Hook, Fl. Bor. Amer., 1. p. 28.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 108., and Syst., 2. p. 19.; Don's Mill.,

1. p. 118. Synonymes. Bérberis pinnàta Lag., Bot. Reg., t. 702., and Bot. Mag., 2d edit. vol. 1. t. 88.; B. fascicularis Pen. Cyc. In the same work it is stated that Mahònia diversifòlia is the same as this species; though it is figured and described by Sweet, as a species from Monte Video: see Swt. Br.

Fl.-Gar., 2d series, t. 56.
ngravings. Ker. Bot. Reg., t. 702.; Kth. Nov. Sp. Amer., 5. p. 71. t. 434.; Bot. Mag., t. 2396.; and Engravings. our fig. 56.

Spec.Char., &c. Leaves of 3-6 pairs with an odd one, the lowest pair near the base of the petiole. Leaflets ovate-lanceolate, rather distant, one-nerved, spiny-toothed, with 4 or 5 teeth on each side. Racemes nearly erect, much crowded. Filaments bidentate. (Don's Mill., i. p. 118., adapted.) A very handsome tall evergreen shrub, which attains, in British gardens, especially if against a wall, the height of 8 or 10 ft. and produces its yellow flowers in abundance, from the



middle of March to the middle of May. "Perhaps the most showy of all the family." (Bot. Mag., 2d edit. vol. i. p. 48.) It is found in the mountainous parts of California and Mexico. It is readily distinguished at a distance from the other mahonias, by the glaucons green and subdued tone of colour of its leaves; those of all the others being of a darker green, and more or less shining. The plant is rather too tender to be treated as a bush, unless some slight protection be given to it during very severe frosts; but it will grow freely against a wall with scarcely any protection. There is a fine specimen of it in the London Horticultural Society's Garden, more than 8 ft. high. In the nurseries, plants are at present rather scarce, and cost from 5s. to 7s. each.

2. M. AQUIFO'LIUM Nutt. The Holly-leaved Mahonia, or Ash Berberry. Identification. Nutt. Gen. Amer., 1. p. 212.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 108.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 118. Synonyme. Bérberis Aquif dium Ph. and Pen. Cyc. Engravings. Pursh. Fl. Amer. Sept., I. t. 4.; Bot. Reg., t. 1425.; and our fig. 57.

arieties. One variety, M. A. nutkàna Dec., is mentioned by De Candolle (Prod., i. p. 108.) and another, found at the junction of the Portage river with the Columbia, by G. Don. (Don Mill., i. p. 118.)

Spee. Char., Se. Leaves in 4 pairs of leaflets with an odd one, the lower pairdistant from the base of the petiole; leaflets ovate, approximate, cordate at the base, onenerved, spiny-toothed, with 9 or 6 teeth on each side. Racemes erect, and much crowded. Filaments bidentate. (Don's Mill., adapted.) One of the handsomest of hardy evergreen shrubs, attaining the height of 6 ft. in 6 years, quite hardy, producing a profusion of bunches of yellow flowers during April and May. It is a native of the north-west coast of America. from New Albion to Nootka Sound, growing in rich vegetable soil among rocks, or in woods,



where it forms a thick and rich under-growth. It was introduced into England in 1823, and is to be found in all good collections. According to Dr. Lindley, it is "perhaps the handsomest hardy evergreen we yet possess. Its foliage is of a rich, deep, shining green, becoming purple in the winter; it bears fruit in some abundance, which consists of clusters of roundish black berries, having their surface covered with a rich violet bloom. It most resembles M. fasciculàris, from which its large shining leaves at once distinguish it." (Penny Cyc., iv. p. 262.) This species is propagated very slowly by layers, and, for some years, plants were sold in the nurseries at ten guineas each. Lately, however, a number of ripe seeds have been produced in England, or imported from America through the Hudson's Bay Company; and from these, many young plants have been raised, in the Epsom and other nurseries; so that small plants may now be obtained for 5s. each, and in a few years they will, no doubt, not cost half that sum. In Prince's Catalogue for 1825, the price is stated as 25 dollars (5l. 5s.) each.

■ 3. M. NERVO'SA Nutt. The nerved-leaved Mahonia, or Ash Berberry. Identification. Nutt. Gen. Amer., 1, p. 212.; Don's Mill., 1, p. 118. Synonymes. Bérberis nervosa Ph.; Mahonia glumàcea Dec.; Bérberis glumàcea Pen. Cyc. Engravings. Pursh. Fl. Amer., 1. t. 5.; Bot. Reg., t. 1426.; and out fig. 58.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves of 5 -6 pairs, with an odd one, the lower pair distant from the petiole; leaflets ovate, acuminated, and remotely spiny-toothed, somewhat 3-5-nerved, with 12 or 14 teeth on each side; racemes elongated; filaments bidentate. (Don's Mill., i. p. 118.) An evergreen undershrub, in its native habitats seldom exceeding the height of 3 ft., and producing its yellow flowers in October, succeeded by roundish fruit, of a glancous-purple colour, and having an insipid taste. The plant is found in shady pine woods, on the



north-west coast of North America, along the river Columbia. According to Dr. Lindley, the stem of this species does not grow more than 6 in. or 8 in. high, and is, in fact, shorter than its leaves. The petioles of the leaves, he says, "are jointed at every pair of leaflets, in the manner of a bamboo stem." The plant is hardy, and will thrive in a shady border of peat soil. It was introduced into England in 1822, and may be seen in the London Horticultural Society's garden, but it is not yet extensively distributed. In London, plants cost 10s. 6d. each.

2. 4. M. RE'PENS G. Don. The creeping-rooted Mahonia, or Ash Berberry.

Identification G. Don. in Loud. Hort. Brit., No. 28182.; and in Don's Mill., 1. p. 118. Synonymes. Bérberis Aquif Olium, Lindl. Bot. Reg., t. 1176.; Bérberis rèpens Pen. Cyc., iv. p. 262. Engravings. Bot. Reg., t. 1176.; and our fig. 59.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaflets 2-3 pairs, with an odd one, roundish-ovate, opaque, spiny-toothed. Racemes diffuse. Root creeping. Filaments bidentate. (Don's Mill., i. p. 118.) A small branched evergreen shrub, seldom rising higher than 2 ft., with the leaves somewhat glaucous on both surfaces. The racemes of flowers are terminal, numerous, fascicled, diffuse, rising from scaly buds. The plant, in British gardens, produces a profusion of rich yellow flowers in April and May, but these have not yet been succeeded by fruit. Found wild on the east side of the Rocky Mountains of the west coast of North America, and perfectly hardy in British gardens.



fectly hardy in British gardens. It is propagated by layers or suckers, but does not strike readily; and it has, in consequence, been but sparingly distributed. Price of plants, in London, 10s. 6d. cach.

# App. i. Additional Species of Mahonia.

Mahonia nepalénsis Dec., Bérberis nepalénsis in the list in p. 173., is an evergreen Nepal shrub, from 4 ft. to 6 ft. high, of great beauty, which, if it could be introduced, would probably be found as hardy as the American species. — M. acanthifòlia, if different from the foregoing, would also be very desirable. It is said to be a fine pinnated-leaved plant, with round black fruit, found on the Neelgherry Mountains of India, at the elevation of 8000 ft. nepalénsis grows at the height of 5000 ft. and 6000 ft., and attains, in shady situations, an elevation of 12 ft. It is also found on the Neelgherries, in 11° of north latitude. (Royle's Illust.) In the Penny Cyclopædia, it is suggested that M. nepalénsis "ought to be obtained from India at any cost, as it would in all probability succeed in this climate. — M. tragacanthoides, with not more than one or two pairs of leaflets, found along the banks of the river Kur, near Teffis; and M. caraganæfòlia, a Chinese plant very like the last, having the points of the leaflets hardened into spines; well merit introduction." (iv. p. 262.) A plant is mentioned by Thunberg, under the name of I'lex japónica, which appears to be a Mahonia. It is found in the island of Niphon in Japan, and, as it would very likely prove hardy, ought by all means to be procured.

### CHAP. IX.

OF THE HARDY LIGNEOUS SPECIES OF THE ORDER CRUCIA'CEÆ.

DISTINCTIVE Characteristics. Thalamiflorous. (II. B.) The order Cruciàceæ is readily recognised by the cruciform arrangement of the petals, which are always four, in conjunction with tetradynamous stamens, and the fruit a silique or silicle. Though there are several species, which, technically considered, are ligneous plants, such as Alýssum saxátile, Ibèris sempervìrens, Cheiránthus Chèvi, and some others; yet, in a popular point of view, the only shrub included in the order is the Vélla Pseùdo-Cýtisus.

### GENUS I.



l'E'LLA L. THE VELLA. Lin. Syst. Tetradynàmia Siliculòsa.

Derivation. The word Vélla is Latinised from the word velar, the Celtic name of the cress.

Gen. Char. Stamens the 4 longer in 2 pairs, the 2 of each pair grown together. Style ovate, flat, tongue-shaped, at the tip of the silicle. Silicle ovate, compressed, its valves concave. Partition elliptic. Cotyledons folded, the embryo root disposed in the sinus of the fold. (Dec. Syst.)

2 1. VE'LLA PSEU'DO-CY'TISUS L. False Cytisus, or shrubby, Cress-Rocket.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 895.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 223.; Don's Mill., I. p. 254
Synonymes. Vélla integrifòlia Sal.; Faux-cytise, Fr.; strauchartige (shrubby) Velle, Gcr.
Engravings Cav. Ic., 1. 42.; and our fig. 60.

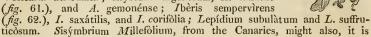
Spec. Char., &c. Petals yellow, with long dark purple claws. Larger stamens perfectly connate by pairs. (Don's Mill., i. p. 254.) A low evergreen shrub, seldom exceeding 4 ft. in height, with glaucous green leaves, and bright yellow flowers, which appear in the beginning of April, and continue till the middle of May. It is a native of Spain, on gypsaccous hills about Aranjuez, where it was first observed by Minuart, and, afterwards, by Cavanilles. It was cultivated by Miller in 1759, as a greenhouse plant; but is found sufficiently hardy to stand the open air with a



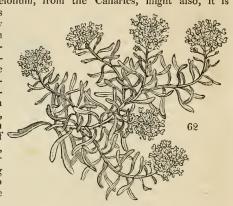
slight protection. It has stood for several years in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, planted on rockwork, where the dry soil renders protection unnecessary. It has also stood for a number of years in the open garden in the Hammersmith Nursery, and for five years in our garden at Bayswater, where it appears to be as hardy as the common azalea. It is a desirable shrub, on account of the early period at which it flowers; and also because it is a free flowerer. On a mound of rockwork it would form a most ornamental bush, and might be associated with the dwarf furze and Nitrària Schóberi. It is easily propagated by cuttings of the young wood, planted in sand under a hand-glass. Price, in London, 1s. 6d.

App. I. Other ligneous or suffruticose Cruciàceæ.

Those who wish to include in their collections all the hardy plants of Cruciàceæ, cultivated in the gardens, which are botanically considered as ligneous, will find them enumerated in our *Hortus Britannicus*. The principal are, Cheiránthus *Cheiri*, and several varieties, more especially C. C. fruticulòsus, the wild wallflower; Vesicària utriculàta; Alýssum argénteum, A. saxátile (fig. 61.), and A. gemonénse; Ibèris sempervirens



possible, stand out; and it is very interesting, from its finely cut leaves, a character which is comparatively rare in cruciaceous plants. All the ligneous plants of this order are particularly adapted for rockwork; and, like all low-growing woody plants, even when grown in a common border, each ought to be elevated on a small mound or hillock of stones, of such a size as that, the plant after three or four years' growth, might hang down over it on every side, so as completely to conceal the stones.



#### CHAP, X.

OF THE HALF-HARDY LIGNEOUS PLANTS OF THE ORDER CAPPA-RIDA'CEÆ.

Distinctive Characteristics. Thalamiflorous. (H. B.) Sepals 4. Petals 4, cruciformly disposed. Stamens often numerous; if few never tetradynamous. or scarcely ever. Ovarium stalked upon the receptacle. Fruit either pod-shaped or baccate, 1-celled, very rarely 1-seeded, most frequently with many seeds attached to two narrow simple parietal placentæ. Seeds kidney-shaped. Properties stimulant or tonic. (Lindley's Introd. to N. S., and Key.)

The only genus in this order, which contains any half-hardy ligneous plant,

is Cápparis.

### GENUS I.



CA'PPARIS L. THE CAPER BUSH. Lin. Syst. Polyándria Monogýnia.

Derivation. From kabir, the Arabic name of the common caper. Identification. Lin. Gen., 643.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 245.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 278.

Gen. Char. Calyx 4-parted. Torus small. Fruit a silique, somewhat baccate, upon a slender stalk.

\* 1. C. SPINO'SA L. The spined, or common, Caper Bush.

Identification. Lin, Sp., 720.; Dec. Prod., l. p. 245.; Don's Mill., l. p. 278.

Synonymes. The caper having been in extensive cultivation, and used for so long a period, has names in most of the languages of the civilised world, and these, though too numerous to be given here, will be found in Newman's Dictionary, or in the index of synonymes to the Eucyclopacia of Plants. In French, the name of the caper is Caprier or Tapenier; in Italian, Capriolo or Cappero; and in German, Kaperustrauch.

Engravings. Blackw. Herb., t. 417.; Smith's Spic., 18. t. 12.; Fl. Gr., 486.; Bot. Mag., t. 291.; and our the Engravings.

Engravings. our fig. 63.

Spec. Char., &c. Stipules spinose, hooked. Leaves ovate, roundish, deciduous. Pedicels solitary, 1-flowered. (Don's Mill., i. 278.)

Variety. There is said to be a variety without spines, and with ovate leaves, the latter more or less hoary.

Description, &c. The common caper plant is a wellknown shrub, trailing and rambling like the bramble, found wild on the rocks in the south of Italy, in the Greeian Islands, and in various parts of Asia Minor. The stems are woody, and covered with a white bark, round, smooth, and branching. The leaves are oval or roundish, succulent, glancous green, and deciduous. The stipules,



which are two, at the base of the footstalks, are transformed into spines. The flowers are white, numerous, axillary, solitary, large, handsome, and without smell. The petals are much larger than the sepals; spreading, obovate, waved, tender and flaccid; white, faintly tinged with red or lilae. The stamens are about 60, of the same length as the petals, sometimes a little longer. The The root is long and woody, fruit is an oblong-oval eoriaceous capsule.

and covered with a thick bark.

Geography and History. Found wild in the southern countries of Europe, in the Levant, in Sicily, and in the south of Spain, on rocks, walls, and dry places. It is mentioned by Theophrastus as a wild plant, and incapable of being cultivated; but, in the south of France, it has been grown for the flower buds from time immemorial. It was cultivated by Gerard in 1596, who tells us that he put the seeds into the brick walls of his garden, "which did spring and grow green;" and Bradley states that, he sowed some seeds which he procured from Italy on the garden walls of Camden House, near Kensington, about the year 1716. Mr. Miller mentions an old plant growing there (probably the same that Bradley sowed), which resisted the cold many years, and annually produced many flowers, but the young shoots were frequently killed to the stump during the winter. This plant died about the year 1816. In general, the caper bush is grown in green-houses or stoves, but even in them it is not very frequent, and is seldom seen in flower. The largest plant that we know of in England is in the bed of a conservatory at Troughton Hall, near Manchester; its shoots cover a space between 20ft. and 30ft. long, and 4ft. or 5ft. wide, and it is profusely covered with blossoms every year.

Properties and Uses. The flower buds are well known throughout Europe and America as a pickle, and in the south of Italy the fruit is prepared in the same way as the buds. Their properties are, acridity, bitterness, and aroma. The buds are gathered daily, from the middle of May, when they begin to appear, till the end of autumn. They are taken when about half the size which they would attain when just about to expand. They are then thrown into a cask, among salt and vinegar, in which they remain till the end of the season, when they are taken out and sorted, and put into other easks with fresh vinegar, when they are fit for sale. Covered with vinegar, caper buds will keep many years. It is said that in order to increase the green colour, it is customary to put filings of copper in the first pickle. Bose states that, in order

to effect the same object, they use sieves formed of copper wires, when separating the large buds from the small ones, previously to placing them in fresh vinegar; the consequence is, he says, that capers are always more or less poisonous. (N. Cours d'Agr., tom. iii. ±13.) The substitutes for capers are, the green fruits of the nasturtium (Tropæ'olum mājus), and the unripe pods of the

Euphórbia Láthyris.

Soil and Situation. A very dry soil, somewhat calcareous, and a situation fully exposed to the mid-day sun, are essential. It should either be planted against a wall, or on the south side of dry elevated rockwork; and, in either case, it will require some protection during winter. In the Nouveau Du Hamel it is stated that it will not grow at all if placed in the shade. In the neighbourhood of Paris, it is grown in light soil, on a stratum of broken limestone, and protected during winter with straw or leaves. There is a plant against the wall in the London Horticultural Society's garden, which in 1835 had stood there 8 years with very little protection. There is a large and vigorous plant of it in the botanic garden at Cambridge, planted in the open air, but in front of a stove, and near the furnace, which produces strong shoots, and flowers abundantly every year.

Propagation and Culture. In France, where ripe seeds can be procured, it is raised from them; but they require to be sown immediately after they are gathered. About Marseilles, where it is cultivated extensively in the fields, it is multiplied chiefly by cuttings; but partly also by division of the root. (See

Statistics.)

Statistics. The caper is cultivated for its fruits and buds on both shores of the Mediterranean; and in Greece, and even in Egypt, the buds are gathered for sale from wild plants. In France, the only caper plantations are in the neighbourhood of Marseilles and Toulon, and these have existed from the time that Marseilles was founded by a colony from Greece. The plants are there grown in open fields, planted at 10 ft. apart in quincunx. They attain the height of 4 ft. or 5 ft., and the bush covers a space of about the same diameter. Every autumn all the shoots are cut off within 5 in. or 6 in. of the root; and, over the stools so formed, a little heap of earth is thrown up, of from 6 in. to 8 in. in thickness. In spring this earth is spread out, and the ground is hoed or ploughed; and this is the whole culture which the plant receives. As soon as the plants begin to flower, which, about Marseilles, is early in May, women and children are employed to gather the buds, and they continue doing so throughout the season, till the commencement of frost in November. Every day's gathering is thrown into a cask in the evening, and every addition of capers is followed by an addition of vinegar, with a little salt in it, so as to keep the buds always covered with liquor to the depth of 2 in. When a new plantation is to be made, the shoots cut off in the autumn are formed into cuttings of about a foot in length, which are immediately planted in a nursery, and covered with straw, to protect them from frost. They remain there two years, and afterwards are transplanted to their final situation, where two, and sometimes three, plants are always placed together to provide for deficiencies from deaths. Sometimes new plantations are formed by dividing the roots of old plants, and this operation is always performed in spring. The culture of the caper has been tried, with a view to commercial objects, in the neighbourhood of Paris, but without much success; not so much on account of the severity of the frosts there, as owing to the humidity both of the situation and of the climate. In Spain, on the shores of the Mediterranean, the caper is planted on the face of terrace walls on the sides of hills. Bosc observes that the gathering of the caper buds by women and children is a "cruel torment" to them, on account of the numerous spines which cover the branches; and he adds that he has heard of a variety, which, however, he says, is not known in France, which is without spines, and which it would be very desirable to substitute for the other in general cultivation. In the south of France, every one who has a garden grows his own capers; and cottagers sometimes plant them in their garden walls, in order to sell the

produce. The caper is cultivated extensively in the neighbourhood of Tunis, and exported both to America and Europe. In commerce, the buds are of three different qualities, the nonpareil, the capucine, and the capotte. M'Culloch says, the best capers imported into Britain are from Toulon; some small salt capers come from Majorca, and a few flat ones from about Lyons. In the year 1832, 6213 lbs. were entered for home consumption. (Com. Dict.)

The caper plant has, we believe, been introduced into Australia, and it is highly probable that it would thrive particularly well in that dry and warm climate; as it would, doubtless, in the Himalaya, and in other parts of India. For these reasons, we have departed from the rule we laid down, p. 230., which would have obliged us to print our account of this species, as being

only half-hardy, in small type.

### x 2. C. Fontane's II Dec. Desfontaines's Caper Bush.

Identification. Dec. Prod., I. p. 245.; Don's Mill., I. p. 279. Synonymes. C. ovata Desf. Fl. All., I. p. 404.; Caprier oval, Fr. Engraving. Bocc. Sic., t. 42.

Spec. Char., &c. Stipules spinose, hooked. Leaves ovate, cordate at the base, acutish at the tip. (Don's Mill., i. p. 279.) Flowers dull white. Fruit club-shaped. A deciduous bush, closely resembling C spinosa, of which it is, in all probability, only a variety. It was found in Mauritania, near Oran, in fissures of rocks, by M. Desfontaines, and it is also to be met with in Sicily, Italy, Spain, and the states of Barbary. In the Nouvean Du Hamel it is stated that it differs from C spinosa in nothing but the forms of the leaves, which are oval-acuminate, while those of the other are round. It appears to have been introduced into England in 1800, but we have not seen it. As it is, doubtless, equally hardy with the other, it well merits a place against a conservative wall.

From the habits common to the genus Capparis, and more especially from the principal part of the plant which contains the vital power being under ground, it is not improbable that all the green-house species might stand against a conservative wall with very little protection. One only is introduced, namely C. ægyta Lam, from Egypt; but there are described by De Candolle, and by G. Don: C. nepalensis Dec., from Nepal; C. nummulària Dec., C. quinifòra Dec., and C. umbellàta R. Br., from New South Wales; C. heteracantha Dec., and C. leucoph§lla Dec., from between Bagdad and Aleppo; C. volkamèriæ Dec., C. citrifòlia Lam., C. cluylæfoha Burch., C. oleòides Burch., C. coriacea Burch., C. albitrūnca Burch., which is a tree 16 ft. high, C. punctata Burch., and C. racembsa Dec., all from the Cape of Good Hope; and C. saligna Vahl, from Santa Cruz.

#### CHAP. XI.

#### OF THE HARDY AND HALF-HARDY LIGNEOUS PLANTS OF THE ORDER CISTA'CEÆ.

DISTINCTIVE Characteristics. Thalamiflorous. Sepals 5, incompletely whorled, two of them being exterior. Petals 5, crumpled in restivation, very fugitive. Fruit capsular, usually 3-valved or 5-valved, occa-Stamens numerous. sionally 10-valved; either 1-celled, with parietal placentæ in the middle of the valves; or imperfectly 5-celled or 10-celled, with dissepiments proceeding from the middle of the valves, and touching each other in the centre. Embryo

inverted. Properties balsamic. (Lindl. Introd. to N. S., and Key.)

Description, History, &c. The species are all low ornamental shrubs, subevergreen or evergreen, most of them trailers, and only a few of them attaining the height of 5 ft. or 6 ft. They are natives of the south of Europe and north of Africa, but are scarcely known in America or Asia. One or more of the species of the Cistàceæ have been known from the days of Hippocrates. Linnaens included the whole of what were known in his time under two genera, Cistus and Hudsonia; but a new arrangement was published by Professor De Candolle (Prod. i.), in 1824, which he had adopted from Dunal, and this was followed by Sweet, in 1830, in his Cistineæ; and by G. Don, in 1831, in his edition of Miller's Dictionary. This arrangement we shall adopt

in the present chapter, though we are convinced that most of the species described are mere varieties, some of them of the most fugitive kind. Our own opinion is, that all the different alleged species of the genera Cistus, Helianthemum, and Hudsonia are, properly, only races or varieties of three or four aboriginal forms. The Cistaceæ have no medical properties; but the resinous balsamic substance called ladanum or labdanum is produced from C. créticus, C. ladaníferus, C. laurifòlius, and one or two other species. (See Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. ii. p. 408.) Some of the species which inhabit Turkey and Greece are liable, in those countries, to be injured by the growth of the hypocistis on their roots. The hypocistis is the Cýtinus Hypocistis L., Gynándria Octándria L., Aristolochièæ Juss., and Cytineæ R. Br. It is nearly allied to Nepénthes and Aristolòchia; and is a succulent parasite of a rich red colour, bearing a distant resemblance in size and form to the Orobanche. It has been known from the days of Theophrastus, but, as far as we know, has never been seen in a living state in Britain. It is figured in Du Ham., i. t. 68.; and in Gerard's Herbal, p. 1275. The use of the Cistàceæ in gardens is for ornamenting rockwork, or for keeping in pits during the winter, and planting out in flower-borders in spring; as, from the tenderness of the finer species, they are unfit for a permanent place in a shrubbery or arboretum. Most of the larger-growing kinds require some protection during winter; but they will all grow freely in any soil that is dry; and they are readily propagated by seeds, which, in fine seasons, they produce in abundance, or by cuttings; the plants, in both cases, flowering the second year. In the London nurseries the plants are generally kept in pots; and the price of the commoner sorts is from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. a plant; at Bollwyller, where they are mostly green-house plants, it is I franc 50 cents; and in New York,?.

The hardy ligneous species are included in three genera; which are thus

contradistinguished by De Candolle and G. Don: -

Calyx of 5 sepals, 2 outer ones unequal or absent. Capsule covered by the calyx, 10—5-celled, from having a dissepiment in the middle of each valve.

Helia'nthemum. Calyx of 3 equal sepals, or of 5 unequal sepals. Capsule triquetrous, 1-celled, 3-valved, with a narrow dissepiment, or a placentarious nerve in the middle of each valve.

Hudso'nia. Calyx of 5 equal sepals. Capsule 1-celled, 3-valved, 1-3-seeded.

### Genus I.



CISTUS L. THE CISTUS, or ROCK ROSE. Lin. Syst. Polyándria Monogýnia.

Derivation. From the Greek word kisté, a box or capsule, or the Anglo-Saxon, cist, a hollow vessel; on account of the shape of its capsules. In Martyn's Miller, the name is said to be derived from that of the youth Cistus, whose story is to be found in Cassianus Bassus. Others derive it from kis, a worm or weevil.

Identification. Tourn., Lin., Dec., G. Don.

Synonymes. Holly Rose Gerard; Gum Cistus; Ciste, Fr.; Cisten Rose, Ger.

Gen. Char. Calyx of 5 sepals; sepals disposed in a double series; 2 outer ones unequal, sometimes wanting. Petals 5, equal, somewhat cuneated, caducous. Stamens numerous, usually exserted from the glandular disk. Style filiform. Stigma capitate. Capsule covered by the calyx, 5- or 10-valved, with a seminiferous partition in the middle of each valve, therefore 5- or 10-celled. Seeds ovate, angular. Embryo filiform, spiral.— Elegant, erect shrubs or subshrubs, with opposite, exstipulate, entire or somewhat toothed leaves, and axillary, 1- or many-flowered peduncles. Flowers large, beautiful, resembling a single rose, red or white. (Don's Mill., i. p. 298.)

### § i. Erythrocistus, Dec. i. p. 264.

Derivation. From erythros, red, and cistus; because the flowers of all the species in this section are red or purple.

Sect. Char. Outer sepals narrowest, and usually smallest; inner ones concave at the base, with scarious margins. Petals rose-coloured, red, or purple, with a yellow spot at the base of each. Capsule 5-celled, from having 5 seminiferous partitions, one in the middle of each valve. (Dec. Prod., i. p. 264.; Don's Mill., i. p. 298.) Low shrubs, evergreen, sub-evergreen, or decidnous, generally with large showy flowers.

A. Peduncles 1-flowered, axillary or terminal, solitary or umbellute. Style cylindrical, generally longer than the Stamens. Stigma capitate, 5-furrowed. (Ibid.)

n. 1. C1'STUS PURPU'REUS Lam. The purple-flowered Cistus, or Rock Rose.

Identification Lam. Dict, 2. p. 14.; Ker, in Bot. Reg., t. 408.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 264.; Swt. Cist.,

t. 17.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 298.

Synonymes. C. créticus Hort. Kew.; the purple Gum Cistus, the purple Shrubby Cistus; Ciste
pourpre, Fr.; purpurrothe Cisten Rose, Ger.

Engravings. Bot. Reg., t. 408.; Swt. Cist., t. 17.; and our fig. 64.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, obtuse or acute, and more or less rugose; reticulately veined, with undulated margins. Petioles short, hairy, connected at the base, and sheathing the stem. Flowers terminal, from 1 to 6, on short peduncles. Bracteas sessile, leaf-like, pubescent, broad and concave at the base, where they are connected, and terminating in acute points. Pedicels short, and with the calyx hairy; ealyx of 5 sepals. Petals 5 or 6, obovate or wedge-shaped; very much imbricate, more or less crumpled. Stamens numerous, filaments smooth. Style very short; and stigma large, capitate, 5-lobed, papillose. (Swt. Cist., 17.) A shrub about 3 ft. or 4 ft. high, and much branched; the branches are erect,



and clothed with a brownish pubescence. The flowers are very large and handsome, of a bright reddish purple, with a yellow spot at the base, above which is a large dark velvet mark, surrounded with red, and slightly branched. The petals are imbricate, and much crumpled. It is a native of the Levant; but when it was introduced into England is uncertain: it seems to have been cultivated by Gerard under the name of Cistus más angustifòlius, "with flowers of a purple colour, in shape like unto a single-flower briar rose, having leaves very like those of sage, wrinkled somewhat like unto a cloth new dried before it be smooth." It is rather tender; but, if planted near or against a wall, requires no other protection. It flowers abundantly in June and July, and is very ornamental. It grows very fast, and is easily propagated by cuttings.

n 2. Ci'stus heterophy'llus Desf. The various-leaved Cistus, or Rock Rose.

Identification. Desf. Atl., 1. p. 411. t. 104.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 264.; Swt. Cist., t. 6.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 298. Synonymes. The Gum Cistus of Algiers; Ciste hétérophylle, Fr. Engravings. Desf. Atl., 1. t. 104.; Swt. Cist., t. 6.; and our fig.65.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves ovate-lanceolate; petioles very short, hairy, and sheathing at the base; margins of the leaves revolute, green on both sides. Pedancles hairy, one-flowered, with two leafy bracteas about the middle of them. Flowers large, terminal. Calyx of 5 hairy sepals. Petals 5 or 6, imbricate, obovate, with roundish points. A stiff upright woody shrub, with short rigid branches, thickly clothed, as well as the other parts of the plant, with a hairy pubescence. The



flowers are of a bluish rose colour, with a bright yellow spot at the base; and the petals are imbricate, and much crumpled. The leaves are very small, and the whole plant has the appearance of a miniature tree. It is a native of uncultivated hills in Algiers; but by whom it was discovered, and when brought to the country, are unknown. It is rather tender, and requires protection during winter. It does best trained against a wall, where it has a very brilliant appearance in June and July, when it is covered with flowers. The seeds sometimes ripen in this country; and, when they do, they afford the best means of propagating the plant, as it does not strike freely from cuttings. It requires a light rich soil, and does best in a mixture of sandy loam and peat. (G. Don. Sweet.)

2. C. PARVIFLO'RUS Lam. The small-flowered Cistus, or Rock Rose.

Identification. Lam. Dict., 2. p. 14.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 264.; Swt. Cist., t. 14.; and Don's Mill., 1.p. 298. Engravings. Swt. Cist., t. 14. Smith's Fl. Grec., t. 495.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves ovate, acute, somewhat tomentose, drawn out into the footstalks at the base, and somewhat connate. Peduncles 1-flowered, 3 or 4 together, almost terminal. (Don's Mill., i. p. 298.) A shrub about 3 ft. in height; a native of Crete. Mr. Sweet thinks it was probably introduced by Dr. Sibthorp, having been found in our collections ever since the doctor's return from that country. The petals are small, purplish, or pale rose-coloured, and distinct or separated from each other. It flowers in June and July, and sometimes ripens seeds, from which, or from cuttings, it is readily propagated. Plants were in the Chelsea Botanic Garden, and in the Fulham Nursery, in 1826. (Sweet.)

4. C. COMPLICA'TUS Lam. The complicated Cistus, or Rock Rose.

Identification. Lam. Dict., 2. p. 14; Don's Mill., 1. p. 298.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves roundish-ovate, bluntish, approximate, clothed with white tomentum; under surface reticulated; footstalks dilated at the base, with pilose margins, channeled above, and sheathing at the base. Pedundles short, 1-flowered, three or four together, somewhat terminal. (Don's Mill., i. p. 298.) A shrub, from the Levant, and from the mountains of Valencia, in Spain, growing to the height of 3 ft., and producing small rose-coloured or purplish flowers in June and July. Introduced into England in 1818.

The villous Cistus, or hairy Rock Rose. m. 5. C. VILLO'SUS Lam.

Identification. Lam. Dict., 2. p. 12.; Lin. Sp., 736.; Willd. Sp., p. 1181.; Hort. Kew., 2d. edit., 3. p. 303.; Dec. Prod., 1 p. 264.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 298.
Synonymes. C. salvifòlius Hort.; C. undulàtus Mænch; Cistus más màjor fòlio rotundiòre Duh.; C. créticus Hort. Lam.; the shrubby Cistus Mart. Mill.; Ciste velu, Fr.; Raube Cisten Rose, Ger. Engravings. Duh. Ar., 1. t. 64.; Swt., t. 35.; Willd., p. 2. 1181.

Leaves roundish-ovate, wrinkled, tomentose, and hairy, Spec. Char., Sc. stalked; footstalks furrowed, connate at the base. Peduncles I-flowered, 1 or 3 together. Sepals villous. (Don's Mill., i. p. 298.) A shrub 3 ft. high. A native of the south of Europe and the north of Africa, which has been in the English and French gardens for the last two hundred years. It is, as Mr. Sweet observes, one of the commonest species in all the nurseries about London, where it is sold under several names, and generally for C. salviæfòlius; which, however, is a white-flowered species, though it resembles the present plant in habit. This shrub forms a "snug compact bush," and continues in flower for a long time. The flowers vary in colour from a pale lilae to a dark purple, and even very much on the same plant at different times. In severe winters it requires a little protection; and it will generally be found safe to keep a reserve of young plants in pots, in a pit or cold-frame. Variety.

2 C. v. 2 rotundifòlius. The round-leaved villous Cistus, or Rock Rose. C. rotundifòlius Sweet; C. villòsus & viréscens Dec. (Swt. Cist. t. 75.)—Leaves more obtuse than in the species.

■ 6. C. CRE'TICUS L. The Cretan Cistus, or Rock Rose.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 1. p. 738.; Jacq. Icon. rar., 1. t. 95.; Smith's Fl. Græc., 495.; Buxb. Cent. 3. p. 34. t. 64. f. 1.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 264.; Swt. Cist., t. 112. Synonymes. Lèdon Diosc.; Ciste de Crète, Fr.; Cretische Cisten Rose, Ger. Engravings. Jacq. Icon. rar., 1. t. 95.; Fl. Gr., t. 495.; Buxb. Cent., 3. p. 34. t. 64. f. 1.; Swt. Cist., t. 112.; and our fig. 66. Identification.

arieties. C. c. 2 crispàtus Dec. has the leaves waved or curled; and C. c. 3 taúricus Dec. has the leaves flat, and very villous, on the under surface.

Leaves spathulate-ovate, tomentosely Spec. Char., &c. hairy, wrinkled, tapered into the short footstalk, waved on the margin. Peduncles 1-flowered. Sepals villous. (Don's Mill., i. p. 298.) This species, Sweet observes, resembles C. villòsus and C. undulàtus in appearance, and is often confused with those species in collections. In the nurseries, C. purpurcus is very often sold for it; but the fine yellow spots at the base of its petals readily distinguish it from that species. It is a shrub, a native of Crete, Syria, and Greece, growing to the height of 2 ft., and generally requiring protection in the gardens about London; which as it does not often receive, it is, in consequence, scarce. The gum ladanum is the produce of this species. Dioscorides tells us that in his time



the gum that exuded from the glands of the leaves was obtained by driving goats in among the shrubs, or by these animals naturally browsing upon them, when the substance adhered to their hair and beards, whence it was afterwards combed. This resin being at present collected to supply an extended commerce, a peculiar instrument is employed for the purpose, which is figured and described by Tournefort, and which is a kind of rake with a double row of long leathern straps. (See Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. iii. fig. 21.) The following is the description of the mode of gathering the gum given by Sieber in his Voyage to Crete: - " It was in the heat of the day, and not a breath of wind stirring; circumstances necessary to the gathering of ladanum. Seven or eight country fellows, in their shirts and drawers, were brushing the plants with their whips; the straps whereof, by rubbing against the leaves of the shrub, licked up a sort of odoriferous glue, sticking on the leaves; this is a part of the nutritious juice of the plant, which sweats through the texture of the leaves like a fatty dew, in shining drops, as clear as turpentine. When the whips are sufficiently laden with this grease, they take a knife and scrape it clean off the straps, and make it up into a mass or cakes of different sizes: this is what comes to us under the name of ladanum, or labdanum. A man who is diligent will gather three pounds in a day, or more, which they sell for a crown on the spot. This sort of work is rather unpleasant than laborious, because it must be done in the sultry time of the day, and in the deadest calm; and yet the purest ladanum cannot be obtained free from filth, because the winds of the preceding day have blown dust upon the shrubs." (Sieber's Crete, as quoted in Murray's Encyc. of Geog., p. 835.) Formerly ladanum was a good deal used in pharmacy, but at present it is comparatively neglected. In the west of Europe, a considerable quantity of it, however, is annually collected in Crete, and sent to Constantinople, where it is chewed by the Turks, and used in various preparations of laudanum, and for fumigating churches and mosques.

#### 2. 7. C. INCA'NUS L. The hoary Cistus, or Rock Rose.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 737.; Smith's Fl. Græc., 494.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 298.;

Cist., t. 44. monymes. C. Albidus Hort.; C. cymdsus Dec.; Ciste cotonneux, Fr.; be-Synonymes. statuble Cisten Rose, Ger. Engravings. Bot. Mag., t. 43.; Swt. Cist., t. 44.; and our fig. 67.

Leaves spathulate, tomentose, wrinkled, Spec. Char., &c. somewhat 3-nerved, sessile, somewhat connate at the base, upper ones narrower. Peduncles 1-3-flowered. (Don's Mill., i. p. 298.) A shrub, a native of Spain and France, about Narbonne, and which has been in our gardens since the time of Gerard. It grows to the height of 3 ft., form-

ing a hoary bush, with reddish purple flowers, having the petals emarginate,

and flowering in July and August. It will endure our mildest winters in the open air; but in severe frosty weather it will require to be protected by glass, or by some slight covering. Plants of this species were in the Hammersmith Nursery in 1826.

Variety.

- n. C. i. 2 canéscens. The canescent-leaved Cistus, or hoary Rock Rose. C. canéscens Sut. (Don's Mill., i. p. 298.); Cistus más Clus.; C. incànus var. β Dec. (Swt. Cist. t. 45.)—Leaves oblong-linear, bluntish, tomentose, hoary, waved, rather 3-nerved, sessile, somewhat connate at the base. Peduncles terminal, 1-flowered, or somewhat cymose. Sepals ovate, acute, nerved, clothed with starry pubescence. Petals obovate, distinct. (Don's Mill., i. p. 298.) Native of the south of Europe. A shrub growing to the height of 2 ft. in British gardens, and greatly resembling the preceding species; the general colour and surface of the plant being the same, and also the colour of its flowers. Mr. Sweet says that he has no doubt of its being perfectly distinct; which it may be, and yet be only a variety. It is tender, and requires protection like the species.
  - 8. C. UNDULA'TUS Dec. The waved-leaved Cistus, or Rock Rose.

Identification. Dec. Prod., 1. p. 264.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 299.

Synonymes. C. créticus Swt., t. 63., afterwards corrected to C. undulatus; perhaps C. crispus var. Don. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 63., under the name of C. créticus.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves sessile, linear-oblong, acute, with waved margins, 3-nerved at the base. Peduncles solitary, each furnished with a bractea. Sepals taper-pointed, villous. (Don's Mill., i. p. 299.) A shrub 2 ft. high, cultivated in collections, but of which the native country is unknown. It has purple flowers, which appear in June and July; and is probably a hybrid. It is rather tender, and not very frequently to be met with. It was in the Hammersmith Nursery, when Mr. Sweet's drawing was made, in 1827.

9. C. CRI'SPUS L. The curled-leaved Cistus, or Rock Rose.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 738.; Swt. Cist., 22.; Don's Mill., l. p. 299. Synonymes. Ciste crépu, Fr.; krause Cisten Rose, Ger. Engravings. Cav. Icon., 2. t. 174.; Swt. Cist., 22.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves sessile, linear-lanceolate, undulately curled, 3-nerved, wrinkled, pubescent. Flowers almost sessile, 3 or 4 together, somewhat umbellate. (Don's Mill., i. p. 299.) Native of the south of France, Spain, and Portugal, and introduced into England in 1656. It is a shrub, growing to the height of 2 ft., and producing showy purple, or reddish purple, flowers in July and August. The leaves are ribbed, or nerved, and covered with hairs, much undulated at the edges, and of a whitish green. They vary considerably in size, as well as in form. It is a very distinct sort, and forms a very pretty bush, which will stand the severity of our winters without protection. Cuttings of the young wood, Mr. Sweet observes, planted under hand-glasses in autumn will strike root readily; but they will not strike so freely in summer. Plants of this kind were in the Fulham Nursery in 1826.

10. C. A'LBIDUS L. The white-leaved Cistus, or Rock Rose.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 737. Don's Mill., 1. p. 299. Synonymes. Ciste blancharre, Fr.; weissliche Cisten Rose, Gcr. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 31.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves sessile, oblong-elliptical, hoary-tomentose, somewhat 3-nerved. Flowers 3 or 8, terminal, somewhat umbellate. Outer sepals largest. (Don's Mill., i. p. 299.) Native of France, about Narbonne, Spain, and Portugal. In British gardens, a shrub growing to the height of 2 ft., erect, much branched, and thickly crowded with white hoary leaves. The flowers, which are of a pale purple, a bright lilae, or a pale rose colour, terminate the branch in a sort of umbellate corymb, and appear in

July and August. It is one of the most desirable species of the genus, being quite hardy, having flowers of the largest size, and thriving in almost any soil or situation not too moist. Cuttings put in in autumn are soon rooted, and the plant ripens seeds plentifully in ordinary seasons.

n. 11. C. CANDIDI'SSIMUS Dun. The whitest-leaved Cistus, or Rock Rose. Identification. Dun. ined. Dec. Prod., 1. p. 264.; Swt. Cist., 3.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 299. Engravings. Swt. Cist., t. 3.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves ovate-elliptical, acute, densely clothed with hoary tomentum, 3-nerved; footstalks short and sheathing at the base, with pilose margins. Peduncles solitary, 1-flowered, shorter than the leaves. Outer sepals one half shorter than the rest. (Don's Mill., 1. p. 299.) Native of the Grand Canary Island, in elevated pine forests. This is a noble species, growing to the height of 4 ft. and upwards, with fine poplar-like leaves, and large pale rose-coloured flowers, with distinct petals, which appear in July and August. It was introduced into the Botanic Garden at Chelsea in 1815, where it flowered soon afterwards, and plants existed there in 1825. It forms a shrub, not sufficiently hardy to stand through the winter, about London, in the open air, as a bush; but, with dry litter laid about its roots, and a slight covering of mats in the most severe weather, it may be preserved.

12. C. VAGINA'TUS Ait. The sheathed-petioled Cistus, or Rock Rose.

Identification. Hort. Kew., 3. p. 304.; Jacq. Hort. Sch., 3. p. 17.; Swt. Cist., t. 9.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 299. Synonymes. Cistus symphytifolius Lam.; Ciste à l'euilles de Consoude, Fr.; scheidenartige Cisten Rose, Ger.

Engravings. Jacq. Hort. Sch., 3. p. 17. t. 282.; Bot. Reg., t. 225.; Swt. Cist., t. 9.

Spec. Char., §c. Leaves lanceolate, acute, 3-nerved, hairy, under surface reticulated; footstalks furrowed, dilated, and sheathing at the base, with pilose margins. Peduncles 3-flowered, axillary or terminal, long, bracteate at the base. (Don's Mill., i. p. 299.) Native of the Island of Teneriffe. Introduced in 1779. A splendid-flowered species, easily distinguished by its panicled flowers, and large, imbricate, obcordate, crumpled petals. It grows to the height of 4 ft.; and, being rather tender, it is generally kept in green-houses or pits. Its flowers are light rose colour, darker without and pale within: their general appearance is that of an apple blossom on a large scale; and they continue appearing from April to June. Plants were in the Kensington Nursery in 1826.

13. C. SERI'CEUS Vahl. The silky-leaved Cistus, or Rock Rose.

Identification. Vahl. Symb., 1. p. 37.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 299. Engravings. Barrel. 1con., 1315.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves ovate, tomentose, 3-nerved; lower ones on footstalks, upper ones sessile. Peduncles hairy. (Don's Mill., i. p. 299.) Native of Spain, producing its purple flowers in June and July. It was in cultivation in 1826; and is said to grow to the height of 3 ft.

14. C. HY'BRIDUS Vahl. The hybrid Cistus, or Rock Rose.

Identification. Vahl. Symb., I. p. 37.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 299.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves ovate, hoary, on footstalks. Branches beset with yellow scales. Peduncles elongated, subracemose, hairy. Outer sepals caducous. (Don's Mill., i. p. 299.) Native of Spain, where it produces its purple flowers in June and July. It is said to grow to the height of 3 ft., but has not yet been brought to Britain.

B. Peduneles cymose. Style almost wanting. Stigma capitate, shorter than the Stamens.

15. C. CYMO'SUS Dun. The cymose-flowered Cistus, or Rock Rose.

Identification. Dun ined. Dec. Prod., i. p. 265.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 299. Synonymes. Cistus inchmis Sib. Fl. Gr., and at one time in the garden of Cels. Engravings. Fl. Gr., t. 494., as C. inchmis; Swt. Cist., t. 90.

Spee. Char., &e. Leaves broad-ovate, twisted at the top, acutish; under surface wrinkled and hoary. Footstalks dilated at the base, and somewhat breathing, furrowed above. Peduneles cymose, 5- or 10-flowered, hoary, axillary, or terminal. (Don's Mill., i. p. 299.) A very handsome, small, bushy shrub, growing in British gardens to the height of 3 ft. It is a native of the Levant, and has been some years in cultivation in British gardens; but how long is uncertain. Sweet says it is often mistaken for C. inchanus,

but that it is nearer related to *C*. villòsus. It is somewhat tender, like all the other species from the Levant; and, in the climate of London, it requires a green-house, a cold-frame, or other protection, during winter.

### § ii. Ledònia Dec.

Derivation. From tēdon, a name given by Dioscorides to the plant that produces the ladanum; but which is supposed by some to be Cistus Lèdon (Dec. Prod., 1. p. 265.), and by others to be C. créticus. (See p. 320.)

Sect. Char. Sepals 5, 2 outer ones largest, and very much pointed, or wanting. Petals white or whitish, with a yellow or purple mark at the base of each. Stamens numerous, longer than the pistil. Stigma almost sessile, large, capitate. Capsules 5- or 10-celled, from being furnished with 5 or 10 seminiferous partitions, one in the middle of each valve. Sub-evergreen shrubs or subshrubs. Leaves usually covered with clammy gluten. (Don's Mill., i. p. 299.) This section includes some of the finest species of the genus; such as C. cýprius, C. ladaníferus, C. laurifolius, &c.: almost all of them are evergreen, and many of them form bushes from 4 ft. to 6 ft. in height, or more, which, when covered with flowers, are among the most ornamental objects that can be introduced into a shrubbery or flower-garden.

A. Peduucles 1-flowered or many-flowered, cymose. Sepals 5, outer ones usually cordate at the Base, and pointed at the Apex. Capsules 3-celled.

a. Peduncles naked at the Basc, usually bearing beneath their Middle two opposite small Leaves.

16. C. SALVIÆFO'LIUS L. The Sage-leaved Cistus, or Rock Rose.

Idenlification. Lin. Spec., 38.; Cav. Icon., 2. p. 31.; Jacq. Coll., 2. 120.; Swt. Cist., t. 54.; Smith's Fl. Græca, t. 497.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 299. Synonymes. Cstus fe'mina Clus. Hist., 1. p. 70.; Ciste à Feuilles de Sauge, Fr.; Salbey-blättrige Cistes Rose Ger.

Cisten Rosc, Ger. Engravings. Cav. Icon., 2. t. 137.; Jacq. Coll., 2. t. 8.; Swt. Cist., t. 54.; Smith's Fl. Græc., t. 497.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves stalked, ovate, obtuse, wrinkled; under surface tomentose. Peduncles long, white from tomentum, 1-flowered, articulated above, solitary or ternary. (Don's Mill., i. p. 299.) Native of the south of France, Italy, Greece, Spain, and Portugal. Flowers white. A branchy shrub in British gardens, producing white flowers in July and August, and cultivated since the year 1548. The leaves are of a whitish or pale green colour; and, like every other part of the plant, are covered with numerous short hairs. It is readily distinguished from other species, by its solitary, 1-flowered, jointed peduncles, and its obtuse leaves. It is a very hardy species; and, in sheltered situations, it will endure the winter without any protection. The sage-like leaves and neat flowers of this plant give it a very pleasing appearance.

Varieties.

- n. C. s. 2 erectiúsculus Dec. has the stem rather more erect than the species; and C. s. 3 ochroleùcus Dec. has the flowers cream-coloured.
- # 17. C. OBTUSIFO'LIUS Swt. The obtuse-leaved Cistus, or Rock Rose. Identification. Swt. Cist., t. 42.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 299. Engraving. Swt. Cist., 1. 42.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves almost sessile, tapering to the base, ovate-oblong, obtuse, wrinkled, clothed with starry pubescence; margins somewhat denticulated. Peduncles terminal, cymose, many-flowered. Outer sepals broadly cordate, acute. Petals obcordate, imbricated. (Don's Mill., i. p.299.) Native of Crete. Petals white, with a yellow spot at the base of each. This is a dwarf shrub, seldom growing higher than a foot and a half. Being a native of Crete, it requires shelter in severe frost. Mr. Sweet thinks that it has been in our gardens since the time of Dr. Sibthorp, without being noticed as distinct from C. salviæfòlius, of which, we have no doubt in our own minds, it is only a variety. Plants were in the Fulham Nursery in 1826.

18. C. CUPANIA'NUS Presl. Cupani's Cistus, or Rock Rose.

Identification. Prest ex Spreng, Syst. Append., p. 206.; Don's Mill., I. p. 209. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 70.

- Spec. Char., &c. Stem erect. Leaves stalked, cordate-ovate, 3-nerved, reticulately veined; upper surface scabrous, under surface covered with fascicled hairs; margin fringed. Peduncles pilose, 2- or 3-flowered. Sepals villous, acuminated. Petals imbricated. (Don's Mill., i. p. 299.) Native of Sicily, but when introduced into England is uncertain. It grows to the height of 2 ft., and produces white flowers, with a spot of yellow at the base of each petal, in June and July. Sweet says that it is very nearly hardy, requiring protection only during the severest frosts; and, in sheltered situations, requiring no protection at all. It is nearly related, he says, to C. salviæfòlius, and to C. corbariénsis; but is of stronger growth than either of these. Plants were in the Fulham Nursery in 1827. The heart-shaped leaves of this species render it easily distinguishable from the others that have white flowers. Variety.
  - The acute-leaved Cupani's Cistus, or Rock Rose. (Swt. Cist., t. 78.; Don's Mill., i. p. 299.) C. acutifòlius Swt.; C. salviæfòlius β humifùsus Dec. Prod., i. p. 265., Swt. Cist., t. 78.— Leaves cordate-ovate, 3-nerved, reticulately veined, pubescent on both surfaces. Branches twiggy, diffuse, rather prostrate. Peduncles tomentose, generally 3-flowered. Sepals cordate, acute, shining, rather pilose, ciliated. Petals obcordate, imbricated at the base. (Don's Mill., i. p. 299.) Cultivated in Colvill's Nursery, Chelsea, in 1827; and, according to Sweet's figure, so closely resembling the preceding sort, that we have no doubt of their belonging to one species or race.
  - 19. C. CORBARIE'NSIS Pourr. The Corbières Cistus, or Rock Rose.

ld ntification. Dec. Prod., 1. p. 265.; Swt. Cist., t. 8.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 299. Synonymes. C salviæfolius  $\beta$  Dec. Prod. Fl. Fr., 4. p. 813.; C. populifolius minor, in some nurseries; C. hýbridus Pourr., not of Vahl. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 8.

- Spec. Char., &c. Leaves stalked, somewhat cordate, ovate, acuminated with fringed margins, wrinkled on both surfaces, and very glutinous. Peduncles long, 1-3-flowered. (Don's Mill., i. p. 299.) Found in the south of France, on the mountains of Corbières, and also in Spain; and cultivated in the English gardens in the year 1656. It is a shrub, 2½ ft. high, handsome, and producing its flowers in May and June. According to Sweet, it is one of the hardiest species of the genus, thriving well in the common garden soil, and in any situation where it is not too moist. It continues in bloom for about two months; and every day during that period the plant is covered with a profusion of handsome white flowers, the margins of which are tinged with rose colour. The rose-coloured buds are also very pretty before the flowers expand. Plants were in the Hammersmith Nursery in 1825.
- 20. C. FLORENTI'NUS Lam. The Florentine Cistus, or Rock Rose. Identification, Lam. Dict, 2. p. 17.; Swt. Cist, t. 59.; Don's Mill, 1. p. 300. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 59.
- Spec. Char. Leaves narrow-lanceolate, wrinkled, reticulated on the under surface, almost sessile. Peduncles villous, generally 3-flowered. (Don's Mill., i. p. 300.) A native of Italy, whence it was brought to England in 1825. It is a shrub 3 ft. high, producing its white flowers in June and July. It is a rare and very distinct species, Mr. Sweet observes; and forms a very pretty upright bush, requiring some protection during winter. Plants of it were in the Fulham Nursery in 1826.
  - 21. C. Monspelie'nsis L. The Montpelier Cistus, or Rock Rose.

Idenlification. Lin. Sp., 737.; Lam. Ill., t. 477.; Cav. Icon., 2. t. 137.; Jacq. Coll., 2. t. 8.; Swt. Cist., t. 27.; Smith's Fl. Græc., t. 493.
Synonymes. Ciste de Montpeller, Fr.; Französlsche Clsten Rose, Gcr. Fingravings. Lam. Ill., t. 477. fig. 4.; Cav. Icon., 2. t. 137.; Jacq. Coll., 2. t. 8.; Swt. Cist., t. 27.; Smith's Fl. Græc., t. 493.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves linear-lanceolate, sessile, 3-nerved, clammy, villous on both surfaces. Peduncles pilose, cymose, somewhat secund. (Don's Mill., i. p. 300.) A native of the south of France, Spain, and Portugal; and, at one time, abundant at Montpelier, as the name implies. A shrub which grows to the height of 4 ft., and has been in cultivation since the time of Gerard, in 1656. The leaves are lanceolate, wrinkled, and reflexed at the points; and the flowers are middle-sized, white, with the petals broadly cuneate. This sort is rather scarce in British collections, though it is of the easiest culture, and is a handsome-growing plant, and an abundant flowerer. It requires a warm border, and some protection in severe weather.

■ 22. C. PLATYSE PALUS Swt. The broad-sepaled Cistus, or Rock Rose.

Identification. Swt. Cist., t. 47.; Don's Mill., 1. p.300. Engraving Swt. Cist., t. 47.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, sessile, wrinkled, 3-nerved, villous on both surfaces. Peduncles cymose, and are, as well as the calyxes, villous. Sepals acuminated, outer ones broadly cordate. Petals obcordate, distinct. (Don's Mill., i. p. 300.) A shrub growing to the height of 3 ft. or 4 ft.; a native of Crete; and producing its white flowers in June and July. It is uncertain when it was introduced; but plants of it were in the Fulham Nursery in 1826. Sweet says that it is frequently confused with C. monspeliénsis, though no two plants need be more distinct, and it is much nearer related to C. hirsutus.

> \* 23. C. LE'DON Lam. The Ledon Cistus, or Rock Rose.

Identification. Lam. Dict., 2. p. 17.; Dub. Arb., 1. p. 168. t. 66. Don's Mill., 1. p. 300. Synonymes. C. undulàtus Link? C. ladaniferus monspeliénsium Bauh.; Ciste de Montpelier qui donne du ladanum, Ciste de Ledon, Fr. Engraving. Duh. Arb., 1. p. 168. t. 66.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves comnate, oblong-lanceolate, nerved; upper surface smooth, shining, under surface silky, villous. Flowers corymbosely cymose. Peduncles and calyx clothed with silky hairs. (Don's Mil., i, p 300.) Found wild in the south of France, and figured and described by Du Hamel in 1755. He says ladanum is obtained from this species, and from others that are casily known by their having the smell of that gum. In catalogues, this species is marked as having been introduced in 1730; but Mr. Sweet remarks, in 1829, that he had not seen it about London for the last 10 years. London for the last 10 years.

■ 24. C. HIRSU'TUS Lam. The hairy Cistus, or Rock Rose. Identification. Lam. Dict., 2. p. 17.; Clus. Hist., 1. p. 78.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 300. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 19.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves sessile, oblong, blunt, hairy. Peduncles short, 1-flowered, or cymosely many-flowered. Capsules small, covered by the large, hairy, pyramidal calyx. (Don's Mill., i. p. 300.) A shrub growing to the height of 4 ft.; a native of France and the mountains of Spain; producing its white flowers in June and July; and cultivated in England in the year 1656. It forms a pretty little branching bush, readily distinguished from all other species of this section, by its very large pyramidal calyx, and small capsules. It bears our winters, in the open borders, without protection, except when the frost is very severe. It produces a great profusion of flowers, which continue to expand in succession for a considerable time. Plants were in the Fulham Nursery in 1826.

25. C. Sideri'tis Presl. The Ironwort-like Cistus, or Rock Rose.

Identification. Spreng. Syst. Append., p. 204.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 300.

Spec. Char., &c. Decumbent. Leaves stalked, obovate, a little wrinkled, covered with hoary tomentum on the under surface. Peduncles elongated, 1—2-flowered, articulated above; and are, as well as the calyx, tomentose. Flowers nodding before expansion. (Don's Mill., i. p. 300.) A decumbent shrub, with white flowers from June to August, found on rocks in Sicily, and not yet introduced into British gardens.

26. C. LA'XUS Ait. The loose-flowering Cistus, or Rock Rose.

Identification. Ait. Hort. Kew., 3. p. 805.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 800. Synonymes. ? C. capénsis Lin. Sp. 736.; schlaffe Cisten Rose, Ger. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 12.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves on short footstalks, ovate-lanceolate, acuminated, with wavy somewhat toothed margins, smoothish, upper ones hairy. Flowers cymose. Peduncles and calyx hairy. (Don's Mill., i. p. 300.) A shrub 3 ft. high, with white flowers and imbricate petals. Found wild

in Spain and Portugal, and introduced into England in 1656. It is erect, and not much branched; quite hardy, or requiring only very slight protection in very severe frost. Dumont thinks it probable that it is only a variety of C. Lèdon.

27. C. oblongifo'lius Swt. The oblong-leaved Cistus, or Rock Rose.

Identification. Swt. Cist., t. 87.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 300. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 67.

Branches hispid, villous. Leaves on short foot-Spec. Char., &c. Erect. stalks, oblong-lanceolate, obtuse, pubescent, and waved at the margins; under surface veiny. Peduncles cymose. Petals concave, imbricated. (Don's Mill., i. p. 300.) A native of Spain, attaining the height of 4 ft., and producing its white flowers in June and July. When it was introduced into England is uncertain; but Sweet found plants which appeared to him to be of this species in Colvill's Nursery in 1826. It forms a strong handsome evergreen shrub, which is quite hardy, and of the easiest culture.

28. C. ASPERIFO'LIUS Swt. The rough-leaved Cistus, or Rock Rosc.

Identification. Swt. Cist., t. 87. Don's Mill., 1. p. 300. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 87.

Leaves almost sessile, ovate-lanceolate, acute, 3-nerved, Spec. Char., &c. wrinkled, smoothish, with wavy margins, somewhat denticulated, ciliated, netted with veins beneath, with the nerves and veins rough. cymose. Peduncles and calyxes hairy. Petals imbricate. (Don's Mill., i. p. 300.) A shrub growing to the height of 2 ft., and producing its large white flowers from May to August. Its native country is uncertain; and Sweet says it may probably be a garden production, and, if so, intermediate between C. laxus and C. oblongifolius. It forms a handsome, strong, upright, evergreen shrub, and is quite hardy, producing its flowers all the summer, and till late in autumn, in the open border. There were plants of it in Colvill's Nursery in 1826.

The glabrous-sepaled Cistus, or Rock Rose. 29. C. PSILOSE'PALUS Swt.

Identification. Swt. Cist., t. 33.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 300. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 33.

- Spec. Char., &c. Leaves on short footstalks, oblong-lanceolate, 3-nerved, acute, with undulated margins, which are somewhat denticulated and ciliated, rather hairy. Flowers somewhat cymose. Peduncles hairy, tomentose. Sepals with long points, glabrous, shining, and with ciliated edges. Petals broad, cuneated, imbricated. (*Don's Mill.*, i. p. 300.) A shrub growing from 2 ft. to 3 ft. high, with white flowers in July and August. Apparently a garden production. Plants of it were in the Hammersmith Nursery in 1826. It approaches near to C. longifòlius, but is very different, according to Sweet, from that species. The plants are bushy, and the shoots are terminated by large cymes of white flowers, which open in succession, and produce a contrast with the dark green leaves with which the plants are clothed.
- b. Peduncles with small, concave, coriaceous, yellowish, decussate, caducous Bracteoles at the Base; and with two larger opposite ones beneath the Middle.
  - 2 30. C. Longifo'Lius Lam. The long-leaved Cistus, or Rock Rosc

Identification. Lam. Dict., 2. p. 16.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 300.
Synonymcs. Cistus nígricans Pourr. Act. Toul., 3. p. 311.; C. populifòlius var. longifòlius Dumont.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves on short peduncles, oblong-lanceolate, with waved and pubescent margins; under surface veiny. Peduncles cymose. (Don's Mill., i. p. 300.) A shrub growing to the height of 4 ft., and producing its white flowers in July and August. It does not appear to have been introduced into England. Dumont de Courset, in his Botaniste Cultivateur, says that this species is only a variety of C. populifolius; seeds of the latter having, with him, produced the former.

The Poplar-leaved Cistus, or Rock Rosc. ■ 31. C. POPULIFO'LIUS L.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 736.; Don's Mill., I. p. 300.
Synonymes. Ciste à Feuilles de Peuplier, Fr.; Pappel-blättrige Cisten Rose, Ger.

Fariety.
2 minor Dec. Prod., 1. p. 266.—Feduncies and calyx smoothish, shining, clammy. Ledon Jattfolium, ii., Clus. Hist., i. p. 78.; Cistus populifolius Cav. Icon., 3, 215., Swt. Cist., 23.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves stalked, cordate, acuminate, wrinkled, smooth. Flowers cymose. Peduncles brateate. Bracteas oblong. Sepals acuminate, clammy. (Don's Mill., i. p. 300.) A shrub of vigorous growth, attaining the height of from 3 ft. to 5 ft. in British gardens, into which it was introduced in 1656. It has large dark green cordate leaves, with undulate margins, and white flowers, with distinct petals, which it produces from May to July. It is one of the most robust of the species, and is found wild both in the south of France and in Spain and Portugal. It is of the easiest culture, but requires a little protection in very severe winters. Plants were in the Hammersmith Nursery in 1826.

2. 32. C. LATIFO'LIUS Swt. The broad-leaved Cistus, or Rock Rosc.

Identification. Swt. Cist., 15.; Don's Mill., i. p. 300.
Synonymes. Cistus populifolius var. & major Dec. Prod., 1. p. 266.
Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 16.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves stalked, broadly cordate, acute; with curled, waved, denticulated, ciliated margins. Peduncles bracteate, somewhat cymose, pilose. Sepals broad, cordate, villous. Petals imbricated. (Don's Mill., i. p. 300.) A shrub from Barbary, with white flowers from May to July, growing to the height of 3 ft. or 4 ft., cultivated in British gardens since 1656. It has broadly cordate leaves, with reflexed points, and imbricate, obcordate petals. It is a most ornamental plant, robust in its growth, but rather tender. Plants of it were in the Hammersnith Nursery in 1826.

We have no doubt that this and the two preceding sorts are nothing more than varieties of the same rote. same race.

B. Peduncles bracteate with caducous decussate Bracteas, lower ones smaller; 1-flowered, axillary and solitary, or terminal and umbellate. Calyx of 3 Sepals. Capsules 5—10-celled

a. Stigma large, scssile.

33. C. LAURIFO'LIUS Lin. The Laurel-leaved Cistus, or Rock Rose. Identification. Lin. Sp., 736.; Swt. Cist., t. 52.; Clus. Hist., 1. p. 78. f. 1.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 300. Synonymes. Ciste à Feuilles de Laurier, Fr.; Lorbeer-blättrige Cisten Rose, Ger. Engravings. Swt. Cist., t. 52.; Clus. Hist, 1. p. 78. f. 1.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves stalked, ovate-lanceolate, 3-nerved, upper surface glabrous, under surface tomentose. Footstalks dilated, and connate at the base. Capsules 5-celled. (Don's Mill., i. p. 300.) A shrub growing in British gardens to the height of 4 ft. or 5 ft., and producing large white flowers in July or August. It is a native of the south of France and Spain, and was introduced into England in 1771. It is a robust bush, with large green laurel-like leaves: it produces an abundance of flowers, which, with their light red bracteas, are very ornamental before they expand, resembling, at a distance, the bursting buds of roses. It requires no protection, and may be raised from seeds, which it ripens in abundance, and also by cuttings, which, however, do not strike so freely as in some of the other species.

The Gum Cistus, or Cyprus Rock Rosc. 2 34. C. CY PRIUS Lam.

Identification. Lam. Diet., 2. p. 16.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 300.

Synonymes. C. ladaníferus Bol. Mag., t. 112.; Cistus stenophýllus Link. Enam., 2. p. 74.?; C. salicifolius of some. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 39.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves stalked, oblong-lanceolate, upper surface glabrous, under surface clothed with hoary tomentum. Peduncles generally manyflowered. Petals spotted. Capsules 5-celled. (Don's Mill., i. p. 300.) A splendid shrub, growing in British gardens to the height of 5 ft. or 6 ft.; introduced from the Island of Cyprus in 1800. Its flowers are large, 21 in. or 3 in. across; white, imbricated, each petal having a dark, rich, brownish crimson spot at the base. It is one of the handsomest species of the genus, and one more generally in demand than any other. In the nurseries, it is generally found under the name of C. ladaníferus, or that of C. salicifòlius. Young plants require protection; but when they get to the height of 3 ft. or 4 ft. they are tolerably hardy. Young cuttings, Sweet observes, planted under hand-glasses in autumn, will strike root; but the best way is to raise them from layers or from seed. There is a plant of this species at Minard, in Argyllshire, 7 ft. 9 in. high, with a head 12 ft. in diameter, which is clothed with flowers every year. In the London nurseries, where this species is generally called C. ladaniferus, or by its English name of gum cistus, plants are from 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.

■ 35. C. LADANIFERUS L. The Ladanum-bearing Gum Cistus, or Rock Rose.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 737.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 300. Synonymes. Ciste ladanifère, Fr.; Ladanum Cisten Rose, Ger.

arieties. C. l. l. albiflòrus Dec. Prod., i. p. 266., Swt. Cist., t. 94.; Lèdon, i., Clus. Hist., i. p. 78. ic.; and C. l. 2 maculàtus Dec. Prod., l. c., Swt. Cist., C. l. 3 plenifolius Ait. Hort. Kew., iii. p. 305., are varieties of this species.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves almost sessile, connate at the base, linear-lanceolate, 3-nerved, upper surface glabrous, under surface tomentose. Capsule 10-Petals imbricate. (Don's Mill., i. p. 301.) A shrub 4 ft. high, a native of Spain and Portugal, upon hills; introduced into England in 1629, and producing large white flowers in June and July. The leaves are lanceolate, and nearly sessile, of a deep green; the flowers terminating the branches, solitary, white, and large; each flower being from 11 in. to 2 in. broad. The plant requires a little protection during winter, and was to be had in Colvill's Nursery in 1826. This species, as well as C. Lèdon and C. créticus, and doubtless various others, produces the resinous exudation known as gum ladanum, the mode of gathering which is described in p. 320.

b. Stigma capitate, small. Style cylindrical, equalling the Stamens in Longth.

1 36 C. CLU'SII Dunal. Clusius's Cistus, or Rock Rose.

Identification. Dunal ined., Dec. Prod., 1. p. 266.; Swt. Cist., 32.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 301. Synonymes. Cistus Libanottis 3 Lam. Dict., 2. p. 18., Desf. Adl., 1. p. 412.; C. undulâtus Link; Lèdon, vii., Clus. Hist., 1. p. 80. ic. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 32.

Spec. Char., &c. Erect. Leaves somewhat 3-nerved, linear, with revolute margins, under surface canescent. Flowers somewhat capitate. Calyx 3—5-sepaled, pilose. Sepals ovate, acute. Capsules 5-celled. (Don's Mill., i. p. 301.) A shrub 2 ft. high, from Spain and Barbary, in 1810. The leaves and flowers are smaller than those of any of the other sorts here described. The plant forms a handsome and compact bush, and stands the winter well in a dry situation. It approaches the nearest to C. monspeliénsis. Plants were in the Fulham Nursery in 1826.

### GENUS II.



THE HELIANTHEMUM, or SUN ROSE. HELIA'NTHEMUM. Polyándria Monogýnia.

Identification. Tourn. Inst., 248. t. 128.; Gært. Fr., 1. p. 371. t. 76.; Dec. Fl. Fr., 4. p. 815.; Prod., 1. p. 263.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 301. Synonymes. (Zist species of Lin.; Heliantheme Sonnen Gurtel, Ger. Derivation. From hélios, the sun, and anthemon, a flower; because the flowers open with the rising of the sun in the morning, and the petals fall off with the setting of the sun in the evening. The flowers of Ilelianthemum, as well as of Cistus, only last for a few hours when the sun shines; and if the weather is dull, and the sun does not make its appearance, the flowers do not open, but remain unexpanded. Should this continue for several days together, they will decay in the bud.

Gen. Char. Calyx of 3-5 sepals; when 3, these are equal, and disposed in a single series; but, when 5, they are unequal, and disposed in a double one; the two outer sepals are usually smaller than the inner ones, very rarely Petals 5, usually regularly denticulated at the top. capitate. Style sometimes almost wanting, sometimes straight, sometimes oblique, and sometimes bent at the base. Ovary triquetrous. 3-valved; valves with a narrow dissepiment, or a seminiferous nerve in the middle of each. Seeds angular, smooth. Albumen mealy. Embryo uneinately inflexed - Erect or trailing herbs, subshrubs, or shrubs. Leaves opposite and alternate, with or without stipules, 3-nerved or feather-nerved. Pedicels usually furnished with bracteas at the base

sometimes opposite the bracteas, or opposite the leaves, sometimes solitary, sometimes umbellate, and sometimes racemose; and, before the flowers expand, the racemes at the top are bent or twisted backwards, and become gradually erect as the flowers expand. (Dec. Prod. and G. Don.) Flowers yellow, red, or white. All the species are ornamental; those which form erect bushy undershrubs are suitable for warm dry borders; and those which are trailers of the lowest size, for growing on rockwork, for ornamenting old walls or ruins, or for growing in pots. This genus has been arranged by De Candolle in three divisions, which have been subdivided into sections. The divisions are as follows:—

I. Style straight, erect, almost wanting, or shorter than the stamens. Stigma capitate. § i. ii. and iii., Halímium, Lecheöides, and Tuberària, belong to this division.

II. Style straight, erect, equal with or longer than the stamens. § iv. and v., Maculària and Brachypétalum, belong to this section; but, as they are entirely herbaceous, we omit them.

III. Style bent at the base; to which belong § vi. vii. viii. and ix., Eriocarpum,

Fumana, Pseudo-Cistus, and Euhelianthemum.

## § i. Halimium Dec. Prod., 1. p. 267.

Derivation. From halimos, marine; alluding to the habitation of the plants by the sea-side. (Don's Mill., 1. p. 301.)

Sect. Char. Calyx usually of 3 equal sepals; rarely of 5 unequal sepals, but when this is the case the two outer ones are the smallest. Petals rarely white, usually yellow, wedged-shaped, truncate, and marked at the base with a dark bloody or intense yellow spot. Style straight, short or almost wanting. Stigma capitate, somewhat 3-lobed. Seeds few, blackish, minutely muricated, and somewhat angular. Erect shrubs. Leaves opposite, 3-nerved, without stipules, pilose, or tomentose. Pednncles 1—3-flowered, axillary, solitary, or umbellate, or rarely panicled. (Dec. and G. Don.)

#### A. Style short, straight.

" 1. H. LIBANO'TIS Willd. The Rosemary-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Willd. Enum., 570.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 301.
Synonymes. Cistus Libanòtis Lin. Sp., 739., Brot. Fl. Lus., 2. p. 261., but not of Lam. or Desf.;
H. rosmarinifolium Lag. in Litt., but not of Pursh; Barrel. Icon., 294.; L'èdon, viii., Clus.
Hist., i. p. 80. ic.; Ciste à Feuilles de Rosmarin, Fr.

Spec. Char., &c. Erect, smoothish, branched. Leaves sessile, linear, with revolute margins; upper surface brownish green, under surface somewhat canescent. Bracteas oblong-linear, shorter than the peduncles. Peduncles solitary, 1-flowered. Calyx of 3 sepals, smooth, shining, ovate-acuminate, (Don's Mill., i. p. 301.) A shrub growing to the height of 1 ft., a native of Portugal and Mauritania, and introduced into England in 1752. It produces yellowish-white flowers in June and July, and is of the easiest culture.

# n. 2. H. UMBELLA'TUM Mill. The umbellate-flowered Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Mill. Diet., No. 5.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 302. Synonymes. Cistus umbellatus Lin. Sp., 739.; Cistus Libandtis of some.

Spec. Char., &c. Suffruticose, branched, younger branches tomentosely pilose, clammy. Leaves sessile, linear-oblong, with revolute margins, clammy; under surface tomentose. Peduncles 1-flowered, disposed in whorled racemes, terminal, umbellate. Calyx 3-sepaled, villous. (Don's Mill., i. p. 302.) An undershrub 1 ft. high, with white flowers from June to August. Introduced into England in 1731. This is a very handsome and very distinct sort, well adapted for ornamenting rockwork, or for growing in pots. Sweet says it is generally sold in the nurseries under the name of Cistus Libanòtis. Plants were in the Hammersmith Nursery in 1825.

Varieties.

weather.

n. H. u. 2 créctum Dec. (Swt. Cist., 5.), Cistus umbellàtus Lam., Cistus verticillatus Brot., has the stem erect, and the leaves on the under surface clothed with greenish tomentum.

n II. u. 3 subdecumbens Dec., Cistus umbellàtus var. a Lam., has the stem somewhat decumbent. Leaves somewhat ciliated, and clothed with

white tomentum on the under surface.

### 2 3. H. OCYMÖI'DES Pers. The Basil-like Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Pers. Syn., 2. p. 76.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 802.

Synonymes. Cistus ocymoldes Lam. Dict., 2. p. 18.; Cistus sampsucifolius Cav. Icon., 1. p. 65. Engraving. Clus. Hist., 1. p. 72. ic.

Varietics. Two are mentioned by De Candolle; one of them with the peduncles glabrous, and the other with the branches and peduncles rather hairy.

Spec. Char., &c. Erect, branched. Branches hoary. Cauline leaves obovate, or ovate-oblong, 3-nerved, almost sessile, green; those of the branches are stalked, and keeled on the back, reflexed at the top, hoary on both surfaces. Peduncles long, branched, paniculate. Pedicels opposite, somewhat umbellate. Calyx of 3 much-pointed sepals. (Don's Mill., i. p. 302.) A shrub growing to the height of 3 ft., a native of Spain and Portngal; but when introduced into England is uncertain. According to Sweet, this species is very often confused in the collections with H. algarvénse, though it is very different. It is a very handsome undershrub, and, being rather tender, requires the protection of a wall, or a covering of mats during severe frosty

#### B. Style almost none. Stigma large.

2 4. H. ALYSSÖI'DES Vent. The Alyssum-like Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Vent. Choix., t. 20.; Lam. Dict., 2. p. 20.; Dec. Fl. Fr., 4. p. 818.; Don's Mill., i.

Synonymes. C(stus alyssondes & Lam. Dict., 2. p. 20., Dec. Fl. Fr., 4. p. 818., Don's Mill, 1. p. 302. Engraving. Vent. Choix., t. 20.

Spec. Char., &c. Erect, much branched, diffuse, spreading. Branches hoary, tomentosely hairy at the top. Leaves sessile, tapering towards the base, oblong-ovate, bluntish, covered with short hairs; younger ones rather hoary, adult ones green. Peduncles terminal, solitary, or umbellate, 1—2-flowered, longer than the leaves. Calyx 3-sepaled, acuminated, hairy. (Don's Mill., i. p. 302.) A shrub, native of Spain and the west of France, growing to the height of 3 ft., and producing its yellow flowers from June to August. It is remarked of the flower buds, that they are of an intense purple colour at the apex. It does not appear to be in cultivation in British gardens.

## 2. 5. H. Rugo'sum Dun. The wrinkled-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Dunal, ined. Dec. Prod., 1. p. 268.; Swt. Cist., t. 65.; Don's Mill., 1. p 302. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 65.

Spec. Char., &c. Erect. Branches rather hairy, clothed with leprous tomentum, scabrons, of a brownish grey colour. Leaves sessile, tapering into the footstalks at the base, obovate-oblong, bluntish, rather oblique, with the margins somewhat denticulated, and a little curled, tomentose on both surfaces, wrinkled, under surface hoary. Peduncles terminal, axillary, or umbellate, 1-3-flowered, hairy, shorter than the leaves. (Don's Mill., i. p. 302.) A shrub 3 ft. high, a native of Spain, introduced in 1800, and producing its fine yellow flowers from June to August. Its stem is shrubby, erect, or a little flexuose; the branches spreading, more or less hairy; the young shoots reddish; and the flowers terminal, with broadly ovate petals of a golden yellow, each with a large dark spot near the base. It is distinguished from all other sorts by the stiff bristle-like purple hairs of its calyx. It is rather tender, but it will amply repay protection, either against a wall or in a pit. Plants were in the Bristol Nursery in 1827.

### 4. 6. H. MICROPHY'LLUM Swt. The small-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification: Swt. Cist., t. 95.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 502.
Syn'mynex. II. rugboum & microphyllum Dec. Prod., 1. p. 268.; H. alyssöldes & microphyllum Dec. Pl. Fr. Suppl., p. 622.

Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 96.

Spec. Char., &c. Much branched, erect. Branches blackish grey, hairy, tomentose at the apex. Leaves almost sessile, obtuse, keeled, tapering to the base, obscurely greyish, tomentose. Flowers terminal, panicled. Pedicels 1—3-flowered, very short. Calyx of 3 sepals, very hairy. Petals cuncated, distinct. (Don's Mill., i. p. 302.) A suffruticose bush, seldom growing higher than 2 ft.; found in the west of France, near Bourdeaux, and introduced into England in 1800. The leaves are small, nearly sessile, very glaucous. The petals are of a bright yellow; and the plant flowers from June to August, or later. It is commonly kept in a green-house or pit, in pots; but it will stand in the open air, if planted near a wall or fence, protected during severe weather by mats. Plants of it were in the Chelsea Botanic Garden in 1828.

\* 7. H. SCABRO'SUM Pers. The rough Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Pers. Ench., 2. p. 76.; Brot. Fl. Lus., 2. p. 265.; Don's Mill., i. p. 302. Synonyme. (Ystus scabrosus Ait. Hort. Kew., 2. p. 236. Engravings. Swt. Cist., 1. 81.; and our fig. 68.

Spec. Char., &c. Erectish. Branches pilosely tomentose, scabrous, canescent. Leaves sessile, tapering to the base, oblong-ovate, acutish, roughish, 3-nerved, with waved revolute margins; upper surface green; under surface clothed with grey tomentum. Peduncles terminal, 1—2-flowered, shorter than the leaves. Calyx 3-sepaled, hairy. Petals distinct. (Don's Mill., i. p. 302.) A shrub, from the north of Portugal, growing to the height of 3 ft.; cultivated in British gardens since 1775; and producing its fine yellow flowers from June to August. It forms a handsome little bush, and requires a sheltered situation. Plants of it were in the Bristol Nursery in 1827.



& S. H. ALGARVE'NSE Dun. The Algarve Helianthemum, or Sun Rosc.

Identification. Dun. ined.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 268.; Swt. Cist., t. 40.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 302. Synonymes. Cistus algarvénsis Bol. Mag., t. 627.; H. algarvense Tourn. Inst., 250.? Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 40.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem branched. Leaves sessile, ovate-lanceolate, obtuse; hoary on the under surface; upper surface green, pilose. Peduncles somewhat panicled, pilose. Calyx 3-sepaled, acute, hairy. (Don's Mill., i. p. 302.) A shrub 3 ft. high, found in Portugal, in the Algarves; introduced into England in 1800; and producing its fine deep-yellow flowers from June to August. The petals are crenated, with a dark base, similar in colour to those of Calliópsis bícolor. According to Sweet, this species is nearly allied to H. ocymöides. It is rather tender, and requires protection during winter. Plants of it, at 1s. 6d. each, may be obtained in all the London nurseries.

■ 9. H. FORMO'SUM Dun. The beautiful Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Dunal. ined. Dec. Prod., 1. p. 268.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 302. Synonyme. Cistus formòsus Bot. Mag., t. 264.

Spec. Char., &c. Erect. Branches tomentosely villous, canescent. Leaves on short footstalks, obovate-lanceolate, tomentosely villous, younger ones hoary. Peduncles and calyxes villous. Calyx 3-sepaled. (Don's Mill., i. p. 302.) A shrub growing to the height of 4 ft., introduced in 1780, and producing its fine large flowers, with yellow dark-spotted petals, from May to July. The stem is erect and much branched, the leaves lanceolate and 3-nerved, and the flowers the largest of the genus. It is a most desirable plant to keep in pots, and turn out into borders in the spring; or, by keeping it against a wall and protecting it with mats, it will produce a fine show

of flowers from the beginning of May to the end of July. It ripens seeds in abundance; but, as Sweet remarks, "the colour of the flowers varies considerably on different plants," and therefore the seeds should always be saved from those of the brightest colours. Plants are to be procured in all the London nurseries.

10. H. ATRIPLICIFO'LIUM Willd. The Orache-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Willd. Enum., 569.; Don's Mill., I. p. 302. Synonyme. Cistus atriplicifolius Lam. Dict., 2. p. 19. Engraving. Barrel. Icon., t. 292.

Spec. Char., &c. Erect. Branches white from leprous tomentum. Leaves stalked, broad-ovate, bluntish, waved at the base, covered with leprous tomentum on both surfaces. Peduncles racemose, hairy. Calyx hairy, 3-sepaled, rarely 5-sepaled, with the two nuter ones very minute. (Don's Mill., i. p. 302.) A shrub growing to the height of 3 ft., with leaves the hose of Artiplex Halimus; introduced from Spain in 1826, and producing its yellow flowers in June and July. Mr. Sweet observes, in 1829, that this species, he believes, has "quite disappeared from our collections."

11. H. LASIA'NTHUM Pers. The hairy-flowered Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Pers. Ench., 2. p. 76.; Don's Mill., i. p. 302.

Synonyme. Cistus lasianthus Lam. Dict., 2. p. 19.

Engraving. ? Barrel. Icon., t. 289.

Spcc. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, and much branched. Branches dark-cinereous, at top tomentosely hairy. Leaves almost sessile, ovate-oblong, often blunt, keeled, of an obscure greyish colour, tomentose. Peduncles 1—2-flowered, hairy, very short. Calyx usually 3-sepaled, very hairy. (Don's Mill., i. p. 302.) A shrub 3 ft. high, from Spain, introduced in 1826, and producing its yellow flowers in June and July.

12. H. INVOLUCRA'TUM Pers. The involucrated-flowered Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Pers. Ench., 2. p. 76.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 302. Synonyme. Císlus involucratus Lam. Dict., 2. p. 20.

Spec. Char., &c. Branched, erect. Branches rather greyish, tomentose. Lower leaves stalked, somewhat ovate, small, hoary-tomentose; upper ones oblong-lanceolate, sessile, greenish, and roughish. Peduncles very short, surrounded by the leaves. Calyx 5-sepaled, inner ones hoary-tomentose, outer ones linear, smoothish, and greenish. (Don's Mill., ip. 302). An erect shruh, 2ft. high, from Spain and Portugal, in 1826, which produces its yellow flowers in June and July.

т 13. H. CHEIRANTHÖI'DES Pers. The Wallflower-like Helianthemum, or Sun Rosc.

Identification. Pers. Ench., 2. p. 76.; Don's Mill., I. p. 303.
Synonymes. Cistus cheiranthöldes Lam. Dict., 2. p. 19.; ? Cistus elongàtus Vahl. Symb., 1. p. 38.
Cistus halimifölius, it., Clus. Hist., 1. p. 71.
Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 107.

Erect, branched; younger branches villously tomentose, hoary. Leaves tomentose, hoary, oblong-lanceolate, tapering into the footstalks. Peduncles very short, 2-flowered. Calyx somewhat villous, 5sepaled, outer sepals very minute. (Don's Mill., i. p. 303.) An erect handsome bushy shrub, growing to the height of 3 ft., and producing yellow flowers, without dark spots on the petals, in July and August. This very handsome species, Sweet observes, was in the Bristol Nursery in 1828.

14. H. CA'NDIDUM Swt. The white-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rose. Identification. Swt. Cist., t. 25.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 303. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 25.

Spec. Char., &c. Erect. Branches leprously white. Leaves, which are obovatelanceolate, equally white on both surfaces, and tapering to the base; somewhat stalked, upper surface pilose, under surface scabrous from papillæ, rather 3-nerved; floral ones opposite, sessile, and green on both surfaces. Peduncles long and rather panicled, glabrous or with a few scattered hairs. Calyxes with 3 or 5 acute sepals, villous. Petals imbricated. (Don's Mill., i. p. 203.) A shrubby, erect, much branched plant, from Spain, with bright yellow flowers from June till August. When it was introduced is uncertain, but in 1826 it was in the Fulham Nursery, under the name of H. algarvénse. It is somewhat tender, but a highly ornamental species, the flowers resembling those of Calliónsis bícolor.

2 15. H. HALIMIFO'LIUM Willd. The Sea-Purslane-leaved Helianthemum. or Sun Rose.

Identification. Willd. Enum., 569.; Swt. Cist., t. 4.; Don's Mill., i, p. 303. Synonymes. Cistus halimifolius Lin. Sp., 738.; Cistus folio Halimi, i., Clus. Hist., 1. p. 71. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 4.

Spec. Char., &c. Erect, branched. Branches leprously white at the top, as well as the leaves, on both surfaces. Leaves on very short footstalks, ovateoblong, tapering to the base. Peduncles long, branched, somewhat panicled, leprously white. Calyx leprous, 5-sepaled, two outer ones very narrow, linear. (Don's Mill., 1. p. 303.) An erect bush, growing to the height of 3 ft.; found in Spain and Portugal by the sea-side, and cultivated in England since 1656; producing beautiful yellow flowers, spotless, or each marked with a small dark bloody spot at the base, in July and August. It is somewhat tender during winter, but grows freely during summer, and ripens abundance of seeds. Plants of it were in Colvill's Nursery in 1826. De Candolle notices a variety with obtuse leaves.

### § ii. Lecheöides Dec. Prod., i. p. 269.

Derivation. From Lechea, and eidos, appearance; plants with the habit of some species of Lechea. Sect. Char. Calyx 5-sepaled, 2 outer sepals narrow, linear, 3 inner ones acute, with scarious margins. Petals yellow. Style almost wanting, or very short, erect. Stigma large, capitate. Ovary triangular. Capsule smooth, shining, 3-valved, 1-celled. Seeds rufescent, small. Stems herbaceous or suffruticose, ascendant or crect, usually dichotomous. Lower leaves opposite, cauline ones alternate, feather-nerved, on short footstalks or sessile, without stipules. (Don's Mill., i. p. 303.) The species included in this section have generally very small flowers; and, as remarked below, their flowers are frequently apetalous.

A. Peduncles many-flowered. Flowers small, crowded.

16. H. CORYMBO'SUM Michx. The corymbose-flowered Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Michx. Fl. Bor. Amer., 1. p. 307.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 303.

Spec. Char., &c. Suffruticose, branched, erect. Branches dichotomous, rather pubescent, somewhat tomentosely cinereous at the top. Cauline leaves alternate, oblong-lanceolate, bluntish; under surface clothed with woolly tomentum; upper leaves with revolute margins. Corymbs fastigiate, crowded. Calyx tomentosely hairy, canescent; outer sepals linear, blunt; inner ones ovate acute, somewhat shorter than the capsule. (Dan's Mill., I. p. 303.) This species is one of the few belonging to the order which are natives of America, having been found by Michaux in New Jersey and Georgia. It grows to the height of about I ft., and produces its (?) yellow flowers in July and August. We are not aware of its having been introduced into England.

17. H. GLOMERA'TUM Lag. The glomerate-flowered Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Lag, in Litt.; Swt. Cist., t. 110.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 303.
Synonymes. Cistus glomeratus Lag. Gen. et Spec., p. 16.; the cluster-flowered Helianthemum. Engravings. Swt. Cist., t. 110.; and our fig. 69.

Spec. Char., &c. Suffrutionse, erect, somewhat dichoto-Branches rather tomentosely cinereous. Leaves lanceolate-oblong, tapering to the base; under surface hoary. Racemes axillary or terminal, manyflowered, smaller than the leaves. Flowers glomerate. (Don's Mill., i. p. 303.) Found wild near Acapulco

and Cimupan, in New Spain. Seeds of it were brought to England from Mexico, by Mr. Bullock, in 1823. It is a low but erect undershrub, scarcely reaching 1 ft. in height, and producing very small or apetalous

flowers, in July and August. Mr. Sweet remarks that all the species belonging to this section (Lecheoides), when they flower in the spring and early in the summer, produce flowers with petals; whereas, when they

69

flower in autumn, they are apetalous. The species in question (II. glomeràtum), he says, had, in his garden, its shoots killed back a good way in winter, so that it did not flower till the autumn, and was, therefore, apetalous, like fig. 69. Had the plant been protected during the winter, it would, most probably, he says, have produced plenty of perfect flowers in spring, as is the case with H. polygakefölium, H. brasiliénse, H. caroliniànum, and the other American species.

#### B. Peduncles 1-flowered, bractless, situated on the Branches.

18. H. Brasilie'nse Pers. The Brazilian Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Pers. Ench., 2. p. 77.; Swt. Cist., t. 43.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 903. Synonymes. Cistus brasiličnsis Lam. Dict., 2. p. 22.; Cistus alternifolius Vahl. Symb., i. p. 38. Engravings. Swt. Cist., t. 43.; and our fig. 70.

Spec. Char., &c. Suffruticose. Branchlets simple, hairy. Leaves ovate-oblong, acute, sessile, hairy. Peduncles and calyxes hairy, canescent. Peduncles solitary, 1-flowered, inner sepals ovate, acuminated. (Don's Mill., i. p. 303.) A low shrub, found on the mountains of Brazil, introduced in 1823, and producing bright yellow flowers in June and July. It scarcely reaches 1 ft. in height, and might almost be considered as herbaceous. It is rather tender, and is best preserved when grown in pots, and taken into a frame or green-house during the winter. Plants of it were in the Botanic Garden at Chelsea, in 1826, where it flowered in the spring of that year, with petals, as in fig. 70., and in the antumn of the same year, without petals.



#### Other Species belonging to this Division of Lecheoides.

H. polygalæfölium Swt. Cist., t. 11., from Brazil, in 1823, with white flowers, and growing to the height of half a foot. H. ástylum Moc. and Sesse, a native of New Spain, has not been introduced; and H. tripétalum and H. obcordàtum Moc. and Sesse, both from Mexico, are also but little known to botanists, and not in cultivation in British gardens.

## § iii. Tuberària Dec. Prod., i. p. 270.

Derivation, unknown.

Sect. Char. Calyx 5-sepaled, 2 outer sepals smaller or larger, usually spreading. Petals yellow, often marked with a dark purple spot at the base of each, entire, denticulated, serrated. Stamens numerous, much longer than the pistil. Style straight, almost wanting. Stigma capitate. Capsule 3-valved. Seeds minute, yellowish. Roots woody or herbaceous. Stems erect or ascendent. (Don's Mill., i. p. 304.) There is only one ligneous species in this section.

19. H. LIGNO'SUM Swt. The woody Helianthemum, or Sun Rosc. Identification. Swt. Cist., t. 46; Swt. Hort. Brit., p. 469. No. 88.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 304. Engravings. Swt. Cist., t. 46.; and our fig. 71.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem tetragonal, shrubby, clothed with rough scaly bark. Branches ascending, covered with hispid hairs. Leaves ovate-oblong, ending in the petiole, 3-nerved, also beset with hispid hairs, canescent; under surface nerved, upper surface furrowed; floral leaves sessile, glabrous, oblong-lanceolate, uppermost ones alternate. Pedicels few, furnished with bracteas at the base, rather panieled, about the length of the calyx. Petals

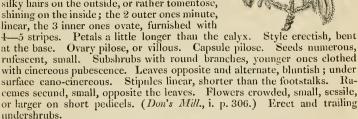
71

obovate, distinct, spreading. (Don's Mill., i. p. 301.) A shrub about a foot high, a native of the south of Europe, producing its yellow flowers in July and August. Introduced in 1809, by Mr. George Don, in whose father's garden, at Forfar, it was cultivated for many years; but whence he obtained the seeds Mr. Don is uncertain. It is a very curious species, and merits a place in collections of the genus.

### § iv. Eriocárpum Dec. Prod., i. p. 273.

Derivation. From crion, wool, and karpos, a fruit; because the capsules are pilose.

Sect. Char. Calyx of 5 sepals. Sepals beset with silky hairs on the outside, or rather tomentose, linear, the 3 inner ones ovate, furnished with



### 20. H. LI'PPH Pers. Lippi's Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Pers. Ench., 2. p. 78.; Vahl. Symb., 1. p. 39.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 306. Synonymc. Cistus Lippii Lin. Mant., 245.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem erect, pubescent, whitish, somewhat bifid, or dichotomous. Leaves opposite and alternate, on short footstalks, elliptic-lanceolate, or linear, oblong, obuse, rather scabrous, glaucescent; under surface canescent; stilpules narrow, erect, of the length of the footstalks. Racemes short. Flowers sessile, crowded, bracteate at the base. Bracteas very minute. (Don's Mill., 1. p. 306.) A strub, a native of Egypt, brought to England in 1820, growing to the height of 1 ft., and producing its yellow flowers in June or July.

#### 21. H. SESSILIFLO'RUM Pers. The sessile-flowered Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Pers. Syn., 2. p. 78.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 306. Synonymes. Cistus sessilidorus Desf. Fl. Atl., 1. p. 427. t. 106.

Engraving. Desf. Fl. Atl., 1. t. 106.

Spec. Char., &c. Erect, much branched. Branches pubescent. Leaves opposite and alternate, linear, clothed with very short einercous tomentum, with revolute margins. Stipules linear, small. Racemes short. Flowers sessile, furnished with minute bractoas. (Don's Mill., i. p. 306.) A shrub, growing from 1 ft. to 2 ft. high, in the north of Africa, on axid hills. It produces its yellow flowers in July and August, but has not yet been introduced into Eugland.

#### The Cairo Helianthemum, or Sun Rose. 22. H. KAHI'RICUM Del.

Identification. Del. Fl. Ægyp., t. 31, f. 2.; Dou's Mill., l. p. 307. Synonyme. Cistus stipulatus  $\beta$  Forsk. Ægyp., 101. Engraving. Del. Fl. Ægyp., 93, t. 31, f. 2.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem much branched, twisted at the base. Branches ascendant. Lower leaves opposite, the rest alternate, obovate, with revolute margins, hoary, stipulate; under surface nerved. Racemes secund. Flowers on short pedicels. Pedicels and calvxes villous. Sepals acute. Capsule oblong, villous. (Don's Milk., ip. 307.) A shrub I ft. high, brought from Egypt in 1820, and producing its yellow flowers in June and July.

## & v. Fumana Dec.

Derivation unknown.

Sect. Char. Calyx twisted at the apex before expansion, 5-sepaled; 2 outer sepals narrow, small; 3 inner ones ovate, acuminated, 4-5-veined, with scarious margins. Petals yellow, small, almost twice the length of the Stamens few. Style straight, rather longer than the stamens; when in flower oblique, after flowering erectish. Stigma capitate, fringed, somewhat 3-lobed. Capsule 3-valved, open, spreading. Seeds few, Stems suffruticose. Leaves linear, sessile, blackish or rufescent, angular.

or subsessile, narrow. Pedicels 1-flowered, drooping before the expansion of the flower; when in flower erect, but afterwards reflexed.

#### A. Leaves alternate, without Stipules.

23. H. Fumana Mill. The Fumana Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Mill. Dict., No. 6.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 307.
Synonymes. Cistus Fumana Lin. 8p., 740, Jacq. Aust., t. 252.; Cistus humilis, seu Chamæcístus
Ericæ folio lúteus crectior Bauh. Pin., 466., Magn. Bot., 69.
Engraving. Jacq. Aust., t. 252.; Swt. Cist., t. 16.; and our fig. 72.

De Candolle distinguishes three forms of this species: H. F. major, H. F. mlnor, and II. F. virgàta.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem branched, twisted, rather diffuse, erectish; lower branches procumbent. Leaves alternate, linear, with pilose, roughish, rather involute margins; lower leaves short, crowded, upper ones scattered and longer. Peduncles solitary, 1-flowered, rarely rameal, usually almost opposite the leaves, or terminal, longer than the leaves. Capsules open, naked. (Don's Mill., i. p. 307.) A shrub 1 ft. high, a native of the south of France, of Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal; and cultivated in England since the year 1752. It flowers in June and July, and is distinguished by its heath-like leaves and ovate petals. It is a very desirable species for growing in pots, or for the south side of Sweet says it is often confused with



H. procumbens, but is readily distinguished when both are growing together. The true H. Fumana was in the Chelsea Botanic Garden in 1825.

#### 24. H. PROCU'MBENS Dun. The procumbent Heath-like Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Dun. ined., and Dec. Prod., 1. p. 275.; Swt. Cist., t. 68.; Don's Mill., I. p. 317. Synonymes. Cistus hàmilis, sive Chamæeistus Erlicæ fölio humilior, Magn. Bot., p. 69. Engravings. Barrel. Icon., t. 445.; Swt. Cist., t. 68.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem procumbent, branched. Branches elongated, younger ones hoary. Leaves alternate, linear, rather lax, with the margins pilose, as well as the under surface; strigose. Peduncles almost axillary, shorter than the leaves. Capsules open, bearing the seeds. (Don's Mill., i. p. 307.) A native of the south of France, Italy, and Tauria; and cultivated in the Chelsea Botanic Garden in 1825, where it produced its small yellow flowers from June to August. Uses and culture as in the preceding species.

#### B. Leaves alternate, stipulate.

### 25. H. ARA'BICUM Pers. The Arabian Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Pers. Ench., 2. p. 80.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 307.
Synonymes. Cistus arábicus Lin 5p., 745., Smith's Fl. Græc., t. 503.; Cistus ferrugineus Lam. Dict.,
2. p. 25.; Cistus Savi Bertol.; H. viscidulum Stev.
Engravings. Swt. Cist., t. 97.; Smith's Fl. Græc., t. 503.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem hairy, ascendent. Branches twiggy, leaves alternate, linear-oblong, hairy, almost sessile. Peduncles solitary, 1-flowered, almost opposite the leaves, rameal or terminal. Calyxes hairy. (Don's Mill., i. p. 307.) A native of Arabia, Spain, and Italy, where it is a trailing shrub, seldom exceeding half a foot in height; though it acquires double that height in British gardens, where it produces its yellow flowers in June and July. It was introduced before 1826, as plants of it flowered in that year in the Chelsea Botanic Garden.

#### 26. H. LÆ'VIPES Willd. The smooth-peduncled Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Willd. Enum., 570.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 307.
Synonymes. Cistus lav'uipes Lin. Sp., 739., Jacq. Hort. Schönb., t. 158., Cav. Icon., 2. p. 56. t. 173.,
Ger. Gallo-Prov., p. 294. No. 6. t. 14.
Engravings. Swt. Cist., t. 24.; Jacq. Schonb., t. 158.; Cav. Icon., 2. t. 173.; Jacq. Ger. Gallo-Prov.,

t. 14.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem ascendent. Leaves stipulate, setaceous, glaucous, smoothish. Buds leafy, axillary. Stipules long, filiform. Peduncles long, disposed in secund racemes. Pedicels glabrous, and bracteate at the base. Calyxes hairy. (Don's Mill., i. p. 307.) A native of the south of Provence, Spain, and Dalmatia, on rocks exposed to the sun, where it forms an undershrub 1½ ft. in height, and produces its yellow flowers from June to August. It is an elegant little plant, but rather tender during winter. Plants of it were in Mr. Colvill's Nursery in 1825.

#### C. Leaves opposite and alternate, furnished with Stipules.

#### 27. H. LE'VE Pers. The smooth Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Pers. Ench., 2, p. 78.; Don's Mill., I. p. 307. Synonymes. Cistus læ'vis Cav. Icon., 2, p. 35. t. 145. f. l. Engravings. Cav. Icon., 2, t. 145. f. l.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem erectish, glabrous, branched. Branches erect. Leaves linear, sessile, glabrous, with revolute margins, keeled, opposite; upper ones alternate, stipulate. Stipules long, awl-shaped. Peduncles solitary, 1-flowered, subterminal. Calyses smooth. (Don's Mill., i. p. 307.) Found wild on the hills of Spain, and raised in England from seeds sent to the Chelsea Botanic Garden (Spain). in 1826. It grows I it. high, and produces its yellow flowers in June and July.

## 28. H. VI'RIDE Tenore. The green-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Tenor. Prod. Fl. Neap., p. 31.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 508,

Spec. Char., &c. Stem ascendent, glabrous. Leaves opposite, linear, with revolute margins, glabrous, green, somewhat mucronate, stipulate. Stipules awl-shaped, much smaller than the leaves. Peduncles racemose, best with clammy hairs, as well as the calyx. [Don's Mil., i. p. 308.] Introduced from Sicily in 1825, where it is a shrub 1 ft. in height, producing yellow flowers in June and July.

#### The Juniper-like Helianthemum, or 29. H. JUNIPE'RINUM Lag. Sun Rose.

Identification. Lag. in Litt., and Dec. Prod., I. p. 275.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 308. Synonymes. Cistus la vipes Durand, Gouan Fl. Monsp., 263.?; Cistus mauritanicus Thib. incd., Synonymes. Barrel, Icon., t. 443.

Engraving. Barrel. Icon., t. 443.

Spec. Char. &c. Stem ascendent, branched. Leaves linear awl-shaped, ciliated, mucronate, flat, with rather revolute margins, opposite; upper leaves alternate. Stipules awl-shaped, upper ones longest. Peduncles racemose, and are, as well as the calyxes, clothed with clammy hairs. (Don's Mill., i. p. 308.) A shrub 1 ft. in height, introduced from the south of Europe in 1800, and producing its yellow flowers from June to August.

#### 30. H. BARRELIE'R! Tenore. Barrelier's Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Tenor. Prod. Fl. Neap., p. 31.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 308. Engravings. Barrel. Icon. rar., 416.; Bot. Mag., t. 2371.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem erect. Branches villously pubescent. Leaves linear-oblong, narrowed at the base, pubescent, with revolute and ciliated margins, opposite; upper leaves alternate. Stipules linear awl-shaped, mucronate, creet. Peduncles racemose, few-flowered, and are, as well as the ealyses, beset with clammy bairs. (Don's Mill., i. p. 308.) Found wild in Italy and Spain, where it grows 1 ft. high. It was introduced in 1820, and produces yellow flowers from June to August. It is rather tender.

# 231. H. THYMIFO'LIUM Pers. The Thyme-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Pers. Ench., 2. p. 79.; Don's Mill., I. p. 308.

Synonymes. Cistus rhymifolius Liu. Sp., 743., Smith's Fl. Græc., t. 500., Barrel. Icon. rar., t. 444.;

H. glutinosum \$\beta, Fl. Fr. 4. p. 821.

Engravings. Swt. Cist., t. 102.; Sm. Fl. Gr., t. 500.; Barrel. Icon. rar., t. 444.; Fl. Fr., 4. p. 821., under H. glutinosum \$\beta.\$

Spec. Char., &c. Stems procumbent. Branches pubescent. Leaves almost linear, very short, pubescent, opposite, upper ones alternate. Stipules mucronate, erect. Peduncles few-flowered, clothed with clammy hairs. (Don's Mill., i. p. 308.) A native of Spain, which has been in cultivation in British gardens since 1658. It is a pretty little dwarf thyme-looking plant, and produces abundance of small bright yellow flowers from June to August; and it often ripens seeds. It is one of the most desirable of the Cistàceæ for being kept in pots.

#### The clammy Helianthemum, or Sun Rose. 2. 32. H. GLUTINO'SUM Pers.

Identification. Pers. Ench., 2. p. 79.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 308.
Synonyme. Cistus glutinosus Lin. Mant., 246.
Engravings. Swt. Cist., t. 83.; Barrel. Icon. rar., 512. t. 415.?; Cav. Icon., 2. t. 145. f. 2.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem ascendent. Branches clothed with clammy hairs. somewhat cinereous. Leaves almost linear, with revolute margins, villous,

clammy, somewhat cinereous, opposite, upper ones alternate. Lower stipules minute, the rest long and loose. Peduncles and calyxes villous, clammy. Petals distinct. (Don's Mill., i. p. 308.) Found within the south of France and Spain, and introduced in 1790. It is a slender plant, growing about 1 ft. in height, and producing very small pale yellow flowers from May to September. It is a distinct sort; and, though not very ornamental, it is valuable on account of its flowering the whole summer. Its flowers are very fugacious, the petals expanding in the morning, and dropping before the middle of the day.

### § vi. Pseudo-Cistus Dec. Prod., i. p. 276.

Derivation. From pseudēs, false, and Cistus; false cistus.

Sect. Char. Calyx of 5 sepals; outer sepals narrow, minute; inner ones 4-veined. Petals yellow, small, scarcely twice the length of the sepals. Style twisted at the base, and bent inwards at the apex, usually shorter than the stamens, rarely longer. Stigma capitate, 3-lobed. Capsule small. Seeds few, rather rufescent. Perennial herbs or subshrubs. Leaves stalked, feather-nerved, opposite, usually without stipules, rarely with stipules at the summits of the branches. Flowers secund, racemose, or panicled. Pedicels bracteate at the base, recurved before flowering, when in flower erect, but afterwards reflexed. Bracteas sessile, linear-lanceolate. (Don's Mill., i. p. 308.) Evergreen undershrubs, bushes, or trailers, of the smallest size.

2. 33. H. Mo'LLE Pers. The soft-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rosc.

Identification. Pers. Ench., 2. p. 76.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 308. Synonymes. Cistus móllis Cav. Icon., 3. p. 31. t. 262. f. 2. Engravings. Cav. Icon., t. 262. f. 2.

Spcc. Char., &c. Suffruticose. Branches almost simple, pilose. Leaves roundish-ovate, obtuse, stalked, hairy, tomentose on both surfaces, soft. Racemes simple, and are, as well as the calyxes, hairy, tomentose, cinereous. (Don's Mill., i. p. 308.) A native of Spain, whence it was introduced in 1817; grows 1 ft. high, and produces its yellow flowers from June to August.

2. 34. H. ORIGANIFO'LIUM Pers. The Marjoram-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Pers. Ench., 2. p. 76.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 308. Synonymes. Cistus origanifolius Lam. Dict., 2. p. 20., Cav. Icon., 3. p. 31. t. 262. f. 1. Engraving. Cav. Icon., 3. t. 262. f. 1.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, di-tri-chotomous. Leaves stalked, ovate, pilose on both surfaces. Racemes short, terminal. Petals scarcely longer than the calyx. (Don's Mill., i. p. 508.) A trailer, a native of Spain, whence it was introduced in 1795. The flowers are exceedingly small; but they are produced in abundance in June and July.

2. 35. H. DICHO'TOMUM Dunal. The dichotomous-branched Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Dunal ined., and Dec. Prod., 1. p. 276.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 308. Synonyme. Cistus dichotomus Cav. Icon., 33. p. 2. t. 263. f. 1. Engraving. Cav. Icon., 3. p. 32. t. 263. f. 1.

Spec. Char., &c. Suffruticose. Branches dichotomous, smoothish. Leaves minute, ovate, acute, glabrous, with revolute margins, on short footstalks. Racemes slender, few-flowered. (Don's Mill., i. p. 308.) A native of Spain, whence it was introduced in 1826. It is a neat little prostrate shrub, with small leaves, having the appearance of those of Thymus Piperélla; and exceedingly small flowers, hardly the size of those of Spérgula nodòsa, but of a deep yellow. They appear in the beginning of June, and continue till the end of August.

2 36. H. GLA'NDICUM Dec. The Œland Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Dec. Fl. Fr., 4. p. 817.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 308. Synonymes. Cistus celándicus Lin. Sp., 741.; Chamæcistus, ii., Clus. Hist., p. 73. ic. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 85.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, procumbent, branched. Leaves lanceolateelliptical, bluntish, green on both surfaces, usually glabrous, sometimes ciliated, stalked; upper leaves sessile. Racemes simple, few-flowered.

Calyx somewhat globose-ovate. (Don's Mill., i. p. 308.) Found in the Alps of France, Switzerland, and Austria; introduced in 1816; and, in our gardens, a low trailing shrub, producing yellow flowers from June to August. It is nearly related to H. alpestre, but has narrower leaves and smaller flowers, and is of weaker growth. Plants were in the Chelsea Botanic Garden in 1828.

2 37. H. PULCHE'LLUM Swt. The neat Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Idenlification. Swt. Cist., t. 74.; Don's Mill., I. p. 308. Synonyme. H. alpéstre Spreng. Syst., 2, p. 590. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 74.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, procumbent, branched. Branches elothed with hoary tomentum. Leaves roundish or ovate, obtuse, upper surface green, beset with hispid hairs; under surface clothed with hoary tomentum, with the margins a little revolute. Racemes simple. Calyxes pilose, hoary. Petals imbricate. (Don's Mill., i. p. 308.) A native of Germany, introduced in 1820, and producing its yellow flowers from June to August. A neat little prostrate shrub, hardy, and of the easiest culture. Plants were in the Roehampton Nursery in 1828.

2 38. H. ALPE'STRE Dunal. The Alpine Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Dunal ined., and Dec. Prod., 1. p. 276.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 308. Synonymes. Cistus alpéstris Crantz Austr., p. 103. t. 6. f. I., Waht. Helv., p. 103.; Cistus alandicus Jacq. Austr., t. 399. Crantz Austr., t. 103. t. 6. f. I.; Jacq. Austr., t. 399.

Varieties. De Candolle records H. a. glabratum, H. a. clongùtum, and H. a. canéscens.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, procumbent, branched. Branches pilosely hairy. Leaves greenish on both surfaces, oblong-elliptical, rather glabrous, or with hairs in fascicles, stalked; upper leaves almost sessile. Pedicels and calyxes pilosely hairy. Hairs einereous. (Don's Mill., i. p. 308.) A native of Germany, Switzerland, France, and Italy, on rocks. It was introduced into England in 1818, and produces its yellow flowers, large for the size of the leaves, in July and August. It is an elegant little plant, and quite hardy. It was in Mr. Colvill's Nursery, Chelsea, in 1824.

20. H. PENICILLA'TUM Thib. The pencilled Helianthemum, or Sun Rosc.

Identification. Thib. ined., and Dec. Prod., 1. p. 277.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 309. Synonymes. Cistus echiöides Lam. Dict., 2. p. 21.; Cistus anglicus Lin. Mant., 245.?

Spec. Char., &c. Suffruticose. Branches procumbent, long, hispid. Leaves green, with the leaves on both surfaces hispid, as well as the margins; lower leaves stalked, ovate, smaller; upper ones linear-oblong, almost sessile. Racemes simple, and are, as well as the calyxes, hispid. Flowers minute. (Don's Mill., i. p. 309.) A native of France and Spain, and introduced in 1826. It is a trailing plant, with the habit of Echinospérmum Láppula. Introduced in 1826, and producing its yellow flowers from June to August.

The obovate-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun 40. H. OBOVA'TUM Dunal. Rose.

Identification. Dunal ined., and Dec. Prod., l. p. 277.; Don's Mill., l. p. 309. Synonymes. Cistus itálicus Lin. Sp., 740.

Spec. Char., &c. Suffruticose. Branches spreading, somewhat dichotomous, clothed with cinereous tomentum towards the apex Leaves obovate, or oblong-obtuse, green on both surfaces, ciliated, pilosely strigose; lower leaves minute. Racemes simple, 3-flowered. Bracteas green. Calyxes pilose, cinereous. (Don's Mil., i. p. 309.) Found in Spain, near Aranjuez, where it produces its yellow flowers in June and July. It was introduced in 1826; and, in British gardens, is a trailing clout. Event 10 in height. plant, about I ft. in height.

. 41. H. ITA'LICUM Pers. The Italian Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Pers. Ench, 2. p. 76; Den's Mill., 1. p. 309.

Synonymes. Cistus itálicus Lin. Sp., 740.; Cistus marifòlius Bieb. Fl. Taur. Cauc., 2. p. 8.

Engraving. Barrel. Icon. rar., 510. t. 366.

De Candolle distinguishes three forms of this species, viz. H. i. strigdsum, H. i. candidissimum, and H. i. álbidum.

Spec. Char., &c. Suffruticose. Branches simple, erect, long, pilosely tomentose. Leaves pilosely hispid; hairs strigose, appressed; lower leaves ovate, smaller; upper ones lanceolate, oblong or oblong-linear. Racemes simple, and are, as well as the calyxes, pilosely hispid, canescent. (Don's Mitt., 1, p. 309.) A native of the Mediterranean, on dry hilly surfaces. Introduced in 1799, and producing its yellow flowers from July to September. It is a glaucous-looking trailing plant, seldom exceeding 18 in height ing 1 ft. in height.

2. 42. H. VINEA'LE Pers. The Vineyard Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Pers. Ench., 2, p. 77.; Don's Mill., 1, p. 309. Synonyme. Cistus vineàlis Wiltd. Sp., 2, p. 1195. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 77.

Spec. Char., Se. Suffruticose, procumbent. Branches ascendent, pilosely tomentose, canescent. Leaves ovate-oblong; upper surface green, strigosely pilose, under surface tomentose, hoary. Racemes simple, few-flowered, and are, as well as the calyxes, pilosely tomentose, canescent. (Don's Mill., i. p. 309.) A native of the south of Germany, Switzerland, France, and Spain; and introduced in 1817. It is a trailing plant, growing to about Ift. in height, and producing its pale yellow flowers in June and July. Sweet says that it is covered with flowers during a great part of the summer. After flowering, most of its leaves become quite silvery on both sides. It requires very little protection. Plants were in the Chelsea Botanic Garden,

43. H. CA'NUM Dunal. The hoary Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Dunal ined., and Dec. Prod., 1. p. 277; Don's Mill., 1. p. 309. Synonymes. Cistus cânus Lin. Sp., 740.; Chamæcistus, iii., Clus. Hist., p. 74. Engravings. Swt. Cist., t. 56.; Jacq. Aust., t. 277.; All. Ped., No. 1664. t. 45.

raised from seeds received from Germany, in 1828.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffrutiouse, procumbent, branched, ascendent, pilosely tomentose, hoary. Leaves obovate, ovate, ovate-oblong, or elliptical, pilose; upper surface green, under surface somewhat tomentose, hoary. Racemes simple. Pedicels and calyxes pilose, canescent. Petals distinct. (Don's Mill., i. p. 309.) Found wild in the south of France and Germany, and probably also in Britain. It is a procumbent shrub, which has been cultivated in British gardens since 1772, and produces its yellow flowers in June and July. It is nearly related to H. alpéstre, and H. vineale; and, according to Sweet, is sometimes mistaken for H. marifòlium. Plants were in Colvill's Nursery, at Chelsea, in 1827.

2 44. H. MARIFO'LIUM Dec. The Marum-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Dec. Fl. Fr., 4. p. 817.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 309.

Synonymes. Cistus marifolius Lin. Sp., 741., but not of Bieb. Fl. Taur. Cauc., Barrel. Icon. rar., Synonymes. 521. t. 441.

Engraving. Barrel. Icon. rar., 521. t. 441.

Spec. Char., &c. Suffruticose, procumbent. Leaves without stipules, stalked, ovate-cordate, or ovate-acutish; upper surface green, pilose, under surface hoary. Racemes solitary, simple, few-flowered, terminal. (Don's Milt., i. p. 309.) Found wild in the south of France, and in Spain and Italy; and introduced in 1817. It is a trailing plant, seldom exceeding 1 R. in beight, and producing its yellow flowers in June and July.

The thick-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun 2. 45. II. CRASSIFO'LIUM Pers.

Identification. Pers. Ench., 2. p. 77.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 309.

Synonymes. Cistus glaucus Desf. Att., 1. p. 418., but not of Cav.; H. Séxte Lag. in Litt.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffrutionse, creet, rather glabrous. Leaves somewhat fleshy, on short footstalks; lower leaves ovate, acute, without stipules; upper ones oblong-linear, stipulate. Racemes short, rather umbellate. Calyxes pilose at the base. [Dor's Mill, i. p. 309]. Found wild in Barbary and Spain, and introduced into England in 1818. It grows to 1 ft. in height, and produces its yellow flowers from May to July. It was called H. Séxte, on account of its being found in Valentia, where it is called sexte by the common people.

14. H. PANICULA'TUM Dunal. The panieled-flowered Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Dunal, ined., and Dec. Prod., 1, p. 278.
Synonymes. Cistus marifòlius Herb. Thib.; Cistus nummulàrius var. Lag. in Litt.; H. sp. ndva
Schouw, in Litt.

Spec. Char., &c. Suffruticose, procumbent. Branches ascendent and erect; floriferous branches long; upper part stipulate. Leaves stalked, ovate, blunlish, rarely roundish; upper surface green, under surface hoary. Racemes opposite and ternary; panieled. (Don's Mill., i. p. 309.) A native of the mountains of Spain and Sielly, and introduced here in 1826. It is a procumbent plant, with very small flowers of a yellow colour, which are produced in abundance from June to August.

### § vii. Euhelianthemum Dec. Prod., i. p. 278.

Derivation. From eus, genuine, hélios, the sun, and anthemon, a flower; that is to say, genuine species of helianthemum.

Sect. Char. Calyx of 5 sepals, rather twisted at the top before expansion;

341

outer sepals usually spreading, much smaller than the inner ones, which are usually 2- or 4-ribbed, furrowed, with scarious margins, with the inner surface shining, and with the angles generally pilose. Petals 2, 3, or 4 times longer than the calyx. Stamens numerous. Style bent at the base, but somewhat club-shaped at the apex. Stigma simple. Capsule covered by the calyx, 3-valved, 1-celled, opening at the apex. Seeds few, convex on the outside, and angular on the inside. Subshrubs, with the stems branched from the base; branches numerous, erect or procumbent, but generally ascendent. Leaves opposite, on short footstalks; lower ones smallest, usually with revolute margins, stipulate. Stipules linear-lanceolate. Racemes terminal, secund, simple, curved backwards before flowering; after flowering erect, elongated. Pedicels laterally bracteate at the base, drooping before flowering; when in flower erect, after flowering recurved or reflexed. (Don's Mill., i. p. 310.) Evergreen undershrubs, bushes, and trailers, of the smallest size; natives of Britain, and the southern part of the European continent. Many of the sorts are hybrids originated in British gardens.

### A. Petals yellow.

2. 47. H. LAVANDULÆFO'LIUM Dec. The Lavender-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Dec. Fl. Fr., 4. p. 820.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 310. Synonyme. Cistus lavandulæf blius Lam. Dict., 2. p. 25. Engraving. Barrel. Icon., t. 288.

Varieties. De Candolle notices H. L. syrlacum, the Cistus syrlacus of Jacquin; and Persoon records H. L. Thibaúdi, the Cistus racembsus of Cavanilles.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffrutions, creet, branched. Branches long, terete, canescent. Leaves oblong-linear, with revolute margins; under surface tomentose, hoary; younger leaves canescent on both surfaces. Stipules and bracteas linear, acute, ciliated. Racemes 1—3-flowered, terminal. Flowers crowded. Calyxes glaucous. Sepals ciliated, outer ones minute; these become reflexed after flowering: inner sepals 2-nerved, oblique, acute. (Don's Mill., i. p. 310.) A bush about 1 ft. in height, a native of the south of France, and found also in Barbary, Spain, and Syria, in dry places; producing its yellow flowers in June and July. It was introduced into England in 1739, and, probably, is now lost, or confounded with some other sort.

# \*\* 48. H. STECHADIFO'LIUM Pers. The French-Lavender-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Pers. Ench., 2. p. 79. Don's Mill., 1. p. 310. Synonyme. Cistus steechadifolius Brot. Ft. Lus., 2. p. 270.

Spec, Char. &c. Stem erect. Branches hoary, tomentose. Leaves oblong-linear, bluntish, somewhat tomentose on both surfaces; under surface hoary, upper surface greenish grey, with revolute margins. Stipules rather villous, linear-lanceolate. Racemes revolute before flowering. Flowers crowded. Calyxes villous. Outer sepals ciliated, green, inner ones acuminated, hoary. (Don's Mill., i. p. 310.) A native of Spain and Corsica. An upright bush, introduced in 1816, and producing its yellow flowers in June and July.

# 2. 49. H. CRO'CEUM Pers. The Saffron-coloured-flowered Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Pers. Ench., 2. p. 79.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 310. Synonyme. Cistus croceus Desf. Fl. Atl., 1. p. 422. t. 110. Engravings. Swt. Cist., t. 53.; Desf. Fl. Atl., 1. t. 110.

Varieties. De Candolle (Prod., i. p. 279.) records three forms of this species; one with the stipules longer than the footstalks of the leaves; another, with the stipules setaceous, shorter than the footstalks of the leaves; and the third with procumbent branches, shorter leaves, and racemes few-flowered.

Spec. Char., &e. Stem shrubby, branched, somewhat procumbent. Branches simple, crect, hoary-tomentose. Leaves rather tomentose; under surface canescent, upper surface glaucous with revolute margins; lower leaves almost round; middle ones elliptical, obtuse; upper ones, lanceolate, acutish. Stipules and bracteas erect, linear, oblong, villous, rather greenish. Calyxes yellowishglaucous, minutely pubescent. (Don's Mill., i. p. 310.) A procumbent plant, with large dark yellow flowers, found in Spain and Barbary, and, according to Sweet, cultivated in the Chelsea Botanic Garden in 1826, where, growing on rockwork, it covered more than a yard in diameter, and made a grand appearance in June and July, when it was covered with flowers. It is one of the most ornamental species of the genus, and no collection ought to be without it, if it were only for planting out in borders in the summer season.

2. 50. II. ANDERSO'N! Swt. Anderson's Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Swt. Cist., t. 89.; Don's Mill, 1. p. 810. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 89.

Stem suffruticose, procumbent, branched. Branches as-Spec. Char., &c. cending, canescently tomentose. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, acutish, rather tomentose, grey above, and canescent beneath, with the margins a little revolute. Stipules linear, awl-shaped, ciliated, a little longer than the petioles. Calyx tomentose. Petals imbricate. (Don's Mill., i. p. 310.) A pretty and curious plant, produced from the seed of H. eroceum, that was fertilised by the pollen of H. pulveruléntum, in the Chelsea Botanic Garden, in the year 1828. The seeds were self-sown in that year; in the year following, the plants produced flowers, from May to the end of November. "The flowers were very variable, some being of a bright yellow, and others, on the same plant, and sometimes on the same branch, of a pale straw colour." (Sweet.) It is a remarkably fast grower, an abundant flowerer, seeds freely, and is quite hardy. Sweet says, "We have named it in compliment to our respected friend Mr. William Anderson, the curator of the garden, to whom we are obliged for the opportunity of making drawings of many rare species, which we have not seen in any other collection."

2. 51. H. NUDICAU'LE Dunal. The naked-stemmed Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Dunal. ined., and Dec. Prod., 1. p. 279.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 310.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem shrubby, branched. Branches smooth at bottom, but hoary-villous at top. Leaves oblong lanceolate, with revolute margins, tomentose on both surfaces; under surface hoary, upper surface yellowish green. Stipules linear, longer than the petioles. Calyxes profoundly sulcate, hardly pubescent, with clevated pilose nerves. (Don's Mill., i. p. 310.) A native of Spain, and found on mountains in the kingdom of Valentia. It was introduced in 1820, producing its yellow flowers in June and July. De Candolle doubts whether it is not only a variety of 11. croccum.

2. 52. H. GLAU'CUM Pers. The glaucous Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Pers. Ench., 2. p. 78.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 279.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 811. Synonymes. Cistus glacieus Cav. Icon., 3. p. 31. t. 261., but not of Desf. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 111.

victies. Two forms of this species are mentioned by De Candolle, viz.: II. g. acutivisculum, the upper leaves of which are oblong, and rather acuminated, with the upper surface glaucescent; and II. g. obtuitissculum, the upper leaves of which are oblong elliptical, bluntish, the upper surface roughish and green.

Stem suffruticose, branched. Branches ascendant, hoarytomentose, hispid at the top. Leaves ciliated on their margins, scarcely revolute, tomentose on both surfaces; under surface hoary, upper surface Lower leaves round, the rest elliptic or lanceolategreenish glaucous. oblong. Stipules and bracteas pubescent, green. Pedicels and calvaes beset with white hairs. (Don's Mill., i. p. 311.) A suberect glaucous plant, from Spain and Italy, in 1815; and producing its small pale yellow flowers from June till August. It is a very desirable plant to keep in pots, for turning out in the borders, or on rockwork, in spring, as it is rather tender, and liable to damp off in the free soil, unless the situation is very dry and warm. Plants were in the garden of Robert Barclay, Esq., at Bury Hill, near Dorking, in 1829.

2. 53. H. TOMENTO'SUM Dunal. The tomentose Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Dunal ined., and Dec. Prod., l. p. 279.; Don's Mill., l. p. 311.; Smith's Eng. Bot., 2208.; ? Scop. Carn., t. 24. Engraving. ? Scop. Carn., t. 24.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffrutionse, branched. Branches elongated, ascendent, Leaves lanceolate-oblong, usually with revolute somewhat canescent. margins; under surface hoary-tomentose, upper surface smoothish, green. Calyxes furrowed, with elevated pilose nerves. (Don's Mill., i. p. 311.) A trailing plant, I ft. in height, found on the mountains of Scotland, and also in Spain and France, producing its yellow flowers, with imbricate petals, in July.

2. 54. H. BARBA'TUM Pers. The bearded-racemed Helianthemum, or Sun-Rose.

Identification. Pers. Ench., 2. p. 79.; Swt. Cist., t, 73.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 311. Synonyme. Cistus barbbitus Lam. Dict., 2. p. 24. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 73.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, erect, much branched. Branches clothed with fascicled hairs. Leaves hairy, green on both surfaces; lower ones roundish-ovate, upper ones elliptical. Stipules oblong, ciliated, hairy, longer than the footstalks of the leaves. Racemes long, hairy, bearded, many-flowered. Calyxes warted, hairy. Petals crenulated, imbricate at the base (Don's Mill., i. p. 311.) A native of the south of Europe, producing its yellow flowers in June and July. It is an upright-growing shrub, and was introduced in 1820. It is a very distinct species, a free grower, and requires no protection. Plants were in the Chelsea Botanic Garden in 1828.

2. 55 H. LEPTOPHY'LLUM Dunal. The slender-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Dunal. ined., Dec. Prod., 1, p. 279.; Don's Mill., 1, p. 311. Synonymes. Cistus angustifolius Lag.; C. steechadifolius Hort. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 50.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, woody, rather procumbent, branched. Branches ascendent, rather tomentose, greyish. Leaves narrow, oblong-linear, tapering into the short footstalks, with revolute margins; under surface covered with short cinercous tomentum; upper surface smoothish, green. Stipules awl-shaped, pilose, scarcely longer than the footstalks. Racemes long. Calyxes covered with long hairs. (Don's Mill., i. p. 311.) A trailing plant, from Spain, in 1818, producing yellow flowers in June and July. It is a vigorous-growing plant, very distinct in its appearance, and very hardy. The petals of the flowers are large, and of a fine dark yellow. Plants were in the Chelsea Botanic Garden in 1826.

# 56. H. ACUMINA'TUM Pers. The acuminated Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Pers. Ench., 2. p. 79.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 311.

Synonymes. Cistus serpyllifòlius Balb. ined.; Cistus acuminàtus Viv. Fragm., 13. t. 14. f. 1.

Spec. Char., &c. Branches erect, pilose at the base and at the apex, middle naked. Leaves on long footstalks, oblong, with revolute margins, green on both surfaces, pilose; under surface rather tomentose. Stipules smoothish, linear, longer than the footstalks of the leaves. Racemes rather hairy, few-flowered, loose. Calyxes smooth, shining, transparent. (Don's Mill., i. p. 311.) A native of Nice, and cultivated in British gardens in 1820: it grows to 1 ft. in height, and produces its yellow flowers in June and July.

2. 57. H. SERPYLLIFO'LIUM Mill. The Wild-Thyme-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Mill. Diet. No. 8.; Swt. Cist., t. 60.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 311. Synonyme. Cistus serpylliidius Lin. Sp., 743. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 60.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose. Branches ascendent, glabrous at the base, and pilose at the apex. Leaves oblong-elliptical, with revolute margins; under surface hoary-tomentose; npper surface intensely green, shining, at first rather pilose, afterwards almost smooth. Stipules and bracteas green, ciliated. Calyxes canescent, with inconspicuous down, and with the nerves sparingly pilose. (Don's Mill., i. p. 311.) A trailing shrub, with large yellow flowers, the petals of which are distinct. It is found on the Alps of Styria and Austria, as well as on the mountains of Spain. It was introduced into our gardens in 1731, and continues in flower from May to September. It was found wild in Somersetshire, by Mr. Sweet and some others, in 1826, in which year there were plants of it in Mr. Colvill's Nursery, Chelsea.

≥ 58. H. VULGA'RE Gært. The common Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Gært. Fruct., l. p. 371. t. 76.; Don's Mill., l. p. 311. Synonyme. Cistus Helianthemum Lin. Sp., l. p. 744., Pl. Dan., t. 101., Smith's Engl. Bot., 1321., Curt. Fr. Lond., fasc. 5. t. 36.

Varieties. There is a very handsome double-flowered variety, with pale yellow flowers; and another, called Lee's new double yellow, with dark yellow flowers; both of which are in general cultivation in the nurseries. De Candolle also notices two forms of the species: one with omentose pubescent branches, and stipules scarcely longer than the footstalks of the leaves; and another with branches glabrous at the base, but pubescent upwards, and the stipules twice or thrice the length of the petioles of the leaves.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, procumbent, branched, branches elongated. Leaves scarcely revolute at the margins; under surface cinereously hoary, upper surface green, pilose, somewhat ciliated; lower leaves somewhat orbicular, middle ones ovate-elliptical, upper ones oblong. Stipules oblong-linear, ciliated, longer than the footstalks of the leaves. Racenes loose. Pedicels and calyxes pilose. (Don's Mill., i. p. 311.) The stamens, if touched during sunshine, spread slowly, and lie down upon the petals. (Smith.) Native of dry and hilly pastures throughout Europe, and common in Britain. It was first recorded under the name of Heliánthemum vulgàre by Ray, who says that the flowers are very seldom white. Sir J. E. Smith says, "It is a variable species, but less so than authors make it." (Eng. Fl., iii. p. 26.) It is a trailing shrub, flowering from May till September. The double-flowered varieties ought to be in every collection.

2 59. H. SURREJA'NUM Mill. The Surrey Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Mill. Diet., No. 15.; Swt. Cist., t. 28.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 311.

Synonyme. Cistus surrejanus Lin. Sp., 743., Smith's Eng. Bot.

Engravings. Dill. Elth., 177. t. 145. f. 174.; Swt. Cist., t. 28.; Eng. Bot., t. 2207.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffiritiose, procumbent. Leaves ovate-oblong, rather pilose. Racemes many-flowered, terminal. Petals narrow, lanceolate, jagged. (Don's Mill., i. p. 311.) Found wild in Surrey, near Croydon. It is a procumbent shrub, with yellow flowers, the petals of which are distinct, and the calyxes pilose. It flowers from July to October. Plants were in the garden of Mrs. Dickson, of Croydon, in Surrey, in 1826.

2 60. H. OVA'TUM Dunal. The ovate-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Dunal ined., Dec. Prod., 1, p. 280.; Don's Mill., 1, p. 311. Synonyme. Cistus ovatus Fiv. Frag., 1, p. 6. Engraving. Viv. Frag., 1, t. 8, f. 2.

Spec. Char., Sc. Stem suffrutioose, procumbent, much branched. Branches villous. Leaves elliptic-lanceolate, tapering into the footstalks, bluntish, silky-villous on both surfaces, ciliated. Stipules somewhat longer than the footstalks of the leaves, villously ciliated. Peduncles 1—3-flowered, terminal. Calyxes rather villous, (Don's Mill., i, p. 311.) A trailing plant, from the mountains between Viterbo and Roneiglione, and in the Alps about Geneva. Introduced in 1818, and producing its yellow flowers from June to August.

2. 61. H. GRANDIFLO'RUM Dec. The large-flowered Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Dec. Fl. Fr., 4. p. 821.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 311. Synonyme. Cistus grandiflorus Scop. Carn., ed. 2. No. 648. t. 25. Engravings. Swt. Cist., t. 69.; Scop. Carn., ed. 2. t. 25.; and our fig. 73.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, ascending. Branches hairy. Upper leaves flattish, oblong, rather pilose; upper surface green, under surface sometimes pale cinereous. Stipules ciliated, rather longer than the footstalks of the leaves. Flowers large. Calyxes rather hairy. (Dou's Mill., i. p. 311.) A native of the Pyrenees, from which it was introduced in 1800. It bears a close resemblance to H. vulgare, but is larger in all its parts; and its flowers, which appear from June to August, are considerably larger, and of a paler colour. It is quite as hardy as the indigenous sorts. Plants of it were in the Fulham Nursery in 1828.



2 62. H. OBSCU'RUM Pers. The obscure Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Pers. Syn., 2. p. 79.; Don's Mill., I. p. 311. Synonyme. H. obsedrum a Dec. Flor. Fr., 6 p. 624.

Sprc. Char., &c. Stem suffritiose, ascendent, much branched. Branches hairy. Leaves elliptical, hairy on both surfaces, greenish; upper ones elliptic. Stipules eiliated, longer than the footstalks. Racemes long. Calyxes hairy. (Don's Mil., i. p. 31.) A native of Europe, in woods and dry wastes, and introduced into British gardens in 1816. It is hardly procumbent, forming a small roundish bush, about 1 ft. in height, and producing its pale yellow flowers, which are rather small, from May to August.

2. 63. H. TAU'RICUM Fisch. The Taurian Helianthemum, or Sun Rose. Identification. Fisch. MSS. Swt. Cist., t. 105.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 312. Engraving. Swt. Cist., 105.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, much branched, procumbent. Branches procumbent, beset with long hairs. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, with rather revolute margins, pilose on both surfaces, green above and paler beneath. Stipules lanceolate-linear, ciliated, longer than the petiole. Flowers large. Calyx shining, rather hairy. Petals imbricate. (Don's Mill., i. p. 312.) A very ornamental species, from Tauria, with large pale yellow flowers, which appear from May to October. Sweet says, "It has, most probably, been confused with H. grandiflorum by many authors; but, when the plants are seen growing together, no two plants need appear more distinct: the present spreading flat on the ground, and extending its branches round to a great distance, and these being only slightly suffrutescent at the base; whereas H. grandiflorum grows upright, or has its branches spreading and ascendent, forming a neat little bushy shrub." Plants of this species were in the Fulham Nursery in 1829.

2. 64. H. LU'CIDUM Horn. The shining-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rose. Identification. Horn. Cat. Hort. Hafn., p. 498.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, procumbent. Leaves stipulate, ovate, green, glossy, with revolute margins. (Don's Mill., i. p. 312.) The native country of this sort is uncertain; but it is said to have been in cultivation in British gardens since 1826. The flowers are yellow, and produced in May and June.

2. 65. H. NUMMULA'RIUM Mill. The Money-wort-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose. Branches procumbent, hairy. Lower leaves orbicular, upper ones oblong-linear, hairy; under surface greenish cinereous. Stipules linear-oblong, twice the length of the footstalks of the leaves. Racemes and calyxes hairy. (Don's Mill., i. p. 312.) A native of the south of France and of Italy, and strongly resembling H. vulgàre; from which, according to Sweet, it is readily distinguished by its broader and flatter leaves. It has been in cultivation since 1752, producing its bright yellow flowers from June to August.

2. 66. H. ANGUSTIFO'LIUM Pers. The narrow-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rosc.

Identification. Pers. Ench., 2, p. 79.; Don's Mill., 1, p. 312. Synonyme. Cistus augustifòlius Jacq. Vind., 3, t. 53, Engraving. Jacq. Vind., 3, t. 53.

Spec. Char., §c. Stem suffruticose, diffuse. Branches rather tomentose, cinereous. Leaves on short footstalks; upper ones linear-oblong, with revolute margins, acutish; under surface clothed with canescent tomentum, upper surface rather hispid. Stipules pilose, longer than the footstalks. Racemes loose. Calyxes pubescent, rather hairy; hairs deciduous. (Don's Mill., i. p. 312) In cultivation since 1800; and, according to De Candolle, probably the same as H. nummulârium.

• 67. H. 111'RTUM Pers. The hairy Helianthemum, or Sun Rosc.

Identification. Pers. Syn, 2. p. 79.; Swt. Cist., t. 109.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 281.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 312. Synonymes. Cistus birtus Lin. Sp., 744., Smith's Fl. Græc., exclusive of synonyme of Barrelier, Cav. Icon., 2. p. 37.
Engravings. Swt. Cist., t. 109.; Smith's Fl. Græc., t. 501.; Cav. Icon., 2. t. 146.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, branched. Branches ascendent, numerous, tomentosely hairy, cinereous. Leaves ovate or oblong, with revolute margins; under surface canescent, upper surface greenish cinereous. Stipules narrow, rather longer than the footstalks of the leaves. Calyxes densely covered with white hairs. Petals obcordate, imbricate. (Don's Mill., i.p. 312.) A native of Spain and of the south of France, and in cultivation in British gardens since 1759. It is a very distinct sort, readily distinguished by its large deep-yellow flowers, which appear in June and July, and by its very hairy leaves. Plants of it were in the Chelsea Botanic Garden in 1829.

Varieties. De Candolle mentions three forms of this species: II, h. ba'ticum, H. h. aureum, and H. h. teretifolium.

2 68. H. LAGA'SCÆ Dunal. La Gasca's Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Indentification. Dunal. ined., and Dec. Prod., 1. p. 281.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 312. Synonyme. 11. hirtum var. Lag. in Litt.

Spec. Char., &c. Branches ascendent, tomentosely hairy, hoary. Leaves linear, obtuse, with very revolute margins, almost terete, rather hairy, greenish. Stipules flat, scarcely pilose, twice the length of the footstalks of the leaves. Pedicels hispid, whitish. Calyxes shining, furrowed. Nerves ciliated with white hairs. (Don's Mill., i. p. 312.) A native of Spain, introduced into England in 1820, and so like the foregoing species as to be often considered a variety of it.

B. Petals white, rose-coloured, red, pale sulphur-coloured, or variegated with these Colours.

2. 69. H. VIOLA'CEUM Pers. The Violet-coloured-ealyxed Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Pers. Syn., 2. p. 78.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 312. Synonyme. Cístus violàceus Cav. Icon., 2. p. 38.; Engraving. Cav. Icon., 2. t. 147.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem erect or ascendent, much branched. Branches opposite; branchlets slender, tomentosely hairy, hoary. Leaves small, almost linear, obtuse, with revolute margins, somewhat tomentose on both surfaces; under surface canescent. Stipules minute, pilosc. Racemes few flowered, loose, Calyxes smooth, violaceous, nervedly furrowed. (Don's Mil., i. p. 312.) A native of Spain, and in cultivation since 1826. The flowers are white, slightly tinged with violet, and the converse in the contract of the converse to the contract of they appear in June and July.

2 70. H. RACEMO'SUM Dunal. The racemose-flowered Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Dunal. ined., and Dec. Prod., 1. p. 281.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 312.

Synonymes. Cistus racemosus Lin. Mant., 76.?, Lam. Dict., 2. p. 25., Vahl. Symb., 1. p. 39., Willd.

Sp., 2. p. 1208.

Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 82.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem shrubby, branched. Branches erect, terete, hoary, tomentose. Leaves on short footstalks, narrow-linear, or linear-lanceolate, with revolute margins; under surface hoary, upper surface greenish, shining. Stipules awl-shaped, longer than the footstalks of the leaves. Pedicels hoary. Calyxes nervously furrowed, brownish violet. (Don's Mill., i. p. A native of Spain, Barbary, and Teneriffe, and in cultivation in the 312.)Bristol Nursery in 1828. It is a very beautiful species, with large white flowers, having imbricate crenulate petals, and the sepals marked with red or violet. It is readily distinguished, Sweet observes, from all the others of its section, by its upright growth, glossy leaves, and the red veins of its Its flowers are produced nearly the whole summer, and it requires very little protection during the winter.

71. H. FARINO'SUM Swt. The mealy-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Swt. Cist., p. 18.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 312. Synonyme. II. racemòsum  $\beta$  farinòsum  $Dcc.\ Prod.$ , 1. p. 281.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem shrubby, erect, branched, tomentosely hoary. Leaves on short footstalks, linear, or lanceolate-linear, with revolute margins, hoary and powdered on both surfaces. Stipules awl-shaped, longer than the footstalks of the leaves. Calyx powdery, as well as beset with very short hairs. (Dow's Mill., i. p. 312.) A native of Spain, with white flowers in June and July. It is said to have been cultivated in 1820. De Candolle considers it a variety of 11. racembsum.

2. 72. H. STRI'CTUM Pers. The straight-branched Helianthemum, or Sun

Identification. Pers. Ench., 2. p. 79.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 312. Synonyme. Cistus strictus, Cav. Icon., 3. p. 82. Engraving. Cav. Icon., 3. t. 263. f. 2

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, erect, branched. Branches straight, hoary-tomentose. Leaves almost sessile, very narrow, linear awl-shaped, with revolute margins, canescent. Stipules linear, setaceous. Calyxes pilose, nervously-straited, yellowish, smoothish. (Dan's Mill., i. p. 312.) A native of Spain, and in cultivation since 1820, producing white flowers in June and July.

2. 73. H. PILO'SUM Pers. The pilose Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Pers. Ench., 2 p. 79.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 282.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 312. Synonymes. Cistus pilòsus Lin. Sp., 744. a.?; Chamæcistus, iv., Clus. Hist., 1. p. 74. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 49.

Varieties. De Candolle has two forms of this species: one with linear leaves, hoary; and the other with linear leaves, oblong and shining.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, branched. Branches erectish. linear or linear-oblong, hoary on both surfaces, and bristly at the apex. Stipules awl-shaped. Calyxes rather pilose, nervously striated. (Don's Mill., i. p. 312.) A native of Spain and the south of France, and in cultivation since 1731; producing its white flowers from May to July. According to Sweet, it is nearly related to H. lineare, and also to H. apenninum: but it differs from the former in having whiter leaves, and being more hairy; and from both, by its imbricate paper-white petals. Plants of it were in the Fulham Nursery in 1826.

2. 74. H. LINEA'RE Pers. The linear-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Pers. Ench., 2. p. 78.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 312.
Synonymes. Cistus linearis Cav. Icon., 3. p. 8.; Cistus pilosus Dec. Fl. Fr., 5. p. 823.?
Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 48.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose. Branches elongated, ascendent, rather hoary, tomentose. Leaves linear, greenish hoary, with revolute margins. Stipules linear awl-shaped. Racemes loose, twiggy, few-flowered. Calyxes striated, glabrous, with the nerves somewhat violaceous. Sepals acute. (Don's Mill., i. p. 312.) A native of Spain and the south of France; in cultivation since 1817; and producing white flowers from June to August. It requires a little protection during winter.

2 75. H. VIRGA'TUM Pers. The twiggy Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Pers. Ench., p. 79.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 313.

Varieties. De Candolle mentions two forms of this species: H.v. albiflorum, in which the petals are white; and H. v. ròseum, in which they are pale rose-coloured.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, with twiggy, hoary, ascending or erect branches. Leaves linear, hoary on the under surface, with revolute mar-Stipules linear awl-shaped. Calyxes hoary, powdery, pubescent. (Don's Mill., i. p. 313.) A native of Barbary, and in cultivation since 1818. The flowers are of a pale rose colour, large in proportion to the leaves, and the petals have yellow spots at the base. The flowers appear from May to August. This is one of the most beautiful species of the section to which it belongs: it requires a little protection during winter, but grows and flowers freely during summer, and also ripens seeds. Plants of it were in the Epsom Nursery in 1828.

2. 76. H. APENNI'NUM Dec. The Apennine Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

then tification. Dec. Fl. Fr., 4. p. 824; Don's Mill., 1. p. 313. Synonymes. Cistus apenninus Lin. Sp., 744.?, Dill. Elth., 170.; Cistus hispidus  $\beta$  Lam. Dict., 2. p. 26.

Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 62.

De Candolle records two forms of this species; one with leaves broad and flattish, andt Varietics. other with leaves linear and narrow.

Spee. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, branched. Branches spreading, hoary tomentose. Leaves stalked, oblong linear, with the margins scarcely revolute; under surface tomentose, upper surface glaucescent, but at length becoming smooth. Stipules awl-shaped, longer than the footstalks of the leaves. Calyxes covered with very short hairs, striated, cinereously glaucous, bluntish. (Don's Mill., i. p. 313.) A native of Spain, France, Italy, and Germany, on dry hills and places exposed to the sun; and in cultivation in British gardens since 1731. The flowers are white, and the petals are distinct, and marked with yellow at their base. The plant is as hardy as the common species. It was in the Chelsea Botanic Garden in 1828.

77. H. III'SPIDUM Dunal. The hispid-herbaged Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Dunal ined., and Dec. Prod., 1. p. 282.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 313.
 Synonymes. Cistus hispidus Lam., 2. p. 26.; Brot. Fl. Lux., 2. p. 271.; Cistus pilòsus β Gouan. Fl. Monsp., p. 265.; H. majoranæfolium β Dec. Fl. Fr. Suppl., p. 625.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, branched. Branches ascending, hoary-tomentose. Leaves stalked, oblong, bluntish, somewhat mucronate, with revolute margins; under surface hoary, upper surface roughish, greenish-glaucous. Calyxes covered with long hairs. (\*Dow's Mitt., b. p. 313.) Native of the south of France, and in cultivation since 1816; producing its white flowers from May to July.

2. 78. H. PULVERULE'NTUM Dec. The powdered-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Dec. Fl. Fr., 4. p. 823.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 313.
Synonymes. Cistus pulverulentus Pour. Act. Toul., 3. p. 311.; Cistus polifolius Lam. Dict., 2. p. 26., but not of Lin.
Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 29.

Spee. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, much branched, prostrate. Branches hoary-tomentose. Leaves oblong linear, with revolute margins, obtuse; under surface hoary, upper surface glaucous. Stipules subulate, ciliated, longer than the footstalks of the leaves. Calyxes hoary, minutely tomentose, pubescent. (Dou's Mill., i. p. 313.) A native of France, on sterile hills; and, according to Sweet, in cultivation in the Chelsea Botanic Garden in 1826. It has white flowers, about an inch broad, which appear in May and June; and, though they are not so showy as some of the other species, yet, as Sweet observes, they make a pleasing variety. It is nearly related to H. apenninum.

2. 79. H. MACRA'NTHUM Swt. The large-flowered Helianthemum, or Sun Rose. Identification. Swt. Cist., t. 103.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 313.

Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 103.

Spec. Char. Se. Stem suffruticose. Branches procumbent, rather tomentose. Leaves flat, ovate oblong, acutish; smooth above, and densely tomentose beneath, pale cinereous. Stipules rather pilose, about equal to, or longer than, the petioles. Calyx striated, pilose. Petals distinct. (Don's Mill., i. p. 313.) The native country of this species is uncertain; but, according to Sweet, it was in cultivation in the Hammersmith Nursery in 1828. The leaves are

large and flat, and the flowers larger than any other in the section. The petals are of a cream-coloured white, distinct, spreading, and very slender at the base, where they are marked with yellow. The plant is as hardy as the common species. It was cultivated in the Hammersmith Nursery in 1828.

Variety.

2. II. m. 2 múltiplex Swt. Cist., t. 104., and our fig. 74., is a beautiful plant, not only on account of its fine double flowers, but of its habit of growth. It ought to be in every Cistacetum. Plants of it were in the Hammersmith Nursery in 1828.

2. So. H. RHODA'NTHUM Dunal. The red-flowered Helianthennum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Dunal, ined., and Dec. Prod., 1. p. 282.; Don's Mill., p. 313. Synonymes. Cistus roscus Jacq. Hort. Fin., 3. p. 65.? Cistus augustifolius, formerly in the Royal Botanic Garden at Paris.; Cistus piluliferus Thib. ined. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 7.

Varieties. De Candolle records three forms of this species: II. r. oblongifolium, II. r. subhirsutum, and II. r. carneum.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, procumbent. Branches rather tomentose, and hoary. Leaves oblong, with revolute margins; under surface hoary-tomentose, upper surface greenish glaucous. Stipules awl-shaped, pilose, and bristly at the tip. Calyxes covered with short white tomentum. (Don's Mill., i. p. 313.) A native of Spain, introduced in 1800, and, according to Sweet, in the Chelsea Botanic Garden in 1825. It is a very showy kind, with flowers of a bright red, inclining to crimson, which it produces in abundance, being quite hardy and of the easiest culture. Sweet says, "Our drawing was taken from a fine plant, growing luxuriantly, with many other handsome species, on the rockwork of the Chelsea Botanic Garden, in June, 1825. Nothing could make a more brilliant appearance than the different habits of growth and beautiful flowers of various colours with which the plants on this rockwork were decked every day for about two months. H. rhodánthum," he adds, "also makes a handsome appearance when grown in pots."

We may observe, here, that the rockwork in the Chelsea Botanic Garden forms a sort of truncated cone, flattened on the sides, terminating in a small basin for water plants; and it suggests the idea that a helianthenum wall, constructed somewhat on the same plan as the strawberry wall of Mr. Byers (Gard. Mag., vol. v. p. 438.), would be a very suitable manner of growing the species.

2. 81. H. CANE'SCENS Swt. The canescent-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Swt. Cist., t. 51.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 313. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 51.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, branched, diffuse. Branches ascending, rather tomentose, canescent. Leaves flat, or hardly revolute at the margins; under surface tomentosely hoary, upper surface greenish glaucous. Lower leaves ovate oblong, obtuse; upper ones lanceolate, acute. Stipules linear, ciliated, somewhat longer than the footstalks. Calyxes smoothish, but with the nerves pubescent. Petals imbricated. (Don's Mill., i. p. 313.) A splendid plant, with reddish crimson flowers; the petals imbricated, and having a small orange spot at the base of each. Its native country is uncertain, but it was in cultivation in the Fulham Nursery in 1826. Sweet considers it as having the darkest-coloured, if not the handsomest, flowers of the genus. The flowers are also, he says, very large for the size of the plant. It is nearly related to H. rhodánthum, but is readily distinguished from it by its canescent leaves, and stronger habit of growth.

2. 82. H. CONFU'SUM Swt. The confused Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Swt. Cist., t. 91.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 313. Synonyme. H. poliifòlium Dec. Prod., 1. p. 283. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 91.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose. Branches procumbent, smoothish, rather tomentose at the apex. Leaves oblong, ovate, bluntish, rather flat; under surface tomentose, hoary; upper surface glabrous, green. Stipules and bracteas linear, green, ciliated. Calyxes striated, smoothish, rather shining. Petals imbricate. (Don's Mill., i. p. 313.) A native of France and Spain, and, according to Sweet, cultivated in British nurseries in 1829. Its flowers are white, and of a delicate texture. This sort, Sweet observes, is generally found, in the nurseries, under the name of H. poliifolium; but he thinks that it has nothing to do with the English species of that name. For some reason of this kind, we suppose, it has been called the H. confisum.

2. 83. H. LANCEOLA'TUM Swt. The lanceolate-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Swt. Cist., t. 100.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 313. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 100.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, much branched, procumbent. Branches ascending, smoothish, hoary-tomentose at the apex. Leaves lanceolate, acute, with somewhat revolute margins; green and smoothish above, but hoary-tomentose beneath. Stipules awl-shaped, linear, longer than the footstalks of the leaves. Sepals smoothish, or rather pilose. Petals imbricate. (Don's Mill., i. p. 313.) A hybrid, found in gardens in 1818, and producing white flowers, marked with yellow, from May to August. "Confused with H. poliifolium by some botanists," but readily distinguished by its sharp-pointed leaves, which are of a glossy green on the upper side, and by its broad imbricated petals. Plants of it were in the Chelsea Botanic Garden in 1829.

2. 84. H. Poliifo'lium Pers. The Polium-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification Pers. Ench., 2. p. 80.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 313.

Synonyme. Cistus polifolius Lin. 5p., 745., Smith's Engl. Bot., 1322., Dill. Elth., 175. t. 145. f. 172.

Engravings. Smith's Engl. Bot., t. 1322.; Dill. Elth., 175. t. 145. f. 172.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, branched. Branches procumbent, densely tomentose. Leaves oblong-linear, with revolute margins, hoary-tomentose on both surfaces. Stipules narrow, linear, obtuse, longer than the petioles, and are, as well as the bracteas, tomentose and ciliated. Petals distinct, crenulated. (Don's Mill., i. p. 313.) A native of England, producing its white flowers, marked with yellow, from May to August. It is found on stony hills near the sea side, particularly on Brent Downs, Somersetshire; also at Babicome, near Newton Abbot, and on Tor Hill, near Torquay, Devonshire.

\* 85. H. MUTA'BILE Pers. The changeable-coloured-flowered Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Swt. Cist., 106.; Pers. Ench., 2. p. 79.; Dec. Prod. I. p. 283.; Don's Mill., I. p. 313. Synonyme. Cistus mutabilis Jacq. Icon. rar., 1. t. 99., Misc., 2. p. 340. Engravings. Swt. Cist., t. 106.; Jacq. Icon. rar., 1. t. 99.

Varieties. There are three forms of this very handsome species; one with white flowers, another with smaller flowers of a rose red, and the third with double rose-coloured flowers.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose. Branches procumbent, rather tomentose. Leaves flat, ovate-oblong, acutish; upper surface glabrous, under surface tomentose, pale-einercous. Stipules rather pilose, generally equal in length with the footstalks of the leaves, or longer. Calyxes striated, smoothish. Petals imbricate. (Don's Mill., i. p. 313.) A native of Spain, and in cultivation in British gardens in 1829. The flowers are produced from June to August, in great abundance; and seeds are ripened afterwards in fine seasons. The plants are quite hardy. They were cultivated for sale in the Clapton Nursery in 1829.

2 86. H. VARIEGA'TUM Swt. The variegated Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Swt. Cist., t. 33.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 314. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 38.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, procumbent. Branches tomentose, rather hoary, diffusely procumbent. Leaves lanceolate, acute, flattish; under surface hoary-tomentose, upper surface green, rather scabrous. Stipules linear, ciliated, longer than the petioles. Calyxes covered with short violaceous tomentum. Petals imbricate, undulated. (Don's Mill., i. p. 314.) A hybrid between H. rhodánthum and H. lineare, found by Mr. Sweet in the Chelsea Botanic Garden in 1827. "When in full bloom, it makes a very pleasing appearance, from the diversity of colours in its flowers; some being nearly all red, others variegated with dark and light red and white, and some altogether white: it also continues to bloom, if the weather prove favourable, from May to November." It is as hardy as the indigenous species.

2 87. H. VERSI'COLOR Swt. The various-coloured Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Swt. Cist., t. 25.; Barrel, Icon., 440.; Don's Mill, I. p. 314. Engravings. Barrel, Icon., 440.; Swt. Cist., t. 26.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem shrubby, crect. Branches ascending, rather hoary from stellate down. Leaves oblong, flat, or coneave above; under surface hoary-tomentose, upper surface green, glabrous. Stipules oblong-linear, ciliated, bristly at the top, somewhat longer than the leaves. Calyxes covered with short tomentum. Petals imbricate. (Don's Mill., i. p. 314.) A native of the south of Europe, and readily distinguished from H. variegatum by its upright habit of growth, and its lanceolate and acutely pointed leaves. The flowers are very variable in colour, scarcely two on the plant being alike; some are of a bright red, others nearly yellow, some coppercoloured, and others with a mixture of all these colours, and of the different shades between them; so that the plant, when in flower, has a curious variegated appearance. (Sweet.)

The sulphur-colour-flowered Helianthemum, 2. 88. H. SULPHU'REUM Willd. or Sun Rose.

Identification. Willd. Enum. Suppl., 39.; Swt. Cist., t. 37.; Don's Mill., i. p. 314. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 37.

Spec. Char., &c. Stems branched, procumbent. Leaves lanceolate, flat; upper surface green, under surface paler, but beset with stellate pubescence on both surfaces. Racemes terminal, few-flowered. (Don's Mill., i. p. 314.) A native of Spain, and cultivated in British gardens in 1795. A very distinct variety, when in flower, during June and July. It is tolerably hardy, but requires a little protection during very severe frosts. Plants were in the Fulham Nursery in 1826.

The straw-colour-flowered Helianthemum, 2. 89. H. STRAMI'NEUM Sivt. or Sun Rose.

Identification. Swt. Cist., t. 93.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 314. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 93.

Stems branched, elongated, procumbent, tomentosely Spec. Char., &c. pubescent at the apex. Leaves flat, or with the margins scarcely revolute; green above and pilose, hoary-tomentose beneath; lower ones roundish ovate, obtuse; upper ones oblong-lanceolate, acutish. Stipules lanceolate, acute, ciliated, twice the length of the petioles. Racemes many-flowered. Calyx striated, smoothish. Petals obovate, spreading, distinct. (Don's Mill., i. p. 314.) Found in gardens, and, probably, a hybrid. Its straw-coloured flowers are produced from May to August. Plants were in the Clapton Nursery in 1829.

Variety.

- 2. H. s. 2 múltiplex (Swt. Cist., t. 94.) has double straw-coloured flowers, with the petals orange-coloured at the base. It is a very beautiful variety, tolerably hardy. Plants of it were in the Hammersmith Nursery in 1829.
- 20. H. DIVERSIFO'LIUM Swt. The various-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Swt. Cist., L. 95.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 314. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 95.

Variety.

1. H. d. 2 multiplex. - Flowers large, double, and of deep purplish red, mixed with lighter-

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, ascending, branched. Branches rather tomentose, erectly ascending. Leaves stalked, green, hairy above, hoarytomentose beneath; lower ones oval or oblong, obtuse, flat; upper ones linear-lanceolate, ciliated, three to four times longer than the petiole. Sepals pilose. Petals crenulated, distinct. (Don's Mill., i. p. 314.) It is not known of what country it is a native; but it is, or has been, cultivated in England, as Sweet's drawing was taken from a plant in the Hammersnith Nursery in 1829. It is nearly allied to H. poliifòlium, and has a very brilliant appearance from May to June, from the dark rich red of its flowers, each of the petals of which has a deep copper-coloured mark at its base. The plant is a very desirable one for rockwork. When grown in pots, it requires a light sandy soil.

The woolly-sepaled Helianthemum, or Sun 2 91. H. ERIOSE'PALON Swt.

Identification. Swt. Cist., t. 76.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 314. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 76.

Spec. Char., &c. Stems branched, procumbent, rather tomentose, hoary at the apex. Leaves lanceolate, acute, with somewhat revolute margins, green on both surfaces, and beset with starry hairs. Stipules linear, acute, ciliate, twice as long as the footstalks of the leaves. Racemes terminal, many-flowered. Calyxes clothed with woolly hairs. Petals obovate, crenulated,

distinct at the base. (Don's Mill., i. p. 314.) A hybrid, found in Colvill's Nursery, Chelsea, in 1828. It is nearly related to H. sulphùreum, but differs from it in labit, and in having a woolly calyx. The leaves are narrow, and undulated in the margins.

2 92. II. RO'SEUM Dec. The Rose-colour-flowered Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Dec. Fl. Fr., 4. p. 822.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 314. Synonyme. Cistus ròseus Att. Ped., 2. p. 105. t. 45. f. 4., but not of Jacq. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 55.

Variety.
II. r. 2 múltiplex. (Swt. Cist., 86.) — A very pretty double variety: It is well suited to rockwork, on which it grows vigorously, and produces large flowers. It is quite hardy, and continues in bloom the whole summer.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, rather procumbent, somewhat tomentose. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, tomentose on the under surface, green above, hairy. Stipules lanceolate-linear, ciliated. Pedicels and calyxes pilosely hairy. (Don's Mill., i. p. 314.) A native of the south of Europe, and very nearly allied to H. vulgare. The petals are rose-coloured, and imbricate at the base. It flowers in June and July, and was introduced in 1815. It is a very pretty plant, from the delicate colour of its flowers; and it is very suitable for rockwork, as it will continue in bloom for several months. It requires protection during frosts. It was cultivated in the Fulham Nursery in 1827.

2 93. H. FE'TIDUM Pers. The fetid Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Pers. Syn., 2. p. 79.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 314. Synonyme. Cistus for tidus Jacq. Icon. rar., 1. p. 98., Misc., 2. p. 341.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, procumbent, pilosely hairy. Leaves oblong, green on both surfaces, hairy, roughish. Stipules hairy, linear, longer than the footstalks of the leaves. Pedicels and calyx rather hairy. (Don's Mill., i. p. 314.) A hybrid, resembling H. vulgare, but differing from it in having white flowers. The whole plant is said to smell like Bryonia. It produces its flowers from May to July, and was in cultivation in 1800.

2. 94. H. Hyssopifo'lium Tenore. The Hyssop-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Tenor. Syn. Fl. Neap., p. 48.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 314.

Spec. Char. Stem suffruticose, ascending. Branches hairy-tomentose. Lower leaves oval, upper ones oblong-lanceolate, green on both surfaces, flat, hairy. Calyxes hairy. Petals imbricate. (Don's Mill., i. p. 314.) Varying considerably by culture.

Varietics.

2. H. h. 1 crocàtum (Swt. Cist., t. 92.) has flowers saffron-coloured, with more or less, of a ferrugineous tint, and may represent the species. Plants of it were in the Clapton Nursery in 1828.

2. H. h. 2 cupreum (Swt. Cist., t. 58.) has flowers of a reddish coppercolour. Plants of it were in the Fulham Nursery in 1827.

2. H. h. 3 miltiplex (Swt. Cist., t. 72., and our fig. 75.) has double flowers, of a reddish copper-colour. Plants of this variety were in the Fulham Nursery in 1828.

Description, &c. All the three forms of this species are splendid plants; they are hardy, of luxuriant growth, flowering freely, and of the easiest culture, either in pots or on banks of light sandy soil, covered with flints or stones. The flowers of the copper-coloured variety, and also the leaves, are larger than those of the two other kinds. The double-flowered variety appears to be of a more upright habit of growth, and not quite so robust as the others. Sweet says that he is "acquainted with two other very distinct varieties; one with flowers of a lighter colour, and the other having double flowers."



2, 95, H. CU'PREUM Swt. The copper-colour-flowered Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Swt. Cist., t. 66.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 314. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 66.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, procumbent. Branches ascending, rather tomentose; adult ones glabrous. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, channeled; upper surface green, hairy; under surface hoary-tomentose. Stipules lanceolate, acute, ciliated, bristly at the apex, twice as long as the footstalks of the leaves. Calyxes tomentosely pilose. Petals imbricated. (Don's Mill., i. p. 314.) A hybrid, found by Mr. Sweet in the Hammersmith Nursery in The petals are of a dark copper colour, with a darker mark at the base of each. The flowers appear from May to August, and the plant requires very little protection.

4. 96. H. VENU'STUM Swt. The handsome Helianthemum, or Sun Rose. Identification. Swt. Cist., t. 10.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 314. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 10.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, ascending, branched. Branches glabrous, warted, somewhat tomentose at the apex. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, acute, flat, or hardly revolute in the margins, but denticulately scabrous; under surface hoary-tomentose, upper surface green, shining. Stipules lanceolate, hairy, ciliated, twice as long as the footstalks of the leaves. Inner sepals membranous, with hairy warted nerves. Petals imbricated. (Don's Mill., i. p. 314.) The native country of this beautiful plant is not known, though it is now very common in collections about London. It is very suitable for rockwork, as it is quite hardy, and continues in flower during the whole summer. In some collections, Sweet tells us, it is considered only as a variety of H. vulgare; but he says that it is more nearly allied to H. rhodánthum; from which, however, it may be easily distinguished "by its warted stalks and calyxes, and its smooth shining stems." It was in Colvill's Nursery in 1825.

2. 97. H. MI'LLERI Swt. Miller's Helianthemum, or Sun Rose. Identification. Swt. Cist., t. 101.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 315. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 101.

Spec. Char. Stem suffruticose, procumbent. Branches hairy-tomentose. Leaves oblong, bluntish, flat, green on both surfaces, hairy. Stipules falcate, longer than the petioles. Calyxes hairy. Petals imbricate. (Don's Mill., i. p. 315.) A hybrid, with saffron-coloured flowers, with a dark mark at the base of each petal. It is nearly related to H. hyssopifolium, from which it differs in its dull green and rough leaves, which are much more hairy. It is also related to H. nummularium, and may, probably, be a hybrid between the two. It is one of the most ornamental sorts of the section to which it belongs, and is so hardy as to require no protection in winter. Plants of it were in the Bristol Nursery in 1829.

2. 98. H. MAJORANÆFO'LIUM Dec. The Marjoram-leaved Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Don's Mill., 1. p. 315.
Synonymes. 41. m. var. & Dec. Fl. Fr., 6. p. 225.; Cistus majoranæfolius Gouan. Herb., p. 26.? Spec. Char. Suffritiose, erect, much branched. Branches hairy-tomentose. Leaves stalked, ovateoblong, acutish, with revolute margins; under surface hoary-tomentose, upper surface greenish glaucous, tomentosely hairy. Stipules awl-shaped, bristly. Calyxes densely clothed with white hairs. (Don's Milt., 1, p. 315.) A native of the south of Europe, and introduced in 1818. It produces its yellowish-white flowers in May and June.

2. 99. H. HIRSU'TUM Dec. The hairy Helianthemum, or Sun Rose.

Identification. Dec. Prod. 1. p. 284.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 315. Synonyme. Cistus hirsatus Lapeyr. Abr., 303., but not of Lam.

Spec. Char. Suffruticose, stipulate, hairy. Leaves stalked; under surface hoary. Lower leaves rounded, upper ones lanceolate, acute. Flowers secund, in terminal racemes. (Don's Mill., i. p. 315.) A native of the eastern Pyrenees, on rocks. It has large white flowers, and is procumbent; but it has not yet been introduced into British gardens.

### GENUS III.



HUDSO'NIA L. THE HUDSONIA. Lin. Syst. Polyandria Monogýnia.

Identification. Lin. Mant., 11.; Nutt. Gen. Amer., 2. p. 4.; Dec. Prod., 1. 284.

Derivation. Named in honour of William Hudson, a London apothecary, the author of Flora

Anglica, published in 1762.

Gen. Char. Sepals 5, equal. Petals 5. Stamens 15-30. Filaments filiform. Anthers small, opening lengthwise. Style straight, simple, equalling the stamens in length. Stigma simple. Capsule 1-celled, 3-valved, 1-3-seeded, oblong or obovate, coriaceous, smooth or pubescent. Seeds granulated. Embryo immersed in a horny albumen. (Don's Mill., i. p. 315.) Small heath-like shrubs, natives of North America, with yellow flowers, almost sessile, solitary, or aggregate.

1. H. ERICÖI'DES L. The Heath-like Hudsonia.

Identification. Lin. Mant.74.
Engravings. Willd. Hort. Ber. t. 15.; Swt. Cist., t. 36.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 315.; and our fig. 76.

Spec. Char., &c. Pubescent. Stems cose, erect. Branches elongated. Stems suffrutifiliform, awl-shaped, rather imbricated. Peduncles solitary, rising laterally from the leafy Calyx cylindrical, obtuse. Capsule bud. pubescent, always 1-seeded. Valves oblong. (Don's Mill., i. p. 315.) A heath-like shrub, native of New Jersev and Virginia, in pine woods, and introduced into England in 1805. It is a short, densely branched, suffruticose plant, rather scarce in British collections. Its flowers are yellow, small, solitary, and produced from May to July. The plant is rather more difficult to cultivate than those of the other genera of this order; but it thrives very well in sandy peat; its native habitat being similar to that of the common heath in England.



### " 2. H. [? E.] NUTTA'LLI Swt. Nuttall's Hudsonia.

Identification. Swt. Cist., p. 19.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 815. Synonymes. H. ericoldes Nutt. Gen. Amer., 2. p. 4.

Spec. Char., &c. Equally pubescent. Stem creet, much branched. Leaves about 2 lines long, fill-form, rather imbricate, but distinct from the stem. Pedicels lateral, crowded; when in fruit, from 5 to 8 lines long. Calyx cylindrical, obtuse, pubescent, with the segments oblique and convolute; the two smaller ones hardly visible when in fruit, but sufficiently distinct in the unexpanded flowers. Capsules cylindrical, oblong, externally pubescent, always 1-seeded. Valves oblong; the central suture obsolete. (Dor's Mid., i. p. 315.) An evergreen undershrub, closely resembling H. cricöldes, and perhaps only a variety of it.

### 2. 3. H. [? E.] TOMENTO'SA Nutt. The tomentose-leaved Hudsonia.

Identification. Nutt. Gen. Amer., 2. p. 5.; Swt. Cist., t. 57.; Don's Mill. 1. p. 316. Engraving. Swt. Cist., t. 57.

Leaves minute, densely imbricated, ovate, acute. Flowers aggregate, almost Spee. Char., &c. sessile. Calyxes rather cylindrical, with obtuse partitions. Capsules 1-seeded. Valves ovate, smooth. (*Don's Mill.*, i. p. 316.) Found in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, &c., in the sea sand. It was first discovered by Mr. Nuttall, and described by him as a very distinct species. Mr. James M'Nab, in " An Account of some of the rarer Plants, observed during an Excursion in the United States and the Canadas in 1834," published in the Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal, No. 37., July, 1835, says

that he found this species in dry sandy barrens in New Jersey, and that he is much inclined to think it is only a variety of H. ericoides: they were both seen in abundance together; and many subvarieties were observed, which seemed to unite the two. This curious shrub covers large tracts of the dry white sandy plains of New Jersey, in large round tufts, where it resembles very much the common ling (Calluna vulgaris) of Scotland." Were all botanists, who, like Mr. M'Nab, are at once scientific observers and practical cultivators, to exercise their common sense, as he has done in this instance, we are persuaded that the number of alleged species, in every genus which now contains a great many, would soon be considerably reduced. The flowers of this kind of hudsonia are small and yellow, and appear from May to July. Like H. Nuttálli, this is somewhat difficult of culture, requiring a peat soil, a shady situation, and protection by glass or by snow during winter. All the species are readily increased by layers, or by cuttings of the ripened wood, planted in sand under a hand-glass.

### App. I. Other Species of Cistàcea.

Long as is the list of Cistàceæ, and especially of helianthemums, in this chapter, it might have been increased by the addition of various other species, or sorts, described by botanists. The utility, however, of such additions is very questionable. We have confined ourselves, as much as possible, to sorts that are, or were lately, in existence in the neighbourhood of London; and for this information we have taken as our guide the Cistineae of Sweet, commenced in 1825, and completed, in one volume, in January, 1830. We think we may safely assert that several of the sorts described in that work are now no longer in existence; because, in consequence of their tenderness, and liability to be neglected, they are continually dying off during winter, and as continually being replaced by others raised from seeds, either imported or saved in this country. The chief use which we propose to ourselves, in giving so long a descriptive list, is, to show the numerous and beautiful forms assumed by this family of plants, in order to promote their more extensive cultivation. Supposing a cultivator about to form a collection of Cistàceæ, we should attach much less importance to his being able to procure all the sorts described by Mr. Sweet, than to his obtaining all the sorts easily procurable, whatever names they might pass under, and cross-fecundating them, so as to produce new forms. There can be no doubt whatever that the sorts of both the genera Cistus and Helianthemum might, by cross-fecundation, be increased ad infinitum; and, considering their very great beauty as border and rockwork shrubs, we think they merit the attention of cultivators at least as much as many florist's flowers.

#### CHAP. XII.

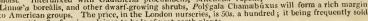


OF THE HARDY AND HALF-HARDY LIGNEOUS PLANTS OF THE ORDER POLYGALA\CEÆ.

There is only one perfectly hardy ligneous plant belonging to this order, and it is of such humble growth, that, for all practical purposes, it may be considered as a herbaceous plant, rather than as a shrub. We have introduced the order, however, chieffy for the purpose of recommending gardeners to try some of the beautiful Cape species of Polýgala against conservative walls.

### n. 1. POLY'GALA CHAMEBU'XUS L. The Dwarf Box Polygala, or Box-leaved Milkwort. (Jacq. Aust., t. 233.; Sims, Bot. Mag., t. 316.; and our fig. 77.)

Described as having fruticose, branched, procumbent stems, with oblong-lanceolate mucronated leaves; the racemes 1—2.6 nowered; the keel of the flower crested. It forms a little evergreen tuft, the leaves being like those of the dwarf box; and the yellowish flowers, which are slightly tipped with purple, resembling at a distance those of the order Leguminose. It is a native of mountainous woods in many parts of Europe, particularly in those of Germany and Switzerland. In rocky situations, it seldom exceeds foin. In height, but in heath soil, or in sandy loam enriched with leaf mould, it will grow to the height of a foot and upwards, flowering freely every year. This plant has been in cultivation in British gardens since 1658. Miller says that the seeds, which are with difficulty obtained from abroad, do not vegetate till they have been a whole year in the ground; unless they are sown soon after they are ripe, which is in August or September, in which case they will come up the following spring. It is readily propagated, however, by division of the plant, as it throws up suckers in abundance. This plant succeeds very well in most gardens, in a shady situation, and in peat soil kept rather moist. Intermixed with Gaultheria procumbens, Mitchélla rèpens, Linnæ'a boreëllis, and other dwarf-growing shrubs, Polygala Chamæbúxus will form a rich margin to American groups. The price, in the London nurseries, is 50s. a hundred; it being frequently sold in quantities for forming edginge to beds of peat-earth plants. Described as having fruticose, branched, procumbent stems, with oblong-



■ 2. The half hardy Polygalas are evergreen shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope; and in Britain they are generally treated as green-house plants, though some of them have stood against a walt, with prohouse plants, though some of them have stood against a wall, with protection during winter: and so great is their beauty during summer, that, we think, whoever has a conservative wall ought to place some of them against it. Above twenty Cape species have been introduced; but the most common are, P. oppositifolia L. (Bot. Reg., t. 636.), which is a native of the mountainous part of the Cape, and tolerably hardy; P. oppositifolia place, and tolerably hardy; P. oppositifolia place, and is a fine variety; P. latifolia Ker, P. myrtifolia, P. grandiflora, and is a fine variety; P. latifolia Ker, P. myrtifolia, P. grandiflora, Codd, P. bracteolata L. P. speciosa Bot. Mag., and P. attenuta Lodd, all fine plants, with bright purple flowers mixed with white, and some of them with red, and all procurable in the principal London nurseries. Like almost all other Cape shrubs, they grow best in heath soil, or in a mixture of sand and leaf mould; and, when they are cultivated against a wall in the open ground, great care should be taken not to let their steins be injured by damp in autumn, more especially at the surface of the ground; or, in technical language, at the cially at the surface of the ground; or, in technical language, at the collar. There are some trees and shrubs belonging to the order Polygalacea in the Himalaya; which, when introduced, will be worth trying against a conservative wall with the Cape species.



### CHAP. XIII.

### OF THE HARDY AND HALF-HARDY LIGNEOUS SPECIES OF THE ORDER PITTOSPORA'CEÆ.

Distinctive Characteristics. Thalamiflorous (H. B.) Sepals 5, petals 5; both imbricate in æstivation. Stamens 5, distinct, alternate with the petals. Ovarium of several cells, with the placenta in the axis; cells or placentæ 2 or 5 in number, and many-ovuled. Style 1. Stigmas as many as the placentæ. Fruit capsular, or berried. Seeds often covered with a glutinous or resinous pulp. (Limit. In. to N. S.) The species contained in this order are all ligneous; and are either trees, or bushy or climbing shrubs, with terminal or axillary flowers, usually of a bell-shape, with a spreading border. They are natives of warm climates; but some species of Pittósporum, Billardièra, and Sóllya, are half-bardy and suitable for a conservative wall. half-hardy, and suitable for a conservative wall.

### GENUS I.



BILLARDIE'RA Sm. THE BILLARDIERA, or APPLE-BERRY. Lin. Syst. Pentándria Monogýnia.

Derivation. Named in honour of Jean Jacques Julian La Billardière, a celebrated French botanist, who visited Syria, and afterwards New Holland in D'Entrecastreux's expedition. He was the author of Nove Hollandic Plantarum Specimen, and other works.

79

Gen. Char. Corolla tubularly bell-shaped. Anthers widely distant, opening lengthwise. Owary 2-celled, many-ovuled. Pericarp soft, spongy, sub-baccate, the cells indtated. Sec4s many, lying loose in the cells, not attended by pulp. Twining Australian shrubs, with entire or serrated leaves, and axillary flowers, sub-solitary, pendulous, and of a colour passing from green to yellow. (Lindl., in Bot. Reg., t. 1719.) The fruit, in most of the species, is of a bluish colour when ripe, and is eatable. (Dec. Prod., and Don's Mill)

### 1. B. LONGIFLO'RA Labill. The long-flowered Billardiera, or Apple-berry.

Identification. Labill. Nov. Holl., t. 89.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 373. Engravings. Labill. Nov. Holl., t. 89.; Bot. Mag., t. 1507.; and our fig. 79.

Spec. Char. Branches climbing, younger ones scarcely pubescent. Leaves lanceolate, entire. Pedicels 1-flowered, glabrous, one half shorter than the flower. Berries almost 'globose, torose, glabrous, (Don's Mill., i. p. 373.)

An evergreen twiner, introduced from Van Diemen's Land in 1810; growing vigorously, and flowering and fruiting freely in conservatories; whence we are led to conclude that it will answer against a conservative wall. In a conservatory it is an interesting twiner, from its slender habit, abundant small leaves, and rather numerous dark blue fruits.

#### \$ 2. B. ova'LIS Lindl. The oval-leaved Billardiera, or Apple-berry.

Identification. Lindl. in Bot. F Engraving. Bot. Reg., t. 1719. Lindl. in Bot. Reg., t. 1719.

Engraving. Bot. Reg., t. 1719.

Spec. Char., &c. Of this species Dr. Lindley states that "it is nearly related to B. longifibra, from which it chiefly differs in its smaller and shorter flowers, and more oval obtuse leaves. Its flowers change from greenish yellow to dark purple, and appear in May. A native of Van Diemen's Land, whence it was introduced by Mr. Low of Clapton." (Bot. Reg., t. 1719. Nov. 1834.) Dr. Lindley adds, "It is probable that Billardièra ovalis will be quite hardy enough to live in this country, trained to a west wall, if protected from wet in winter; at all events, a cold-pit would be an ample covering for it, and for all the other species. The beautiful Söllya grows with all its native luxuriance in such a situation." (Bid.)

#### 2 3. B. MUTA'BILIS H. K. The changeable-colouredflowered Billardiera, or Apple-berry. (fig. 80.)

A native of New South Wales, and producing purplish flowers from June to September. It is not such a strong-growing plant as B. longiflora, and is probably more tender than that species; but, on account of the horn-section. count of the beauty of the flowers, and the large size of the fruit, it ought to be tried.



### GENUS II.



### SO'LLYA Lindl. THE SOLLYA. Lin. Syst. Pentándria Monogýnia.

Synonyme. Billardièra, in one species. Derivation. Named in honour of B. phonyme. Diliarmera, in one species. Perivation. Named in honour of Richard Horsman Solly, Esq., F.R.S., &c.; "whose general acquaintance with science, and, as far as botany is concerned, with vegetable physiology and anatomy, are such as to entitle him most fully to such a mark of respect." (Lindl., in Bot. Reg., t. 1466.)

tomy, are such as to entitle him most fully to such a mark of respect." (Lindl., in Bot. Reg., t. 1466.)

Gen. Char. Calyx minute. Corolla spreadingly bell-shaped, petals rather unequal. Stamens opposite the petals. Anthers disposed into a cone, connate at the tip, and each opening by two pores at its tip. Ovary 2-celled, many-ovuled. Pericary spindle-shaped, many-seeded.—Australian shrubs, twining in some degree. Leaves simple, alternate, remaining long on the plant, devoid of stipules. Flowers in cymes that are placed opposite the leaves, blue. (Lindl., in Bot. Reg., t. 1466. Jan. 1832.) Fruit 4-celled, the seeds enveloped by a soft pleasant pulp. (D. Don, in Sv. Rt.-Gard., 2. ser. Aug. 1834.) Fruit, as examined in a half-ripe state, 2-celled; each cell occupied by two rows of seeds, set fast in a firm somewhat fleshy substance, which fills each cell, and which we presume to be what finally becomes the pulp that envelopes the seeds. (Lindl., in Bot. Reg., t. 1719. Nov. 1834.)

#### 1. S. HETEROPHY'LLA Lindl. The various-leaved Sollya.

Idenlification. Lindl., in Bot. Reg., t. 1466. t. 1719. Engravings. Bot. Reg., t. 1466.; Swt. Br. Fl.-Gar., 2. s., t. 232.; and our fig. 81.

fig. 81.

Spec. Char., &c. Flowers constantly bright blue. Fruit including pulp that envelopes the seeds. This is a very interesting plant, from its slender stems and branches, its fine full-green and abundant foliage, and its neat, simple-formed, pendulous flowers, with corollas of a beautiful bright blue. It is found wild on the south-western coast of New Holsland, and was introduced in 1830. It has been since treated by some as a green-house plant, and by others as being nearly hardy. It grows in sand and loam, with a mixture of leaf mould, and is readily propagated by cuttings of the young wood in sand under a glass. Plants, in the London nurseries, cost 2s. each.



### \$ 2. S. ANGUSTIFO'LIA Lindl. The narrow-leaved Sollya.

Identification. Lindl, in Bot. Reg., t. 1466.

Synonymes. Billardiera fusiformis Lab. Nov. Holl., Don's Mill., 1. p. 373., and London's Hort.

Brit., No. 5530.

Engraving. Labill, Nov. Holl., t. 90.

Spc. Char., &c. Flowers cream-coloured, changing to bluish. Fruit dry, the pericarp villous, of the consistence of parchment. (Lind., in Bot. Reg., t. 1456; Don's Milt., 1, p. 373., under Billar-dièra fusiformis Lab.) Branches hardly climbing; younger ones rather villous Leaves lanceolate, entire. Cymes few-flowered. Petals spreading. Native of Van Diemen's Land. A green-house climbing shrub. Flowers in May and August. Cultivated in Britain in 1823. (Don's Milt., i. p. 373., under the name Billardièra fusiformis Lab.) This species deserves trial against a conservative wall, along with the others.

### GENUS III.

#### THE PITTOSPORUM. Lin. Syst. Pentándria PITTO'SPORUM Banks. Monogýnia.

Identification. Banks, in Gært. Fr. 1. p. 286. t. 59.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 346.; and Don's Mill. 1.

p. 373. Derivation. From pitta, pitch, and sporos, a seed; in allusion to the seeds being covered with a sticky pulp.

en. Char. Calyx of 5 sepals. Petals 5, with the claws conniving into a connate tube. Capsules smooth or hairy; 2—5-valved, 1-celled, bearing a dissepiment in the middle of each valve. Seeds covered with a resinous pulp. (Dan's Mil., i.p. 373.)— Evergreen strubs, or low trees, with entire permanent leaves, generally more or less lanceolate. The species known to be half-hardy are two, Gen. Char. but all the rest may be equally so.

### # 1. P. Tobi'RA Ait. The Tobira Pittosporum.

Identification. Sims Bot. Mag., 1396.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 346.; and Don's Mill., 1. p. 373. Synonymes. Euônymus Tobira Thunb., chap. 99.; Pittósporum chinênse Donn's. H. Cantab., 48. Tobira Japane, Fr.; Chinesischer Klebsaame, Ger. Engravings. Kampf. Amen., t. 797.; Bot. Mag., t. 1396.; and our fig. 82.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves obovate, obtuse, coriaceous, quite smooth. Peduncles 1-flowered, pubescent, disposed in aggregate umbels. (Don's Mill., i. p. 373.) An evergreen shrub, growing to the height of 12 ft. in its native country, and producing its cream-coloured flowers from March till August. It was introduced in 1804, and is generally treated as a green-house plant; but, planted in a warm situation against a wall, it endures the winters of the climate of London without any protection when they are mild; and with the ground covered with litter, and the branches screened by a mat, ground covered with litter, and the branches screened by a mat, when they are severe. The plant will grow in any free soil, sufficiently drained, and is readily propagated by cuttings of the young wood in sand. The largest specimens of which we have received any accounts are in Ireland; one in the Cullenswood Nursery, near Dublin, 20 years planted, being 10 ft. high, as a standard in the open air. In the neighbourhood of London, there are various plants placed against the ends and fronts of green-houses, which have reached 5 ft. or 6 ft. in height in as many years; which are protected by a mat in very severe winters, and which, when not protected, sometimes die down to the ground, and spring up again the following season. Their glossy dark green leaves, and fragrant cream-coloured flowers, are very

dark green leaves, and fragrant cream-coloured flowers, are very ornamental during summer. Price of plants, in the London nurseries, 2s. 6d. each.

### 2. P. UNDULA'TUM. The undulated-leaved Pittosporum.

Identification. And. Bot. Rep.; Vent. Hort. Cels.; Ker Bot. Reg. Dec. Prod., 1. p. 346; Don's Mill., p. 373. Engravings. Vent. Hort. Cels, 1. 76; Bot. Rep., t. 393.; Delauny, Herb. Amat., t. 36.; Schrad. Gen. Ill., t. 4.; Bot. Reg., t. 16.; and

our fig. 83.

our Ig. 8.3.

spec. Char, &c. Leaves oval-lanceolate, undulated, tapering at both ends, and, as well as the footstalks, glabrous. Peduncles terminal, aggregate, pubescent, branched, many-flowered. (Don's Mill., i. p. 373.) An evergreen shrub, growing to the height of 10 ft., introduced in 1789, and producing its white flowers from May to June. As hardy as the preceding species. The finest plant in England is understood to be in the conservatory at Ashridge Park, which, when we saw it in 1829, was 12 ft. high. In various situations, it has lived against a wall, protected during winter and flowering freely in summer. Culture, uses, price, &c., as in the preceding species. the preceding species.





### App. i. Other Species of Pittósporum.

P. revolùtum Ait. (Bot. Reg., 186., and Bot. Cab., t. 506.), from Port Jackson; P. tomentòsum Bonp. (Swt. Fl. Aust., t. 33.), from New Holland; P. filtum Rudge; P. hirtum Willid., from the Canary Islands; and various other species; are, in all probability, equally hardy with P. Tobira. P. criocarpum, from the Himalaya, has already been noticed as probably half-hardy, p. 173.

### App. I. Other Pittosporaceæ probably half-hardy.

Senàcia nepalénsis Dec., a shrub from Nepal, introduced in 1820, and treated as a green-house plant; and Bursària spinòsa Cav. figured in Bot. Mag., 1767., a shrub from New Holland, producing a profusion of elegant little white blossoms; are probably as hardy as the species of Pittósporum, which have been tried against a conservative wall. Chéranthèra lincàris which Dr. Lindley states (Bot. Reg., t. 1719.), to be "one of the most beautiful plants in all the flora of New Holland," would be also, if a plant of it could be obtained, well worthy of a trial.

### CHAP. XIV.

#### OF THE HARDY SUFFRUTICOSE PLANTS OF THE ORDER CARYOPHYLLA'CEÆ.

This order is introduced chiefly for the sake of the tree carnation, one of the oldest inhabitants of British gardens, and one of the finest plants that can be placed against a conservative wall. There are various species and varieties of Diánthus, which, technically considered, are ligneous plants. Indeed, the common pink and carnation are shrubs, and that, too, evergreen; because they do not die down to an underground bud, at the end of the growing season, like, for example, Ranúnculus à cris



2. 1. Diánthus Caryophýilus var. frulicosus Hort, the shrubby Clove Pink, or Tree Carnation, in its wild state, is a native of the south of France, of the Alps of Switzerland; and, in England, it is found on old ruinous walls near towns, particularly on Rochester Castle, on the old walls of Norwich, and on ruins adjoining several other old English towns. It has been cultivated in gardens from time imme-

English towns. It has been cultivated in gardens from time immenorial; and is highly valuable, no less for the brilliancy of its colours, than for the aromatic fragrancy of its flowers. The tree variety is one which has been originated, in all probability, by training the plant against a wall, and thus keeping it continually in a growing state without permitting it to rest, and afterwards continuing this habit by representing it by layers or cultiving propagating it by layers or cuttings. The flowers of the tree carnation are not so various and beautiful as those of the common dwarf carnation; but they are still objects of very great beauty, and are universally admired

beauty, and are universally admired for their symmetry of form, rich colours, and grateful odour. Planted against an east or west wall, in calcareous loam, and carefully trained, a plant will grow at the rate of a foot a year; and, if protected during very severe winters, it will attain the height of 6 ft. or 8 ft. In Scotland, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, in Dalroy Nursery, in 1800, a plant against the west end of a green-house covered, in five years, a space 8 ft. wide, and 6 ft. high, flowering heautifully every year.

covered, in five years, a space 8 it. which, and o'th high, howeling beautifully every year.

2. Other suffruticose evergreen Caryophyllàcea. Diánthus arbiscula Bot. Reg., 1086. D. arboreus L. (Bot. Cab., 459., and our fig. 84.),
D. fruticosus L., and D. suffruticosus W., are all beautiful glaucous-leaved evergreens, which require a little protection during winter, and produce their fragrant pink flowers from June to August. Silène fruticosa L., Arenària verticillàta W., and Drypis spinosa L. (Bot. Mag., 2216., and our fig. 85.), are all beautiful little evergreens, from 1 ft. to 14 ft. in height.



### CHAP. XV.

OF THE HARDY AND HALF-HARDY SUFFRUTICOSE PLANTS OF THE ORDER LINA'CE.

This order is included in our catalogue for the sake of the tree flax, Linum arbòreum L. (Bot. Mag., t. 234., and our fig. 86.) It is a native of Candia and Italy, on the mountains, and forms a neat little evergreen bush in dry soils, in warm situations in the neighbourhood of London, requiring little or no protection, except during the most severe winters. The largest plants which we have seen of it were in a sandy border in the garden at Nonsuch Park, in Surrey. They were about 2 ft. high, and 3 ft. broad, and they produced their fine large yellow flowers from May to September; in the same situation ripening seeds, from which, or from cuttings, which grows to the height of 1½ ft., and L. satsolöides Lam., with pink flowers, are equally hardy with L. arboreum; and all three should be included in every complete arboretum and fruiteetum. L. suffruicosum, from Spain, an old inhabitant of our green-houses, with pink flowers, is, in all probability, as hardy as the others.



### CHAP, XVI.

OF THE HARDY AND HALF-HARDY LIGNEOUS PLANTS OF THE ORDER MALVA'CEÆ.

DISTINCTIVE Characteristics. Thalamiflorous. (H. B.) Calyx with a valvate astivation, mostly with an involucre. Stamens with the filaments monadelphous, and the anthers 1-celled. Pubescence starry. (Lind. Introd. to N. S.) The hardy ligneous species of this order are few, but splendid; the Hibíscus syriacus, and its different varieties, being among the most ornamental of flowering shrubs. Chemically, all the species abound in a nutritive mucilage; and, medicinally, they are emollient. The fibrous threads of the inner bark may, in most of the species, when properly prepared, be manufactured into cordage or cloth. The genera containing hardy or half-hardy species are two: Lavátera and Hibíscus; the distinctive characters of which are:—

LAVA'TERA L. Carpels capsular, 1-seeded, disposed into a ring around the axis.

Hint'scus L. Carpels joined into a 5-celled capsule.

### GENUS I.

LAVA'TERA L. THE LAVATERA, or TREE MALLOW. Lin. Syst.
Monadélphia Polyándria.

Identification. Lin. Gen., n. 842.; Dec. Prod., 1. 438.; Don's Mill., I. 468. Synonymes. The Tree Mallow; Lavatère, Fr. and Ger.

Gen. Char., &c. Calyx 5-cleft, girded by a 3. or 5-cleft involucel; its leaflets being joined as far as the middle. Carpels capsular, 1-seeded, disposed into a ring around the axis, which is variously dilated above the fruit. (Dec. Prod., i. p. 438.) The half-hardy ligneous species are L. marítima, triloba, subovàta, and africana.

. 1. L. MARI'TIMA Gouan. The sea-side-inhabiting Lavatera.

Identification. Gouan. Ill., p. 46.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 439.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 469. Synonymes. L. hispânica Mill. Diet., No. 9.; L. rotundifolia Lam. Engravings. Gouan. Ill., t. 11. f. 2.; Cav. Diss., t. 32. fig. 3.; and our fig. 87.

Spcc. Char., &c. Stem shrubby, downy. Leaves downy, roundish, bluntly angular, 5-lobed, crenated. Pedicels axillary, solitary. (Don's Mill., i. p. 469.) A shrub, growing from 2 ft. to 3 ft. high, on the rocky shores of the south of France and Spain, producing its white flowers, the petals of which have purple claws, from April to June. It was cultivated in England in 1596, and generally treated as a frame plant; but, like the following species, it only requires a wall, and a little protection, during winter. Plants attained the height of 5 ft., trained against a wall with a south-east aspect, without any protection, in the Botanic Garden, Bury St. Edmunds, about the years 1825, 1826.



#### # 2. L. TRI'LOBA L. The three-lobed-leaved Lavater

Identification. Lin. Sp., 972.; Dec. Prod., I. 439.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 46<sup>A</sup> Engravings. Cav. Diss., 2. t. 31, f. 1.; Bot. Mag., 2226.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem shrubby, downy. Leaves downy, rather cordate, and somewhat 3-lobed, round, crenated. Pedicels aggregate. Sepals acuminated. (Don's Mill., i. p. 469.) A tomentose shrub, growing to the height of 4 ft. in the south of Spain, and producing large help-purple flowers in June and July. It was introduced into England in 1759, and is generally treated as a frame plant; but it will grow, and flower beautifully, trained against a wall, and slightly protected during winter. It is easily propagated by cuttings of the young wood; and it also ripens seeds.

#### ■ 3. L. SUBOVA'TA Dec. The subovate-leaved Layatera.

Identification. Dec. Prod., 1. p. 439.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 469.

Spcc. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose. Leaves rather downy, ovate, notched, somewhat 3-lobed, with the middle lobe longest. Pedicels 1 or 2, axillary, length of petioles; lobes of calyx acuminated. (Don's Mil., i. p. 459.) A shrub, growing from 2 it. to 4 ft. high, in fields about Mogadore, on the sea coast of Morocco, producing pale purple flowers in July. It has not yet been introduced into Eugland, but would form a desirable addition to the half-hardy species.

#### ■ 4. L. AFRICA'NA Cav. The African Lavatera.

Identification. Cav. Diss., 5. p. 282.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 348.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 468. Synonyme. L. hispida var. Wild. Engraving. Cav. Diss., 5. t. 139. f. 1.; Bot. Mag. t. 2541., as L. híspida

Spec. Char., &c. Stem shrubby, rather tomentose from flocky down. Leaves canescent, all bluntly 5-lobed. Pedicels twin, equal in length to the petioles. Involucel 3-parted, tomentose. (Don's Mill., 1, p. 468.) A shrub, found in the south of Spain and the north of Africa, where it grows from 4 ft. to 6 ft. high, producing its pale purple flowers in June and July. It was cultivated in England in 1820, or earlier. In the Bury St. Edmunds Botanic Garden there were plants of it, one or more of which attained the height of 8 ft. or 9 ft. in a warm sheltered border.

### App. I. Other Species of Lavátera likely to prove half-hardy.

L. Pscùdo-O'lbia Poir., with pale purple flowers, introduced in 1817; L. phanicca Vent., with scarlet flowers, introduced from the Canary Islands in 1816, and forming a tree 10 ft. high.; L. O'lbia L., with reddish purple flowers, a native of Provence, which has been in culture in England, as a frame-plant, since 1570, and attains the height of 6 ft. in its native country; with L. unguiculdia and L. hispida Desf. and, perhaps, some other varieties or species, all highly beautiful; might be subjected to the same treatment. Indeed, there-are few kinds of plants more ornamental, when trained against a wall, than the different species of Lavátera and Hibiscus: every one knows what a splendid approprame. Hibiscus Reas. Sheas. aich is stoves. When so trained. appearance Hibíscus Rosa-sinénsis makes in stoves, when so trained.

### GENUS II.



### HIBI'SCUS L. THE HIBISCUS. Lin. Syst. Monadélphia Polyándria.

Identification. Lin. Gen., \$46.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 446.; Don's Mill. 1. p. 476.
Synonymes. Ketmie, Fr.; Eibisch, Ger.
Derivations. The word hibiskos is one of the names given by the Greeks to the mallow. The Hibiscus of Pliny appears to be an umbelliferous plant; while that of Virgil is a plant with pliant branches, which was made into baskets. The word Hibiscus is supposed by some to be derived from ibis, a stork, which is said to feed on some of the species. Ketmic (Fr.) is derived from Ketmia, the name given to the genus by Tournefort. The German, Eibisch, is the German aboriginal word for the mallow. mallow.

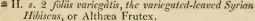
Gen. Char., &c. Calyx encompassed by a many-leaved, rarely by a fewleaved, involucel, or one with its leaves connate Petals not auricled. Stigmas 5; carpels joined into a 5-celled 5-valved capsule, with a dissepiment in the middle of each valve on the inside. Cells many-seeded, rarely 1-seeded. (Don's Mill., adapted.)—The only hardy ligneous species is H. syriacus.

88

1. H. SYRI'ACUS L. The Syrian Hibiscus, or Althau Frutex.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 978.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 448.; Don's Mill., 1. 478.
Synonymes. Ketmie des Jardins, Fr.; Syrischer Eibisch, Ger.
Derivation. It is called Althrea from the resemblance of its flowers to those of the Althre'a rosea.
Engravings. Cav. Diss., 3. t. 69. f. 1.; Bot. Mag., t. 83.; and our fig. 88.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem unarmed, arboreous. Leaves ovate, wedge-shaped, 3-lobed, toothed. Pedicels hardly longer than the leaves. Involucel 6—7-leaved. (Don's Mill., i. p. 478.) A decidnous shrub, a native of Syria and Carniola, where it attains the height of 6 ft., and flowers in August and September. The flowers are large, single or double, purple, white, red, or variegated. It is one of our most ornamental hardy shrubs; and, having been in cultivation since 1596, the following varieties have proceeded from it:—



M. s. 3 flòre variegàto, the variegated-flowered Syrian Hibiscus, or Althea Frutex.

H. s. + flore purpureo, the purple-flowered Syrian Hibiscus, or Althwa Frutex.

H. s. 5 flore purpùreo plèno, the purple-double-flowered Syrian Hibiscus, or Althæa Frutex.

H. s. 6 flore rubro, the red-flowered Syrian Hibiscus, or Althæa Frutex.
H. s. 7 flore albo, the white-flowered Syrian Hibiscus, or Althæa Frutex.

H. s. 8 flore albo plèno, the white-double-flowered Syrian Hibiscus, or Althwa Frutex.

Description, History, &c. A deciduous shrub, from 6 ft. to 8 ft. in height, with numerous upright white-barked branches; their general character being rather fastigiate than spreading. The leaves are variously lobed. The flowers are axillary, large, and bell-shaped. In English gardens, these flowers are produced from the middle of August to the end of September; and, when the season is dry and warm, they are succeeded by capsules containing ripe seeds. It is a native of Syria and Carniola, and was introduced into England previously to 1629; being mentioned by Parkinson, in his Paradisus of that date, as a new shrub, somewhat tender, requiring to be kept in a large pot or tub in the house, or in a warm cellar. In the neighbourhood of Paris, it has been known for upwards of two centuries; and it is found there, as well as about London, to be perfectly hardy. At Berlin and Vienna, in severe winters, it requires protection. In the time of Du Hamel, and of Miller, there were no double-flowered varieties; but these have since been procured from seeds. Double-flowered varieties are now common both in Europe and America. The only use to which the shrub is applied is as a garden ornament, of which it is one of the most conspicuous; and it is the more valuable, because it produces its flowers at a time of the year when few shrubs are in bloom. It forms beautiful garden hedges, more especially when the different sorts are planted in a harmonious order of succession, according to their colours; and when the plants are not clipped, but carefully pruned with the knife. In the colder parts of Britain, and in the north of Germany, few ornamental shrubs better deserve being planted against a wall. It will grow in almost any soil not too wet; but, like all the Malvacea, seems to prefer one sandy, deep, and rich rather than poor. An open airy situation, where it will ripen its wood, is essential. The single-flowered varieties are propagated by seed, which come up true to their respective colours; the double-flowered varieties are propagated by layers, by grafting on the common sorts, and sometimes by cuttings of the ripened wood, planted in sand in autumn, and covered with a handglass during the winter. Price, in the London nurseries: seedlings, 5s. a hundred; the different single-flowered varieties, 50s. a hundred; and the variegated-leaved and double-flowered varieties, 1s. 6d. each: seeds are 6s. a pound. At Bollwyller, the price is 1 franc and 50 cents each plant, for the single-flowered varieties, and 2 francs 50 cents for each of the double-flowered varieties. At New York, the single-flowered varieties are 25 cents a plant, the whitedouble-flowered, and the purple-double-flowered, 37 cents a plant; and the other doubleflowered varieties, 50 cents a plant: the seed is 56 cents a quart.

### App. I. Other ligneous Plants of the order Malva'cea, which will probably be found hardy or half-hardy.

Sida pulchélla Bonpl., Abùtilon pulchéllum Bot. Mag., t. 2573., and our fig. 89. An evergreen New Holland shrub, introduced in 1824, producing its clusters of beautiful white Sida pulchella Bonpl., Abhilon pulchellium Bol. Mag., t. 2573., and our fig. 89. An evergreen New Holland shrub, introduced in 1824, producing its clusters of beautiful white blossoms in the gullies about Sandy Bay, and at the foot of Mount Wellington, in the neighbourhood of Hobart Town, in the depth of winter; and, as might have been expected, it is found to stand the open air, in sheltered situations, in England. There is a plant against a wall in the Botanic Garden at Kew, which has stood there since 1822, without any protection whatever. There is a plant of it at Spring Grove, Middlesex, which forms a bush between 3 ft. and 4ft. high, which has stood several winters without protection, and flowers freely every winter and spring. We have just (February, 1836) sent to ascertain how it has passed the late severe frosts, when the thermometer was at 10°, and learn, with satisfaction, that it has suffered little or no injury. The plant is easily increased by cuttings. There is another species, or, perhaps, a variety of this one, which has stood some winters, in a warm situation, at Redleaf, in Keut, where it flowers in January, February, and March. (See Gard. Mag., xi. p. 208.)



### CHAP. XVII.

### OF THE HARDY AND HALF HARDY LIGNEOUS PLANTS OF THE ORDER STERCULIA'CEÆ.

This order is introduced chiefly for the sake of Stercidia platanifolia L. This order is introduced chiefly for the sake of Stereddia platanifòlia L. (Caw. Dis., 5. t. 149., and our fig. 90.) It is a tree, a native of Japan and China, with fine large palmate leaves, smooth on both surfaces, and upright branches without visible buds; that is, with the buds concealed like those of the walnut, or the Gymnócladus. The flowers are small and green, or greenish yellow. The tree was introduced in 1757, and, at first, treated as a green-house plant; but it has since been found to be quite hardy in the neighbourhood of London, more especially when planted against a wall. There is a tree in the Chelsca Botanic Garden 12 ft. high, which has stood out many years with only a little litter thrown round it occasionally, to protect the roots.

protect the roots.

S. lanceolita Cav. (Bot. Reg., 1256.), from China; S. diversifòlia G. Don, from New Holland; S. tomentòsa Thunb., from Japan; S. pettàta G. Don, from China; are all handsome deciduous trees, with very handsome foliage, growing to the height of 20 ft.; and are probably all equally hardy with S. platanifòlia. Some of them can be purchased, in the nurseries, at from 5s. to 7s. each.



### CHAP. XVIII.

OF THE HARDY LIGNEOUS PLANTS OF THE ORDER TILIA'CEÆ.

DISTINCTIVE Characteristics. Sepals 4 or 5, with a valvate astivation, mostly without an involuere. Petals 4 or 5, or rarely not any. Stamens hypogynous, generally numerous, with filaments separate, and anthers 2-celled. Mostly glands between the petals and ovarium. Ovary and fruit single, of 4—10 carpels grown together; cells in the fruit, at least in some, not so many as the carpels. (Lindley, Introd. to N. S.) The species are chiefly trees and shrubs from warm climates. The only genus which is perfectly hardy is Tilia.

### GENUS I.



### TI'LIA L. THE LIME TREE. Lin. Syst. Polyandria Monogynia.

Identification. Lin. Gen., 660.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 512.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 552. Synonymes. Line Tree Gerard; Lind, Anglo-Sax.; Tilleul, Fr.; Linde, Ger. and Dutch; Tiglio,

Ital.; Tilo, Span.; Lipa, Russ.

Rad.; Tilo, Span.; Lipa, Russ.

rrivation. In London and Wise's Retired Gardener, the name of Tilia is derived from the Greek word ptilon, a feather, from the feathery appearance of the bracteas; but others derive it from the Greek word tilai, light bodies floating in the air like wool or feathers.

Gen. Char. Calyx 5-parted. Petals 5. Stamens numerous, free, or somewhat polyadelphous. Ovary globose, villous, 1-styled, 5-celled; cells 2ovuled. Nut coriaceous, 1-celled 1-2-seeded, from abortion (Don's Mill., i. p. 540.)—Timber trees, with mellifluous flowers, and a remarkable bractea attached to the peduncle of each of the cymes of flowers. The species are three, according to some; and more than twice that number, according to others. Our opinion is, that they may be all included under two, T. europæ'a, and T. americana.

### \* 1. T. EUROPA'A L. The European, or common, Lime Tree.

Identification. Linn. Sp., 733.; Don's Mill., 1, p. 552.; Smith's Eng. Fl., iii. p. 16. Synonymes. T. intermedia Dec. Prod., 1. 513.; T. vulgàris Hayne Dend.; T. europæ'a boreàlis

Engravings. Eng. Bot., t. 610; Œd. Fl. Dan., t. 553.; and our plate in Vol. II.

Spec. Char. Petals without scales. Leaves cordate, acuminated, serrated, smooth, except a tuft of hair at the origin of the veins beneath, twice the length of the petioles. Cymes many-flowered. Fruit coriaccous, downy. (Don's Mill., i. p. 552.) The extensive distribution and long cultivation of this tree in Europe have given rise to the following races, or varieties, described by De Candolle and others as species; from which high authority it may be considered presumption in us to differ; but we have not done so without due consideration, and after having examined the living plants of different ages, and in different situations, with the greatest care and attention.

### T. e. 2 microphýlla. The small-leaved European Lime Tree.

Synonymes. T. microphflla Vent., Willd, Dec., and G. Don; T. e. var.  $\gamma$  L.; T. ulmifolia Scop.; T. sylvéstris Desf.; T. parvifolia Ehrh., Hayne Dend.; T. cordàta Mill.; Tilleul à petites Feuilles, Fr.; kleinblätrige Linde, or Winterlinde, Ger. Engravings. Willd. Holzart, t. 106.; Engl. Bot., t. 1705.; and our plate in Vol. 11.

Description, &c. Petals without scales. Leaves cordate, roundish, acuminated, sharply serrated, smooth above, glaucous, and bearded beneath on the axils of the veins, as well as in hairy blotches. Fruit rather globose, hardly ribbed, very thin, and brittle. Native of Europe, in sub-mountainous woods. In England, frequent in Essex

and Sussex. (Don's Mill., i. p. 552.) This variety appears to be the male linden tree of Gerard; the timber of which, he says, is much harder, more knotty, and more yellow, than the timber of the other sort; and not very different from the timber of the elm tree. This sort we conceive to have originated in inferior soils and situations; for example, in the rocky parts of the north of Sweden, and in the nilly districts of the north of Germany. This variety, according to Steven (Nouv. Mém. de la Soc. Imp. des Nat. de Moscou, tome iii.), is found here and there in the woods of Tauria; also in Iberia, and on this side Caucasus. It varies, he says, in a wonderful manner, in the fort of the fruit, in the sinus at the base of the leaves, and in the proportion of the disk of the leaves to the petioles, as well as in the number of flowers in a cyme, colouring of the twigs, &c.; whence he agrees with Sprengel in uniting T. triflòra, T. intermèdia, &c., which are usually separated by authors. We doubt much if this, or any other variety, is indigenous in Britain; but it exists in plantations, and is recognised as a distinct variety by practical men, the wood being preferred by pianoforte-makers. Sir James Edward Smith says, "This species being planted along with T. europæ'a, and T. grandifòlia, in avenues or parks, will insure a longer succession of flowers than either of the others alone." This variety is distinguishable, at first sight, from all the others, by the smallness of its leaves, which are only about 2 in. broad, and sometimes scarcely longer than their slender footstalks. The flowers are also much smaller than in any of the other varieties; and they are very fragrant, having a scent like those of the honeysuckle. There appears to be a subvariety of this in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, under the name of T. parvifòlia glaúca.

Tree. 3 platyphýlla. The broad-leaved European Line Tree.

Synonymes, T. platyphýlla Scop.; T. cordifòlia Bess.; T. europæ'a Desf.; T. grandifòlia Ehrh. and Smith; broad-leaved downy Lime Tree; Tilleul à grandes Feuilles, or Tilleul de Hollande, Fr. ngravings. Vent. Diss., p. 6. t. 1. f. 2.; Bull. Fr., t. 175.; Gærtn., 2. t. 113.; and our

Engravings. Ver plate in Vol. II.

Description. Petals without scales. Leaves cordate, roundish, acuminated, sharply serrated, downy beneath, origin of their veins woolly. Branches hairy. Cymes 3-flowered. Fruit woody, downy, turbinate, with 5 prominent angles. (Don's Mill., i. p. 553.) This tree is of about the same size as T. europæ'a, from which it is readily distinguished by its larger and rougher leaves, and, also, by its rougher bark and hispid branches. T. europæ'a, T. e. microphýlla, and T.e. platyphýlla, may be seen together, in a young state, in the London Horticultural Society's Garden; and, fullgrown, in the avenue at Syon House: in both places they are readily distinguishable from each other, and are perfectly distinct; not, we think, as species, but as races. According to Sir James Edward Smith, T. platyphýlla is the lime tree of the south of Europe, as T. europæ'a is of the north; and he is of opinion that they are unquestionably distinct species. Steven (in Nouv. Mém. &c., tome iii. 1834.) says, that, though T. platyphýlla is cited in the Flora Taurico-Caucasica, as common in Tauria and Caucasus, he never found it there, or knew of its having been observed in those regions. There is a subvariety of this sort, called T. e. platyphýlla minor, with leaves somewhat smaller than those of T. e. platyphýlla, but the difference is so trifling that it is not worth while keeping it distinct.

Tr. c. 4 rubra. The red-twigged European Lime Tree.

Synonymes. T. triffora Puer, in Horn. Cat., 2. p. 493.; T. corinthlaca Bose; T. corallina

Hort. Kew.; T. europæ'a  $\beta$ rùbra Sibthorp; T. europæ'a  $\gamma$ Smith's Flor. Brit., 571.; T. grandifòlia  $\beta$ Smith's Eng. Flora, 3. 19.

Description. This variety is distinguished by the redness of its young branches, and it may be properly considered as a subvariety of all the above races or kinds. In Sweden, where lime woods extend over the low part of the country for many miles together, the common lime tree is met with, in some places, perhaps for a mile together, with the twigs bright red, yellow in others, and in others quite green. In the park at Shardeloes, near Amersham, in Buckinghamshire, may be seen large lime trees, all apparently of the commonest kind (T. europæ'a), some with yellow, others with red, and others with brown or green wood. In the garden of the London Horticultural Society there is one variety with small leaves and bright yellow wood; and another, with the large rough leaves of T. e. platyphýlla, and bright yellow wood. Our conclusion from these, and other facts that have come before us, is, that there is a red-twigged and yellow-twigged variety or subvariety of T. europæ'a, of T. e. microphýlla, and of T. e. platyphýlla; and that T. rùbra Dec. can be nothing more than a variety of T. e. platyphylla.

Tr. c. 5 laciniàta. The cut-leaved European Lime Tree.

Synonymes. T. platyphfila laciniata Hort. Engravings. Our plate in Vol. II.

Description. The leaves are smaller than those of the common species, and deeply and irregularly cut and twisted, scarcely two on the tree being alike. This variety is seldom seen of a large size; as might be expected from the diminished power of the leaves, in consequence of their diminished surface. We have never heard of its attaining a greater height than 30 ft.

- T. e. 6 aurea. The golden-twigged European Lime Tree. Differing from the species in the yellowness of its twigs; and, apparently, not so vigorous in its growth as any of the other varieties, except T. e. laciniàta. (See our plate in Vol. II.)
- T. e. 7 p. aurca. The golden-twigged broad-leaved European Lime Tree.—This differs from the common broad-leaved lime in no other respect than in the yellow colour of its twigs. It is, in winter, a very distinct and very handsome variety, and may be procured in some of the London nurseries. There is a small tree in the London Horticultural Society's Garden.
- It. c. 8 dasýstyla. The hairy-styled European Lime Tree. T. dasýstyla Sleven. This is described as having petals without scales; leaves smooth, somewhat hairy at the base beneath; axils of veins bearded; style tomentose. It is found on the south-west coast of Tauria, at the base of the mountain Castel Dagle, where there is one tree near the public road. Steven considers it as satisfactorily distinct in the form of its fruit, and especially in the hairiness of its style. To us it appears that this variety bears the same relation to the species that Cratægus Oxyacántha eriocárpa does to the species.

Other Varieties. There is a variety with variegated leaves, but it is such a ragged ill-looking plant that we deem it altogether unworthy of culture. There are some names of varieties in nurserymen's catalogues, which we have not thought worth a detailed notice; the slightest deviation being often eagerly seized on for the sake of producing something new. In the Bollwyller Catalogue for 1833, we have T. aspleniifolia nova, which, we presume, is a subvariety of T. europa'a laciniata; and M. Baumann informs us that they have lately discovered a new variety of T. e. aurea in a forest in their neighbourhood. In the Botanic Garden of Antwerp, there is a plant

named T. europæ'a rubicaúlis, which is said to be quite different from T. europæ'a rùbra. There can be no doubt that where several of the varieties are growing together, and ripen seeds, these seeds will produce different new sorts, as the result of cross-fecundation. In a work published in 1750 at Leyden, entitled Les Agrémens de la Campagne, &c., the author recommends continuing all the different sorts of the lime by layers: because, says he, those which are raised from seed come up of different species; and almost all hybrids, such as the poplar-leaved lime, or the birch-leaved lime, which never arrive at the size of large trees, or become finely furnished with leaves. Those which come up with red bark, he says, grow very rapidly for a while, as do the yellow-barked varieties, but neither do they ever form large trees. The only seedlings that should be planted, with a view to this end, are such as have green leaves and shoots. (p. 207.)

Geography of T. europæ'a and its Varieties. T. europæ'a appears to be confined to the middle and north of Europe. The variety T. e. platyphýlla is found on the Alps of Switzerland, and the north of Italy; and also in Spain, T. europæ'a and T. microphýlla appear to be in-Portugal, and Greece. digenous chiefly in the north of Germany, in Russia, and in Sweden. We have already (p. 24.) expressed our doubts as to the genus T'ilia being indigenous in Britain; though, as Sir J. E. Smith has observed, all the varieties (species with him) are naturalised, if not all originally indigenous. Ray seems to have thought that T. e. microphýlla was, or might be, indigenous; but he was of a different opinion with respect to the broad-leaved variety. He says, speaking of the latter kind, "I think that Turner and Gerard err in saying that this kind grows plentifully in Essex; for, although I am an inhabitant of Essex, I have never seen the Tilia fœ'mina vulgàris platyphýllos [which, according to Smith, is a synonyme of T. europæ'a (Eng. Flora)] growing spontaneously there, or elsewhere in England. What we frequently find with us, in woods and hedges," he says, "is the Tilia minore folio" [which, according to Smith, is a synonyme of T. parvifòlia. (Eng. Flora.)]. "This last species," Ray continues, "is called in Lincolnshire, by the rustics, bast; because ropes are made from its bark. It flowers later than the other, and ripens its seeds more perfectly." Six J. E. Smith gives as a native habitat of T. europæ'a, "woods and hedges upon grassy declivities:" of T. e. platyphýlla, "Whitstable, Surrey; and near Dorking; on the banks of the Mole, near Boxhill; and a few other places in Surrey, Norfolk, and Oxfordshire." According to Watson, T. europæ'a is common all over Britain; and in the south-western, north-eastern, and north-western counties of Ireland: T. e. platyphýlla is found in the north-eastern parts of England, and in the southern counties of Scotland: and T.e. microphýlla is found in the south-eastern and north-eastern counties of England, and north-western counties of Scotland. Mr. Edwin Lees, Hon. Sec. of the Natural History Society of Worcester, informs us that at Shawley, eight miles north-west of Worcester, there is a wood, remote from any old dwelling or public road, of above 500 acres in extent, the greater part of the undergrowths of which is composed of T. e. microphýlla. He also states that, in the same part of the county, there are some trees estimated to be upwards of 300 years old. So extensive a tract in Britain covered with the lime tree, we had before never heard of, and the circumstance has considerably diminished our doubts as to the tree being truly indigenous. In the Nouveau Du Hamel, T. europæ'a is said to be found wild in Denmark, Sweden, Bohemia, and throughout Europe generally. Pallas states that it is found through the whole of Russia, and great part of Siberia. T. e. platyphýlla is said to inhabit Sweden, and most parts of Europe, as far south as the alpine regions of Spain.

History. The common lime tree appears to have been known to the Greeks and Romans. The tree, according to Theophrastus, is of both sexes, which are totally different as to form; probably referring to the small-leaved

and large-leaved varieties. The leaves, he says, are sweet, and used as fodder for most kinds of cattle. The tree was highly esteemed by the Romans for its shade; and, according to Pliny, for the numerous uses to which its wood might be applied. In modern times, the lime tree was one of the first to attract the notice of writers on plants; and, accordingly, it occupies a considerable space in the works of L'Obel, Gerard, Ray, and the various dendrological authors previously to the time of Linnæus, who describes only two species, T. europæ'a and T. americana; but M. Ventenat, in 1798, describes three European species and three American ones. De Candolle has described ten species. Evelyn, speaking of the lime tree, says, "It is a shameful negligence that we are no better provided with nurseries for a tree so choice, and so universally acceptable. We send, commonly, for this tree into Flanders and Holland, while our woods do in some places spontaneously produce them." The lime tree has long been a favourite tree for avenues and public walks; it is planted in the streets of some of the principal towns of France, Holland, and Germany; and it forms avenues to country seats, both on the Continent and in Great Britain. "The French," Du Hamel says, "growing tired of the horseehestnut for avenues, adopted the lime for that purpose, in the time of Louis XIV.; and, accordingly, the approaches to the residences of the French, as well as English, gentry of that date are bordered with lime trees"; and Fénélon, Sir J. E. Smith observes, "in conformity to this taste, decorates, with 'flowery lime trees,' his enchanted Isle of Calypso." The lime trees in St. James's Park are said to have been planted at the suggestion of Evelyn; probably with a view to the improvement of the air, and to avert, in part, the evils pointed out in his Fumifugium. The Dutch plant the lime in towns, along their widest streets, and by the sides of their canals; and the whole country is perfumed by their flowers during the months of July and August. In Miller's time, the tree began to be little esteemed, on account of its coming into leaf late in the spring, and beginning to decay early in autumn; more especially when planted in a dry soil. Since the modern style of laying out grounds has rendered straight avenues unfashionable, the lime tree has not been nearly so much planted as formerly; and its chief use at present, both in Britain and on the Continent, is for planting public walks and promenades.

Properties and Uses. The wood of the lime tree is of pale yellow or white, close-grained, soft, light, and smooth, and not attacked by insects. It is used by pianoforte-makers for sounding-boards, and by cabinet-makers for a variety of purposes. It is turned into domestic utensils of various kinds; carved into toys, and turned into small boxes for the apothecaries. The most elegant use to which it is applied is for earving, for which it is superior to every other wood. Many of the fine carvings in Windsor Castle, Trinity College Library at Cambridge, and in the Duke of Devonshire's mansion at Chatsworth, are of this wood. It is supposed by some, that the blocks employed by Holbein for wood-engravings were of this tree. The wood is said to make excellent charcoal for gunpowder; even better than alder, and nearly as good as hazel. Baskets and cradles were formerly made from the twigs; and shoemakers and glovers are said to prefer planks of lime tree for cutting the finer kinds of leather upon. The leaves of the line tree, in common with those of the elm and the poplar, were used, both in a dried and in a green state, for feeding cattle, by the Romans; and they are still collected for the same purpose in Sweden, Norway, Carniola, and Switzerland; though in Sweden, Linnæus says, they communicate a bad flavour to the milk of cows. One of the most important uses of the lime tree, in the north of Europe, is that of supplying material for forming ropes and mats; the latter of which enter extensively into European commerce. The Russian peasants weave the bark of the young shoots for the upper parts of their shoes, the outer bark serves for the soles; and they also make of it, tied together with strips of the inner bark, baskets and boxes for domestic purposes. The outer bark of old trees supplies them, like that of the birch, with tiles for covering their cottages.

569

Ropes are still made from the bark of the tree in Cornwall, and in some parts of Devonshire; as appears by the Agricultural Reports of those counties; and this, according to Ray, was formerly the case in Lincolnshire. The manufacture of mats from the inner bark of the lime tree, however, is now chiefly confined to Russia, and some parts of Sweden. from 6 in. to 1 ft. in diameter are selected in the woods; and in the beginning of summer, when, from the expansion produced by the ascending sap, the bark parts freely from the wood, it is stripped from the trees in lengths of from 6 ft. to 8 ft. These are afterwards steeped in water, till the bark se-parates freely into layers; it is then taken out and separated into ribands or strands, which are hung up in the shade, generally in the wood where the tree grew from which they were taken; and, in the course of the summer, they are manufactured into the mats so much in use by gardeners and upholsterers, and for covering packages generally. The fishermen of Sweden make nets for catching fish of the fibres of the inner bark, separated, by maceration, so as to form a kind of flax; and the shepherds of Carniola weave a coarse cloth of it, which serves them for their ordinary clothing. The trees from which the bark is taken are cut down during the same summer, collected into open places in the woods, cut into short lengths, and burned in heaps, so as to form charcoal. The sap of the lime tree, drawn off in spring, and evaporated, affords a considerable quantity of sugar; and Adanson suggested the idea of employing it for this purpose in France, along with the sap of the birch and the maple. The honey produced by the flowers is considered superior to all other kinds for its delicacy, selling at three or four times the price of common honey; and it is used exclusively in medicine, and for making some particular kinds of liqueurs, more especially Rosoglia. This lime tree honey is only to be procured at the little town of Kowno, on the river Niemen, in Lithuania, which is surrounded by an extensive forest of limes. An account of this forest, of the mode of managing the bees in it, and of disposing of the honey, &c., was given to Sir John Sinclair by the botanist Hove, and will be found printed as an appendix to the Husbandry of Scotland. The Jews of Poland produce a close imitation of this honey, by bleaching the common sort in the open air during frosty weather. (See Bright's Travels in Hungary.) The fruit of the lime tree had long been thought of little use, till Missa, a physician of the faculty of Paris, by triturating it, mixed with some of its flowers, succeeded in procuring a butter, perfectly resembling chocolate; having the same taste, and giving the same paste, as the cocoa. This was in the time of Frederick the Great; who, feeling a greater interest in the discovery than the French, who were in possession of plantations of the cocoa in their colonies, engaged the chemist Marcgraf to prove the observations of Missa, which he did entirely to the satisfaction of Frederick; but, unfortunately, it was found that the lime tree chocolate did not keep. On this Ventenat remarks, that, if the subject had been pursued a little further, and the fruits of some of the American species of limes taken, the success would probably have been complete. landscape-gardening the principal use of the lime is as a detached tree on a lawn, or in scenery which is decidedly gardenesque; because, from the symmetrical and regular form of the tree, it is unfitted for grouping with other trees in the picturesque manner. London and Wise recommended the lime tree, as preferable to the elm, for sheltering gardens or orchards; because the roots do not, like those of the elm, spread out and impoverish all around them. In the Retired Gardener, the chief use of the tree is said to be for bowers, or covered ways 18 ft. or 20 ft. high: the lime being trained to a Evelyn commends the lime for its "unparalleled beauty" shelter roof. for walks; "because" he says, "it will grow in almost all grounds, lasts long, soon heals its wounds when pruned, affects uprightness, stoutly resists a storm, and seldom becomes hollow." Scattered trees of it harmonise well with immense masses of Grecian or Roman architecture; but it is less suitable for the narrow perpendicular forms of the Gothic. For architectural

gardening it is well adapted, from the patience with which it bears the knife or the shears. In some of the public gardens of recreation on the Continent, and especially in those in the neighbourhood of Paris and Amsterdam, there are very imposing colonnades, areades, walls, pyramids, and other architec-

tural-looking masses, formed of this tree.

Soil and Situation. A deep and rather light soil is recommended for the lime tree by Dn Hamel (Traité des Arbres); but the largest trees are generally found in a good loamy soil. In Lithuauia, where the tree is more abundant, and of a larger size, than it is either in Russia or Poland, the soil, as we particularly remarked about Kowno, when in that country in 1813, is rather a clayey loam than a sandy one. This agrees with an observation of Du Hamel, in another of his works (Exploitation des Bois), that the lime tree gets to a prodigious size in an argillaceous soil inclining somewhat to sand, and rather moist. In dry situations, the tree never attains a large size, and it loses its leaves earlier than any other tree. Being a tree of the plains, rather than of the mountains, it does not appear suitable for exposed surfaces: but it requires a pure air rather than otherwise; for, though it is found in towns on the Continent, and sparingly so in Britain, the smoke of mineral coal seems more injurious to it than it is to the platanus, the elm, or some other trees.

Propagation and Culture. It is seldom propagated otherwise than by layers, which are made, in the nurseries, in autumn and winter, and which become rooted, so as to admit of being taken off, in a year. The tree, in Britain at least, appears seldom to ripen its seeds; but Evelyn states that he received many of these from Holland, and that plants may be raised from them; though, he says, with better success from suckers. Du Hamel says that the lime tree may be raised from seeds, which ought to be sown immediately after being gathered; because, if they are preserved dry till the following spring, they will often not come up till the second year. If, however, the seeds are mixed with sand, or with soil, not too dry, and kept in that state till the following spring, they will generally come up the first year. Owing to the slowness of the growth of plants raised from seeds, Du Hamel states, the French gardeners, when they want a supply of young lime trees, cut over an old one close by the surface of the ground, which soon sends up a great number of shoots: among these they throw in a quantity of soil, which they allow to remain one, or two, or three years; after which they find the shoots well rooted, and of a sufficient height and strength to be planted at once where they are finally to remain. This mode is still practised in France and Belgium, both with the lime and the elm. (See Agrémens de la Campagne, liv. ii.) We have seen the plants, or shoots, 15 ft. or 20 ft. high, with very few roots when they were first taken off: but all the branches being cut off close to the stems, and the stems shortened to 6 ft. or 7 ft., and the roots also pruned, they are planted, and seldom fail to grow; all the young shoots produced the first season after planting being removed, except one to serve as a leader. The lime tree bears transplanting when of a considerable size; but, when it is grown in the nurseries for this purpose, it ought always to be taken up and replanted every two or three years. A tree which has stood some years without being removed should always have the roots cut round, at 3 ft. or 4 ft. from the stem, a year before removal, for the purpose of stunting the growth, both of the head and roots, and of forming smaller roots and fibres. Evelyn mentions some very large lime trees which the prince elector took out of his forests at Heidelberg, to a steep hill "exceedingly exposed to the heat of the sun, and that in the heat of summer. They grow behind that strong tower on the south-west and most torrid part of the eminence, being a dry, reddish, barren earth; yet do they prosper rarely well: but the heads were cut off, and the pits into which they were transplanted were (by the industry and direction of Monsieur De Son, a Frenchman, and an admirable mechanic, who himself related it to me) filled with a composition of earth and cow-dung, which was exceedingly beaten, and so diluted with water, that it became almost a liquid pap. It was into this that he plunged the roots, covering the surface with the turf: a singular example of removing great trees at such a season, and therefore taken notice of here expressly." This operation was probably performed before midsummer, when the trees, not having spent their vital or growing force for the season, might still send out shoots and fibrous roots, which would preserve them alive till the following year, when they would probably grow freely. If it had not been intended that they should grow a little the first year, the puddle formed with so much care would have been unnecessary.

Statistics. We have received the dimensions and age of some hundreds of lime trees, with notices of the soil and situation in which they grow, in different parts of Britain and the continent of Europe: from which we shall select but a very few examples, the tree being sufficiently well known.

select but a very few examples, the tree being sufficiently well known.

Titia curopa' a in the Environs of London. The oldest tree that we know of is at Fulham Palace. The head of the tree has suffered great injury from time and the weather; and is not remarkable either for its height or breadth; but the trunk is between 7 ft. and 8 ft. in diameter. At Kenwood there are trees 90 years planted, which are 90 ft. high. At Syon there are trees of T. europa'a, of T. e. microphyfila, and T. e. platyphyfila, which are supposed to be about 80 years planted, and are 75 ft. high.

Titia curopa'a South of London. In Kent, at Cobham Hall, there is a tree 97 ft. high, and above 9 ft. in diameter, which contains 136 ft. of timber. At Knowle there is an immense lime tree, the dimensions of which have not been sent us; but when we saw it, in 1820, it covered, as we estimated at the time, nearly a quarter of an acre of ground. The lower branches, which extended to a great length, had rested with their extremities on the soil, rooted into it, and sent up a circle of young trees, which surrounded the old or central one. The outer branches of this outer row of trees had, in their turn, stretched out, rested on the ground, and thrown up a second circle of trees, which, at the time we saw them, were from 20 ft. to 30 ft. high. The tree stands on a lawn in an ancient geometrical garden; and must be at least two centuries old; the soil is a deep sandy loam. At Ashtead, in Surrey, there are trees 95 ft. high, with trunks from 7 ft. to 8 ft. in diameter: the soil is an adhesive loam on chalk.

the time we saw them, were from 2011. We obtained the first the soil is a deep sandy loam. At Ashtead, in Surrey, there are trees 95 ft. high, with trunks from 7 ft. to 8 ft. in diameter: the soil is an adhesive loam on chalk.

Tilia curopa'a North of London. In Berkshire, at Ditton Park, there is a tree which is known to be upwards of 200 years old; and, though it is only 80 ft. high, yet the diameter of the trunk, at 1 ft. from the ground, is 22 ft. 10 in.; it grows on strong loam on gravel, and is supplied with abundance of water, from this gravel being on a level with the Thames. In Hertfordshire, at Moor Park, there are several magnificent lime trees, one of which has been beautifully portrayed by Mr. Strutt; nineteen large branches, 6 ft. or 8 ft. in girt, strike out horizontally from 67 ft. to 70 ft. in length, and these support three or four upright limbs; the tree is in full vigour, and its branches droop down and rest on the ground; the trunk girts 23 ft. 3 in.; and the head is 122 ft. in diameter; it is nearly 100 ft. high, and contains, by actual measurement, 875 ft. of timber. In Norfolk, at Merton Park, there is a tree 75 ft. high, which, at 1 ft. from the ground, is about 6 ft. in diameter. In Somersetshire, at Brockleby Hall, are three lime trees with trunks from 15 tt. to 17 ft. in circumference, and 60 ft. high. In Staffordshire, at Enville, are some of the finest trees of T. europa'a and T. e. microphylla in England; they are nearly 100 ft. high, and they are completely feathered to the ground. In Warnwickshire, at Crompton, a tree, between 60 ft. and 70 ft. high, has a trunk measuring, at 4 ft. from the ground, 13 ft. in girt; from 9ft. to 12 ft. high the trunk divides into six upright branches, each from 50 ft. to 60 ft. high.

In Worcestershire, between Horford and Ombersley, on the edge of a small pool, there is a tree of T. e. microphylla estimated to be as old, and nearly as large; at Croome, T. e. patryphylla, 40 years planted, is 70 ft. high, with a trunk 24 ft. in diameter at 1 ft. f

Tilia curopa'a in Ireland. In the park at Charleville Forest, county of Meath, there is a tree 110 ft. high, with a trunk, at 1 ft. from the ground, 5½ ft. in diameter: it grows in brown loam resting

110 ft. high, with a trunk, at 1 ft. from the ground, 5½ ft. in diameter: it grows in brown loam resting on a limestone gravel, in an open situation. In the plantations on the same estate, the tree attains the height of from 25 ft. to 30 ft. in 10 years. At Florence Court there is a tree, 38 years planted, 46 ft. high, with a trunk 4 ft. in diameter at 1 ft. from the ground, and the diameter of the space covered by the branches 46 ft.; the soil a retentive loam. At Moira, near Belfast, T. e. platyphyfila mlnor has attained the height of 85 ft., with a trunk 4 ft. in diameter at 1 ft. from the ground; the branches covering a space of 60 ft. in diameter.

This europe'a in Foreign Countries. In France, in the Paris Garden, T. e. platyphyfila, 120 years planted, is 75 ft. high, and the space covered by its branches is 87 ft. in circumference; at Mereville, T. e. microphyfila, 60 years planted, is 60 ft. high; its trunk, at 1 ft. from the ground, is 5 ft. in diameter; and the diameter of the space covered by its branches is 40 ft.; in the botanic garden at Toulon, T. europæ'a, 40 years planted, is 50 ft. high, with a trunk 4 ft. in diameter; in the public walks at Nantes, T. europæ'a, 70 years planted, is 80 ft. high, with a trunk 4 ft. in diameter. In Belgium and Holland this species and its varieties abound: the largest are in "the wood" at the

Hague, some of which are between 70 ft. and 80 ft. in helght, with trunks between 3 ft. and 4 ft. in diameter. In the neighbourhood of Ghent and of Brussels, the tree is seldom to be found above 60 ft. hlgh; and in the native forests, where it is indigenous, not often so much. In Austria, in the park at Schönbrunn, there is a lime tree, 70 years planted, which is 75 ft. high; at Laxenburg, 60 years planted and 55 ft. high; and many others of similar heights, or higher, are to be found. In Wirtemberg, at Neustadt an der Linde, is a tree, from which the town takes its name, of inknown age, and great size; the trunk girts 54 ft., and rises 15 ft. high before the branches begin; the whole height of the tree is about 100 ft. The branches extend to nearly 100 ft. on each side of the trunk, and they are supported by 108 pillars, some of which are of wood, and some of stone; there is a place of entertainment formed in the head of the tree, which is ascended to by a flight of steps. In the bollows of the branches, earth has been placed, and gooseberry bushes planted, which bear fruit which is sold to visitors. The avenue of lime trees in Berlin (Der Linden Strasse) is celebrated. In Denmark, T. europæ'a and T. e. microphylla attain the height of from 60 ft. of ft. in the royal gardens in the neighbourhood of Copenhagen. In Sweden, in the botanic garden at Lund, there is a lime tree which is 60 ft. high, with a trunk 3 ft. 3 in. in diameter. In Switzerland, according to Cox, and to M. Alphonse De Candolle, p. 160, there are some very large lime trees. One, near Morges, has a trunk 24 ft. 4 in. in circumference; another, near the great church at Berne, which was planted before the year 1410, is 56 ft. in girt; and a third, near Morat, which is, probably, one of those referred to by M. De Candolle, is not less than 90 ft. high, and of the same girt as the last. In p. 162, some other remarkable lime trees are mentioned. Mr. Strutt, the most celebrated artist in dendrography which this country has ever produced, and who is n his return to England,

Commercial Statistics. The common lime is propagated for sale in all the European nurseries, and in some of those of North America. The price varies according to the size of the plants. In London, plants from layers, 3 ft. to 4 ft. high, cost 20s. a hundred; from 5 ft. to 6 ft. high, 30s. a hundred; and from 7 ft. to 10 ft. high, 2s. 6d. each. At Bollwyller, plants of the common lime are 1 franc each; of the common yellow-twigged variety 2 francs each; and of the cut-leaved variety, which, we believe, was originally brought from that nursery, 5 francs each. In New York, ?.

I 2. T. (EUR.) A'LBA Waldst. & Kit. The white-leaved European Lime Tree. Identification. Waldst. and Kit. Pl. Hung.; Wats. Dendr. Brit.; Hort. Kew., 2. p. 230.; Hayne Dend., p. 113.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 553.

Synonymes. T. americana Du Roi; T. argentea Desf., Dec. Cat. Hort. Monsp., and Dcc. Prod., 1. p. 513.; T. rottudifolia Vent. and N. Du Ham.; T. tomentosa Mænch.

Engravings. Waldst. and Kit. Pl. Hung., 1. t. 3.; Vent. Diss., t. 4.; N. Du Ham., t. 52.; Wats. Dend., t. 71.; and our plate in Vol. 11.

Spec. Char. Petals each with a scale at the base inside. Leaves cordate, somewhat acuminated, and rather unequal at the base, serrated, clothed with with white down beneath, but smooth above, 4 times longer than the petioles. Fruit ovate, with 5 obscure ribs. (Don's Mill., i. p. 553.) Fruit evidently ribbed. (Steven, in Nouv. Mém. de la Soc. Imp. des Naturalistes de Moscou, tome iii. p. 103.) A native of Hungary; with yellowish and very fragrant flowers, produced from June to August. Introduced in 1767.

Description. Our own opinion is, that this is nothing more than a very distinct race of the common lime; notwithstanding the circumstance of its having scales to its petals, as noticed by Watson in his Dendrologia, which no one of the other varieties of T. europæ'a is said to possess. Even allowing this structure to be permanent in the Hungarian lime, the tree bears such a general resemblance to T. europæ'a in all its main features, that it seems to us impossible to doubt the identity of their origin. We are strengthened in this opinion by the circumstance of its being found only in isolated stations in the Hungarian forests. We have, however, placed this lime by itself, rather than among the other varieties; because, from the whiteness of its foliage, it is far more obviously distinct than T. e. platyphylla or T. c. microphylla. The tree is at once distinguishable from all the other species and varieties by this white appearance, even at a considerable distance, and by the strikingly snowy bue of its leaves when they are ruffled by the Its wood and shoots resemble those of the common lime; but it does not attain the same height as that tree. At High Clere, where a number of plants of this species are sprinkled along the approach road, its line of direction may be traced at some miles' distance, through the apparently dense forest, by their white tops appearing at intervals among the other trees.

Geography, History, &c. The white lime was discovered by Kitaibel in the woods of Hungary, where it is rare; it was also seen by Olivier near Constantinople. It was sent to Gordon, at Mile End, in the year 1767; whence it passed into other nurseries, and has since been rather extensively cultivated, though not so much so as it deserves from its very striking appearance. Twelve years after it was introduced into England, we are informed in the Nouveau Du Hamel, printed in the time of the French Republic, that "the citizens Thouin and Cels received some plants from Kew, and propagated them with success; the former in the garden of the Museum, and the other in his nursery at Arcueil. Some of these plants grew with such vigour, that, in the 6th and 7th years of the Republic, citizen Thouin sowed their seeds, and raised several young plants from them." The tree alluded to in the Paris Garden is now according to the Return Paper sent to us by Professor Mirbel, 55 ft. high, and its branches cover a space of 63 ft. in diameter. It is propagated in the same manner as the common species, and requires a similar soil and situation. When first introduced, it was propagated by grafting on T. e. platyphýlla; and this is still the practice in some nurseries, especially in Continental ones.

Statistics. There is a good specimen of the white lime in the Kew arboretum, and a fine tree at Walton upon Thames, 60 ft. high. There are also a great many at High Clere, in Berkshire, some of which, in 36 years, have attained the height of 60 ft., with diameters of from 1 ft. 6 in. to 2 ft., on a retentive shallow soil on chalk. There are some good specimens at Deepdene, also on chalk. One at Croome, in Worcestershire, only 30 years planted, on a loamy soil, has attained the height of 50 ft., with a trunk 2 ft. in diameter. One in the Glasnevin Botanic Garden, 35 years planted, is 35 ft. high; and, in the principal botanic gardens on the Continent, there are trees of from 30 ft. to 50 ft. in height. Plants, in the London nurseries, cost 2s. each; at Bollwyller, 1

franc 50 cents; at New York, ?.

\* T. (? e.) a. petiolaris Dec., the long-petioled-leaved Lime Tree, described by De Candolle from dried specimens without flower or fruit, is, probably, only a variety of T. falba. He has placed it in one of two sections in which the species have the petals each with a scale at its base, inside. It is said to have leaves cordate, acuminated, twice the length of the petioles, serrated, smooth above, but white beneath from close-pressed down. It is said to be cultivated in the gardens of Odessa, but has not yet been introduced into England. Steven has stated (Nown. Mem. de laco. Imp. des Nat. de Moscow, tome iii. p. 104.), that T. petiolaris Dec. certainly belongs to T. argentea [T. e. falba]; for the length of the petioles varies often upon the same branch, not only in this, but in all species of Tilia; wherefore Sprengel has judiciously omitted it from his Systema.

#### \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 3. T. AMERICA'NA L. The American Lime Tree.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 733.; Hort. Kew.; Willd. Spec. Synonymes. T. glàbra, Fent.; T. caroliniàna Wungenh.; T. canadénsis Michaux; T. glàbra Dec., Hayne's Dendr., and Don's Mill.; the smooth-leaved, or black, Lime Trec, and Bass Wood, Amer. Engravings. Vent. Diss., t. 2.; Wats. Dendr. Brit., t. 134.; and our plate in Vol. II.

Spec. Char. Petals each with a scale at the base, inside. Leaves profoundly cordate, abruptly acuminate, sharply serrated, somewhat coriaceous, smooth. Petals truncate and crenate at the apex, equal in length to the style. Fruit ovate, somewhat ribbed. (Don's Mill., i. p. 553.) Canada. Yellowish-white flowers. July and August. 1752. On a general view of the trees, the most obvious external differential characteristics of the European and American limes appear to us to be, that the former have regularly cordate, and the latter obliquely cordate, leaves. The other American limes we consider to be nothing more than varieties of this species.

Description. The American lime, in its native country, attains the height of 80 ft. or upwards, with a straight uniform trunk, having an ample finely tufted summit. In England, there are some specimens of from 50 ft. to 60 ft. in height: in summer, these are readily distinguished from the European limes by the largeness of the leaves, which are heart-shaped, acutely pointed, deep green and glabrous on their upper sides, and pale green beneath. Some of the leaves have a tendency to be slightly pubescent; but they are generally smooth and shining. The flowers, which are large, appear, in Canada, in June and July; but, in England, not till the end of July, or the beginning of August, when those of the common sort are decaying. In winter, this species is readily recognised by the robust appearance of the trunk and branches, and by the dark-brown colour of the bark on the young shoots. This circumstance alone is a very marked distinction; and has, no doubt, procured for the species the name of the black lime tree. The largest tree, that we know of, of this

species is at White Knights, near Reading: it is about 60 ft. high; and, at a

distance, the tufting of the masses has a very singular appearance.

Geography, History, &c. This species is found in Canada, and in the northern parts of the United States: it is less common towards the south; and, in Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, it is found only on the Alleghamy Mountains. It is abundant in Tenessee, on the borders of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, on loose, deep, fertile soil. The wood of this tree is white and tender; and, in the northern states of America, where the tulip tree does not attain a timber size, it is used for the panels of carriage bodies, and the seats of chairs. On the Ohio, the images affixed to the prows of vessels are made of this wood; and the inner bark is formed into ropes, as that of the T. europæ'a is in the north of Europe. This lime was cultivated by Miller in 1752, but has not been very extensively distributed. There are trees of it of 10 years' growth in the London Horticultural Society's Garden; and it is propagated, generally by grafting, in some of the British and Continental nurseries. Price, in London, 2s. 6d. a plant; at Bollwyller, 1 franc 50 cents; and at New York, 50 cents.

T. a. 2 laxiflora. The loose-cymed-flowered American Lime Tree.

Synonyme. T. laxiflora Michx., Pursh, Dec., Hayne's Dendr., and Don's Mill.

Description, Geography, &c. Petals each with a scale at the base, inside. Leaves cordate, gradually acuminated, serrated, membranaceous, smooth. Cymes loose. Petals emarginate, shorter than the style. Fruit globose. (Don's Mill., i. p. 553., adapted.) A most distinct species, according to Pursh. G. Don observes that it is generally confounded with T. glabra; which, if the trees in the London Horticultural Society's Garden be correctly named, is not to be wondered at: for their general resemblance is so great, that we have no doubt of their being essentially the same species, notwithstanding the comparatively loose cymes of the flowers, which, however, we have never seen; no plants of this variety, that we are aware of, having yet flowered in Britain. This variety is said to be found from Maryland to Georgia, near the sea-coast, where it grows to the height of 50 ft., and produces its yellowish-white sweet-scented flowers from May to July. It was introduced into England in 1820, and is but sparingly cultivated. There is a plant 6 ft. or 8 ft. high in the London Horticultural Society's Garden.

Y T. a. 3 pubéscens. The pubescent-leaved American Lime Tree.

Synonymes. T. pubéscens Hort. Kew., Willd., Dec., Don's Mill., Vent., Michaux, and Hayne's Dendr.; T. caroliniana Mill.; T. americana Walt.
 Engravings. Vent. Diss., p. 10. t. 3.; Wats. Dendr., t. 135., and our plate in Vol. 11.

Description. Petals each with a scale at the base inside. Leaves truncate at the base, somewhat cordate and oblique, denticulately serrated, pubescent beneath. Petals emarginate, shorter than the style. Fruit globose, even. (Don's Mill., i. p. 553.) This variety is of much less vigorous growth than the preceding; the leaves are much smaller, and the branches more slender. The leaves are most pubescent after their first expansion: as they increase in size, a part of the pubescence falls off, and the hairs which remain form little starry tufts. The colour of the bark is dark, and shows that it is more nearly allied to T. americana than to T. a. laxiflora. It is a native of the southern parts of the United States and the Floridas, where it grows on the borders of rivers and large marshes, where the soil is cool and rich, and not subject to inundation. It is the only variety found in the maritime parts of Carolina and Georgia. Michaux found it principally in the neighbourhood of Charleston, growing to the height of 40 ft. or 50 ft., and having the general appearance of the common American species. Its leaves, he says, differ widely in size, according to the exposure in which they grow: in dry and open places they are only 2 in. in diameter; but in cool and shaded

situations they are twice that size. The flowers, which resemble those of the common American species, appear in June, and they vary in the same proportion as the leaves. Seeds of this variety were brought to England by Catesby in 1726; but it does not appear to have been much cultivated. There is a tree of it in the arboretum at Kew, one in the London Horticultural Society's Garden, and one at Messrs. Loddiges's; and it may be found in a few of the principal nurseries. In New York, the price is 50 cents a plant.

\* T. a. 4 pubéscens leptophýllu. The thin-leaved pubescent American Lime Tree.

Synonymes. T. pubéscens leptophýlla Vent.; T. mississippénsis Desf.

Description. This variety is described by Ventenat as having very thin leaves, with only a few fine serratures. De Candolle doubts whether it may not prove a distinct species. There is a plant bearing this name in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, which closely resembles T. a. pubscens; and, if this be correctly named, we should have no doubt of its being nothing more than a variety of that race.

T. a. 5. heterophýlla. The various-leaved American Lime Tree.

Synonymes. T. heterophýlla Vent., Dec.; T. álba Michx.; the White Lime.
Engravings. Vent. Diss., t. 5.; Michx. Arb., 3. t. 2.; and our plate in Vol. II.

Description. Petals each with a scale at the base inside. Leaves ovate, downy beneath, sometimes cordate at the base, sometimes obliquely or equally truncate. Fruit globose, with 5 ribs. (Don's Mill., i. p. 553.) According to Michaux, this tree rarely exceeds the height of 40 ft. in its native habitats; and, according to the Nouveau Du Hamel, it does not exceed the height of 20 ft, in France, though it has been introduced into that country upwards of 70 years. young branches of this variety are covered with a smooth silver-grey bark; by which, and by their thickness, rough surface, and the large size of their buds, the tree is easily recognised in winter. The leaves are larger than those of any other variety, either American or European; obliquely heart-shaped and pointed like those of all the other American varieties; of a dark green on the upper surface, and whitish beneath; with small reddish tufts of hairs at the intersections of the principal nerves. The flowers appear, in America, in June; and, as well as the floral leaf, are larger than those of any other lime The petals are larger and whiter, and have an agreeable odour. The seeds are round, or, rather, oval, and downy. There is a tree of this variety in the London Horticultural Society's Garden, which, if correctly named, will prove it, as we think, to be only a variety of T. americana, more nearly approaching T. a. laxiflora than T. a. pubéscens.

Geography, History, &c. T. a. heterophýlla, or the white lime, as it is called in America, is abundant in Maryland, Delaware, and the western states. It does not grow, like the common species (T. americana), in elevated places, nor amidst the trees of the forests, but is almost always found on the banks of rivers. It is particularly observed on those of the Susquehanna, the Ohio, and the streams which flow into them; but it rarely exceeds 40 ft. in height, with a trunk of from 12 in. to 18 in. in diameter. The wood is white and tender, and is seldom applied to any use in the arts. It is remarkable, that, although this tree was known in France in the time of Du Hamel, in 1755, it should not have been introduced into England till We are not aware of any plants of it, except those in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, which have not been planted above 8 or 10 years. Like all the other American varieties, it may be considered as highly ornamental, and well deserving a place in collections, where the climate is not much more severe than that of London, or where, if the cold is greater in winter, the heat is proportionately greater in summer, and is sufficient to give such a degree

of maturity to the young wood as will enable it to endure the winter.

### App. i. Doubtful Varieties of Tilia europæ'a and americana.

In the garden of the London Horticultural Society there are some names attached to young plants of lime trees, which will not be found in the foregoing enumeration as distinct. The reason is, that we have not been able to satisfy ourselves that they were sufficiently distinct from the species and varieties which we have enumerated to be worth recording. Among these names are, T. platyphýlla vèra, T. p. minor, T. præ'cox, T. vitifòlia, T. laxiflòra microphýlla, and T. pubéscens rugòsa.

### App. I. Other Species belonging to the Order Tiliàcea.

The genus Grèwia L. (Dec. Prod., i. p. 508., and Don's Mill., l. p. 547.) consists of a great number of species, mostly natives of tropical climates; but, as several of them inhabit Himalaya and the islands in the Indian Ocean, it is probable that some species might succeed in the neighbourhood of London, against a wall. In the Himalaya, Mr. Royle states that the inner bark of Grèwia oppositiolia is used for the same purposes as that of the lime tree is in Europe; that the leaves of G. didyma and other species are given as fodder to cattle, and are dried and stacked up for winter use. The wood is used, on account of its lightness, for making boats. Some of the species of Grèwia yield pleasant acid berries, much used for making sherbet. The species cannot be considered as likely to prove very ornamental in our gardens, but they will enrich them by increasing the variety. The species which might be tried are the following: G. oppositifolia Roxb., a Nepal shrub of 6ft, with purple flowers; G. biloba G. Don, a shrub, native of China; G. occidentàlis L., a shrub, native of the Cape of Good Hope, which grows about the height of 10 ft, has leaves like those of the small elin, purple flowers, and has been cultivated in British green-houses since 1690; G. populifolia Fahl, a shrub with leaves like those of Pópulus trémula, found in Egypt; G. phmila Ham., found in Nepal; G. velutina Vahl, found in Arabia; G. echinulata Detile, found in the north of Africa. The only one of these species which is at present in British gardens is G. occidentàlis Bot. Mag., t. 42£, which well deserves a trial against a conservative wall.

### CHAP. XIX.



## OF THE HARDY AND HALF-HARDY LIGNEOUS PLANTS OF THE ORDER TERNSTRÖMIA'CEE.

DISTINCTIVE Characteristics. Thalamiflorous. (H. B.) Calyx with an imbricate æstivation. Stamens with filaments monadelphous or polyadelphous, and anthers 2-celled to 4-celled. Leaves alternate. (Lindley's Introd. to N. S.; and Don's Mill.) The species which endure the open air, belonging to this order, are included in two tribes, Gordonièæ, and Camellièæ.

# Sect. I. Hardy and half-hardy ligneous Plants belonging to the Tribe Gordonière.

Common Character. Sepals 5, free, or joined together at the base. Petals usually connected at the base. Stamens numerous, with filiform filaments, connected at the base. Anther oval, vane-like. Styles 5, distinct, or connected only at the base, or usually united to the tip. Carpels 5, more or less united, 1—2-seeded. Seeds few. Albumen none. Embryo straight. Radicle oblong. Cotyledons leafy, folded lengthwise. Plumule inconspicuous. Trees and shrubs of America; a few of Asia. Leaves alternate, usually deciduous, oval or oblong, feather-nerved, and without stipules. (Dcc. Prod., i. p. 527.) The genera are three; and their differential characters are as follow:—

MALACHODE'NDRON Cav. Calyx attended by a single bractea. Petals 5-6, with the limb finely notehed. Ovary marked with 5 furrows. Styles 5, free, separate to the base. Stigmas capitate. Carpels capsular, 5, connected, 1-seeded. (Don's Mill., i. p. 564.)

Petals 5. Style crowned by a 5-lobed stigma. Capsule woody, 5-celled, 5-valved. Cells 1—2-seeded. Seeds wingless. (Don's Mill., i. p. 564.) STUA'RTIA.

Petals 5, adhering to the tube of the Gordo'nia. Sepals 5, coriaceous. stamens, and connected together at the base. Style crowned by 5 stigmas. Capsule 5-celled, 5-valved; cells 2—5-seeded. Seeds ending in a leafy wing. (Don's Mill., i. p. 564.)

#### GENUS I.



#### THE MALACHODENDRON. MALACHODE'NDRON Cav. Lin. Syst. Monadélphia Polyándria.

Identification. Cav. Diss., 5. p. 502.; Juss. Gen., 275.; Mitch. Gen., 16. p. 38.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 528.; and Don's Mill., 1. p. 572.

Synonymes. Stuartia L'Hérit.; Stewârtia L.

Derivation. From malakos, soft, and dendron, a tree; in allusion, perhaps, to the quality of the timber: or, possibly, from the flowers resembling those of the mallow, the Greek name for which is malachō

Gen. Char., &c. Calyx 5-cleft, furnished with two bracteas at the base. Petals 5, with a crenulate limb. Ovary 5-furrowed. Styles 5, unconnected. Stigmas eapitate. Carpels 5, capsular, connected, 1-seeded. Seeds unknown. (Don's Mill., i. p. 572.) A deciduous low tree, with large white flowers.

#### TI. MALACHODE'NDRON OVA'TUM Cav. The ovate-leaved Malachodendron.

Identification. Cav., l. c.; Lindl. Bot. Reg.; Don's Mill., l. p. 272.
Synonymes. Stuartia pentagynia L'Hérit.; Stewartia Malachodéndron Mill.; Stewartia à cinq Engravings. Smith's Exot. Bot., t. 101.; Michx. t. 58.; Bot. Reg., t. 1104.; and our fig. 91.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves ovate, acuminated. Flowers axillary, solitary, almost sessile. Petals waved, cut, of a pale cream-colour. (Don's Mill., i. p. 572.) A deciduous tree, attaining, in its native country, the height of 20 ft.; but, in England, generally seen as a bush, and seldom above 10 ft. or 12 ft. high. It is a native of Virginia, Carolina, and Georgia, on mountains; and it was introduced into England in 1795, producing its large white flowers in August and September. It has been, since the period of

its introduction, in frequent cultivation among other American or peat-The largest specimens which we have seen in England are earth plants. at Dropmore and White Knights: the former are between 10 ft. and 12 ft. high; and form wide-spreading bushes, flowering freely every year. Their flowers are very large (21 in. or more across), and slightly fragrant. There are a great many trees nearly equally large at White Knights, which flower magnificently every year, and make a fine appearance during the months of August and September, when they are in full bloom. The plant would have a much better effect if trained up with a single stem, so as to form a small tree. For this purpose, after a plant has been two or three years established, it may be advisable to cut it down to the ground; and, from the shoots that it will throw up, to select one, and train it as the stem of the future tree. The soil in which it is generally grown is a mixture of loam and peat, in which the latter prevails; but, in the Mile End Nursery, it shoots vigorously, and flowers freely, in deep sandy loam. The situation

92

should be sheltered; and shaded rather than otherwise. The usual mode of propagation is by layers; and the stools are sometimes protected, during winter, by mats. Plants, in the London nurseries, cost 5s. each; at Bollwyller, 15 francs; and at New York, 50 cents.

#### GENUS II.



STUA'RTIA Cav. THE STUARTIA. Lin. Syst. Monadélphia Pentándria.

Identification. Cav. Diss., 5. p. 393.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 528., as Stewartia; Don's Mill., 1. p. 573.

Derivation. Named in honour of John Stewart, Marquess of Bute, the patron of Sir John Hill, and a distinguished promoter of botanical science.

General Character, &c. Calyx permanent, 5-cleft, rarely 5-parted, furnished with two bracteas at the base. Petals 5. Ovary roundish. Style 1, filiform, crowned by a capitate 5-lobed stigma. Capsule woody, 5-celled, 5-valved; cells 1—2-seeded. Seeds wingless, ovate, even. (Don's Mill., i. p. 573.)—A deciduous shrub, or low tree, with large white flowers.

### 1. STUA'RTIA VIRGI'NICA Cav. The Virginian Stuartia.

Identification. Dec. Prod., 1. p. 528; Don's Mill., 1. p. 573.
Synonymes. Stewártia Malachodéndron Lin. Sp., 982.; Stuártia marilándica Bot. Rep.; Stewartia a un Style, Fr.; eingriffliche (one-styled) Stuartie, Ger.
Engravings. Lam. Ill., t. 593.; Bot. Rep., t. 397.; and out fig. 92.

Spec. Char., &c. Flowers large, white, with purple filaments and blue anthers, usually in pairs. Leaves ovate, acute. Petals entire. (Don's Mill., i. p. 573.) A deciduous shrub; from 6 ft. to 8 ft. high in Virginia, its native country, and attaining nearly the same height in British gardens. It is found in swamps in the lower parts both of Virginia and Carolina; and was introduced into England in 1742. The general appearance of the plant is the same as that of the preceding genus; but it forms a smaller bush, and the foliage has a redder hue. The

flowers are of the same size, white, with purple filaments and blue anthers. This plant is not so extensively cultivated as the other, from its being of somewhat slower growth; but its beauty, and the circumstance of its flowering from July to September, when but few trees or shrubs are in blossom, render it desirable for every collection. It thrives best in a peat soil, kept moist; but it will also grow in deep moist sand. In this, as in similar cases, care should be taken that no rampant plant be placed near it, the roots of which might penetrate into the mass of peat or sand, and, from their greater vigour, soon occupy it, and destroy, or greatly injure, those of the Stuártia. The propagation of this plant is the same as that of Malachodéndron; from which it is separated on account of a technical difference in the eapsules, somewhat similar to that by which Thèa is separated from Caméllia. There are large plants of this species in the Mile End Nursery. The price is the same as that of Malachodéndron.

#### GENUS III.



GORDO'NIA Ellis. The Gordonia. Lin. Syst. Monadélphia Polyándria.

Identification. Ellis, in Phil. Trans., 1770.; Cav. Diss., 307; Dec. Fred., 1. p. 528.; Don's Mill.,

Derivation. Named in honour of Alexander Gordon, a celebrated nurseryman at Mile End, near London, who lived in the time of Philip Miller.

Gen. Char. Calyx of 5 rounded coriaceous sepals. Petals 5, somewhat adnate to the urceolus of the stamens. Style crowned by a peltate 5-lobed stigma. Capsules 5-celled, 5-valved; cells 2—4-seeded. Seeds ending in a leafy wing fixed to the central column, filiform. (Don's Mill., i. p. 573.)—There are only two hardy species, both sub-evergreen.

# 1. Gordo'nLa Lasia'nthus L. The woolly-flowered Gordonia, or Loblolly Bay.

Identification. Lin. Mant., 570.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 523.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 573.

Synonymes. Hypéricum Lasiánthus Lin. Sp., 1101., Catesb. Carol., 1. t. 44, Pluk. Amalth., t. 352.; Gordonia à Peuilles glabres, and Alcée de la Floride, Fr.; langstielige Gordonie, Ger. Engravings. Cav. Diss., 6 t. 171.; Sims, Bot. Mag., t. 668.; Catesb. Carol., 1. t. 44.; Pluk. Amalth., t. 352.; and our fig. 93.

Spec. Char., &c. Pedicels axillary, usually shorter than the leaves. Leaves oblong, coriaceous, smooth, serrated. Calyx silky. Capsules conoid, acuminated. (Don's Mill., i. p. 573.) A tree growing, in its native country, to the height of 50 ft. or 60 ft., with a diameter of 18 in. or 20 in.; and a straight trunk of from 25 ft. to 30 ft. "The small divergency of its branches near the trunk gives it a regularly pyramidal form; but, as they ascend, they spread more loosely, like those of other trees of the forest. The bark is very smooth, while the tree is less than 6 in. in diameter: on old trees it is thick, and deeply furrowed. The leaves are evergreen, from 3 in. to 6 in. long,

alternate, oval-acuminate, slightly toothed, and smooth and shining on the upper surface. The flowers are more than 1 in. broad, white, and sweet-scented: they begin to appear about the middle of July, and continue blooming in succession during two or three months. This tree possesses the agreeable singularity of bearing flowers when it is only 3 ft. or 4 ft. high. The fruit is an oval capsule, divided into five compartments, each of which contains small, black, winged seeds." (Sylva Americana, p. 164, 165.) In England, the Gordônia Lasiánthus is seldom seen otherwise than as a sub-evergreen bush, of 5 ft. or 6 ft. in height; but it flowers beautifully, even at that size. It sometimes, however, reaches the height of 10 ft. or 12 ft.

Geography, History, &c. The loblolly bay has a comparatively limited range in North America, being confined to the swamps near the sea coast, from the Floridas to Lower Louisiana. "In the pine-barrens, tracts of 50 or 100 acres are met with, at intervals, which, being lower than the adjacent ground, are kept constantly moist by the waters collected in them after the great rains. These spots are entirely covered with the loblolly bay, and are called bay swamps. Although the layer of vegetable mould is only 3 in. or 4 in. thick, and reposes upon a bed of barren sand, the vegetation of these trees is surprisingly luxuriant." (Sylva Amer., p. 164.) This plant seems to have been first recorded by Catesby; and it was soon afterwards described by Ellis, in the Philosophical Transactions; and figured there, as well as in Catesby's Carolina. It was introduced into England, about 1768, by Benjamin Bewick, Esq.; but it has never been very successfully cultivated, apparently from neglecting to imitate its natural habitat, a swampy soil in a low sheltered situation. The largest plants in the neighbourhood of London are at Purser's Cross, and are not above 10 ft. high.

Properties and Uses. The wood of this tree, in America, is considered of little use; but its bark is of great value for tanning, for which purpose it is employed throughout the maritime parts of the southern states, and of the Floridas. A bark fit for the purpose of tanning is more valuable, in America, than might at first sight be imagined; because, though they have many sorts of oak, there are very few the bark of which contains a sufficient quantity of tannin to be worth employing by the tanner. Hence the Americans import

the bark and acorn cups of Quércus Æ'gilops from Spain; and these they mix with the bark of the loblolly bay. Michaux remarks that the bark may be taken off this tree during three months; which shows that in it the sap is abundant, and in vigorous motion, during a much longer period than it is in the oak. In the northern parts of America, such as New York and Philadelphia, the loblolly bay is planted in gardens, along with the magnolia, as an ornamental tree, requiring there, as it does in Paris, some slight protection during winter.

Soil, Situation, &c. This most beautifully flowering tree well deserves to have a suitable soil prepared for it, and to be treated with more care after it is planted than it appears to have hitherto received in England. The soil ought to be peat, or leaf-mould and sand; and it should be so circumstanced as always to be kept moist. For this purpose a considerable mass of soil ought to be brought together, and placed in an excavation, on a retentive substratum, in a low situation. During summer, water ought to be supplied from below, rather than from the surface, in order that the degree of moisture be kept as steady as possible; which it never can be when the surface is alternately moistened by the watering-pot, and dried by the sun. A steady moisture may be produced by laying in the bottom of the foundation either one or two brick drains across it, or a substratum of broken stones or gravel, to which water can be supplied through a shaft or tube communicating with the surface. Where both species of Gordonia are to be grown along with some other American trees and shrubs, such as Magnòlia glaúca, &c., which require similar treatment, the expense of this preparation would be well worth incurring, in order to insure the successful growth of the plants. • In British nurseries, the Gordonia is generally propagated by layers, but sometimes seeds are imported. These require to be raised on peat soil, kept moist, and shaded; and for this purpose a covering of Sphágnum is thought desirable, as the seeds which drop from the plants in their native habitats, according to Michaux, only germinate successfully in this moss.

Statistics. There are specimens of this tree of 8 ft. or 10 ft. in height at Purser's Cross, at White Knights, in some of the London nurseries, and at a few other places in England; but scarcely any in Scotland, from the tree being rather tender; and but few in Ireland, because there the summers seldom admit of the wood being ripened. In the neighbourhood of Paris, there are some plants in the nurseries which have attained the height of 8 ft. or 10 ft.; and there was formerly a large one at Malmaison. Price, in the London nurseries, 5s.; at Bollwyller,?; and at New York, 1 dollar.

#### T 2. G. Pube'scens Ph. The pubescent Gordonia.

Identification. Pursh, Flor. Amer., 2. p. 451.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 528.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 573. Synonymes. Lacathea florida Sal. Par. Lond., t. 56.; Franklinia americana Marsh.; the Franklinia, Amer.; behaarte Gordonie, Ger. Engravings. Sal. Flor. Lond., t. 56.; Michx., t. 59.; and our fig. 94.

Spec. Char., &c. Flowers almost sessile. Leaves obovate-lanceolate, pubescent beneath, somewhat serrated, membranaecous. Petals and sepals rather silky on the outside. (Don's Mill., i. p. 573.) A deciduous tree, from 20 ft. to 30 ft. high, producing large, white, fragrant flowers, with yellow anthers, in September and October. 1774.

Variety. — De Candolle indicates two forms: — G. p. velutina, G. pubéscens L'Hér., figured in Cav. Diss.,
6. t. 162., with oblong leaves velvety beneath, which may be considered the species; and G. p. subglàbra, G. Franklini L'Hér., and Franklínia Alatamàha Marsh., with leaves smoothish beneath.

Description, &c. This species is much smaller than the preceding one; in its native country forming a deciduous tree, rarely exceeding 30 ft. in height, with a trunk 6 in. or 8 in. in diameter. The bark of the trunk is smooth, and presents a ridged surface, somewhat like that of the common hornbeam. The flowers are more than 1 in. in diameter, white, and of an agreeable odour. In Carolina they appear about the beginning of July; and a month later near Philadelphia. They open in succession during two or three months, and

begin to appear when the tree is only 3 ft. or 4 ft. high. In the neighbourhood of London the tree seldom comes into flower before September; and it continues flowering till its flower buds are destroyed by frost. It is rather hardier

than the preceding species.

Geography, History, &c. This species is found only on the banks of the Alatamaha river in Georgia; where it was discovered, in 1770, by John Bartram, who gave it the name of Franklinia, in honour of the celebrated Dr. Franklin. Its native soil is sandy wastes, where there is peat, and where there is abundance of moisture great part of the year. This tree was introduced into England, in 1774, by Mr. William Malcolm. It is considered somewhat hardier than the preceding species, and has been more generally cultivated. The soil, situation, &c., may be considered, in all respects, the same as for Gordonia Lasianthus. There are plants from 6 ft. to 8 ft. high in the Mile End Nursery, and of a larger size at Purser's Cross and at Syon; there are, also, some very fine bushes, or low trees, of it at White Knights, which flower freely every year. In the Nouveau Du Hamel it is stated to be cultivated in the "Jardin Impérial des Plantes," in those of Malmaison, and of the Trianon, and in Cels's Nursery. There is, or was a few years ago, a tree of considerable size in the garden at Trianon; and there is one in Bartram's Botanic Garden, Philadelphia (now Carr's Nursery), 50 ft. high. (See Gard. Mag., vol. viii. p. 272.) Price, in the London nurseries, 3s. 6d. a plant; at Bollwyller, 4 francs; and at New York, 40 cents, and the seeds 2 dollars a quart.

Sect. II. Hardy and half-hardy ligneous Plants belonging to the Tribe Camellièæ.

Common Character. Calyx of 5-9 sepals. Petals 5-7-9, alternating with the sepals when they are the same in number: sometimes they are connected at the base. Stamens numerous, usually monadelphous, but, in some, separated into many bundles at the base. Capsule 3-5-celled, 3-5-valved, valves sometimes with dissepiments in the middle, and sometimes so much bent in at the margins as to form dissepiments. Seeds large, few, fixed to the margins of the central placentæ. Smooth evergreen trees or shrubs, inhabitants of the colder parts of Asia, China, Japan, &c. Flowers axillary, very showy, red, white, or striped. (Don's Mill., i. p. 574.) The halfhardy genera are two, Caméllia and Thèa; which are thus contradistinguished: —

Stamens polyadelphous or monadelphous at the base. Valve of CAME'LLIA. capsule bearing a dissepiment in the middle of each.

THE'A. Stamens almost unconnected to the very base. Dissepiments of capsule formed from the inflexed margins of the valves.

### Genus I.



CAME'LLIA L. THE CAMELLIA. Lin. Syst. Monadélphia Polyándria.

Identification. Lin. Gen., No. 848.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 529.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 574.

Synonymes. The Japan Rose; Camellier, Rose du Japon, et de la Chine, Fr.; Camellie, Gcr.

Derivation. Named in honour of George Joseph Camellus, or Kamel, a Moravian Jesuit, and traveller

Gen. Char., &c. Calyx imbricate, surrounded by accessory bracteas or sepals. Stamens monadelphous. Anthers elliptical, 2-celled, bursting lengthwise; capsule furrowed, with a dissepiment in the middle of each valve, separating from the free triquetrous axis when ripe. Cells 1-2-seeded. Elegant evergreen trees or shrubs, with coriaceous, dark green, shining leaves and large flowers, resembling the rose, of various hues. (Don's Mill., i. p. 574.) - The species are evergreen low trees or shrubs, from China, all of which will bear the open air in the neighbourhood of London, with some protection during winter; and a few of them, when once established, with no protection whatever. They are all readily propagated by layers, which, for the commoner sorts, are made from stools planted in coldpits. They are also propagated by cuttings of the ripe wood, planted in autumn, and kept in a cool frame through the winter, being put into heat when they begin to grow in the spring. Grafting, inarching, and budding are employed for propagating the sorts that are comparatively rare. Various new sorts have been raised from seeds ripened in this country.

An excellent work has been published on the Camellièæ, by Messrs. Chandler and Booth, entitled *Illustrations and Descriptions of the Camellièæ*; in which many of the finest varieties are figured, and scientifically described. Another work, on the same genus, is in course of publication by the Messrs. Baumann, at Bollwyller.

\* 1. C. JAPO'NICA L. The Japanese Cameilia, or the red single-flowered Camellia.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 982.; Dec. Prod., 1, p. 529.; Don's Mill., 1, p. 574. Engravings. Cav. Diss., 6, t. 160.; Jacq. Icon. rar., 3, t. 553; Duh. Ed. nov., t. 71.; Bot. Mag., t. 42.; Chandl. Ill., t. 1.; Andr. Bot. Rep., t. 25.; Lod. Bot. Cab., t. 329. and 455.; Lois. Herb. Amat., t. 43, 44, 45, and 46.; and our fig. 94.

Spec. Char., Se. Leaves ovate, acuminate, acutely serrated. Flowers axillary, sessile, usually solitary. Ovary smooth. (Don's Mill., i. p. 574.) An evergreen shrub or low tree, perfectly hardy in the neighbourhood of London, as a standard in the free soil, when once thoroughly established.

Geography, History, &c. The Caméllia japónica is indigenous both in China and Japan, and probably in other parts of Asia not yet explored by botanists. In Japan, it forms a lofty tree in high esteem with the Japanese for the elegance of its large flowers, which there exhibit a great variety of colours, and are produced from October to April. The trees are universally planted in the Japanese gardens; and, according to Thunberg, there are there several double-

flowered varieties; and, among others, a double purple. The Caméllia was introduced into England by Lord Petre, about or before 1739. The first plants brought over were killed by being kept in a stove; but it was afterwards reimported, and kept in a conservatory. The plant began to come into general estimation in England about the beginning of the present century; and it has since been more extensively propagated than any other genus of green-house plants, unless we except Pelargonium and Erica. Within the last 15 or 20 years plants of this species have been tried in the open air, some against walls, and others as bushes; and, provided they are protected for a few years after planting, till the roots become firmly established in the soil, they seem to be nearly as hardy, even in the climate of London, as the common laurel. Sweet, who, it will be allowed, is a competent judge, says, "the Caméllia is not generally so much cultivated as it deserves to be, though it is very hardy, standing out our severest winters when planted out against a wall, or in any sheltered situation, without protection." In Devonshire camellias form immense evergreen bushes without any protection whatever, and have even ripened seeds from which young plants have been raised. There is a single red camellia at Bicton, about 21 miles from the sea, and 83 ft. above its level, which is 9 ft. 6 in. high, with the head covering a space 12 ft. 6 in. in diameter. The soil and subsoil are chiefly sand, and the situation not particularly well sheltered. It has been planted out for 16 years, and not proteeted for the last 12 years. During the last five years, it has endured a temperature of 10° Fah., without sustaining the slightest injury. At Bicton there are a number of other varieties of C. japónica planted out as bushes. In the Vauxhall Nursery 8 sorts have stood out against a north-west wall for 8 years, and flowered freely every year without the slightest protection;

and in the Goldworth arboretum there are 30 or 40 sorts, species and varieties, which have stood out as bushes for several years, also without any protection, and in an elevated, open, unsheltered situation. We are not aware of the Caméllia japónica having been tried as a standard in the open air in France or Germany; but at Naples, and more especially at Caserta, it has attained the height of 20 ft. in a very few years. (See Gard. Mag., vol. xi. p. 151.) The price of the single-flowered variety, in the London nurseries, is 1s. 6d. a plant; at Bollwyller, 3 francs; and at New York,?

Varieties. A great many varieties have been raised in the neighbourhood of London, chiefly in the nursery of Messrs. Chandler and Son, and in the garden of the Messrs. Loddiges. Some of these may be considered as rather tender, but the greater part of them would answer against a north-west or north-east wall, if protected. The following is an enumeration of the prin-

cipal varieties known in British gardens.

A. Chinese Varieties in general Cultivation.

\*\*C. j. 2 variegàta Bot. Rep. The variegated-flowered Japanese Camellia. —Figured in Lodd. Bot. Cab., t. 329.; Chandl. Ill., t. 6.; and Bot. Rep., t. 91. It has flowers of a fine dark red, irregularly blotched with white. This is one of the hardiest of the varieties, and has stood out in several places for eight or ten years as an, evergreen bush; flowering freely every spring, though sometimes having the flowers injured by frost. It has stood in the Vauxhall Nursery, without protection, for eight years. There are stools of it in the open ground in the Leyton Nursery, where it is propagated for sale in the same manner as the Laúrus nóbilis, and other hardy evergreen shrubs. There are stools of it in the Vauxhall Nursery, in cold-pits, from which plants are raised, and sold as hardy evergreen shrubs in the same manner as at Leyton. It was imported from China, by Captain Connor, for the late John Slater, Esq., in 1792. Price, in London, 3s. 6d. a plant; and at Bollwyller, 5 francs.

\*\*C. j. 3 incarnàta Bot. Reg. The flesh-colour-flowered Japanese Camellia, Lady Hume's Camellia, or Blush Camellia.—Figured in Bot. Reg., t. 112.; and Chandl. Ill., t. 7. This is generally considered the next hardiest variety to C. j. variegàta. The flowers are of a fine delicate, and yet glowing, blush colour, becoming richer as they expand; the leaves are narrower and more acuminated than those of the preceding variety, and the tree has a looser and more slender habit of growth. Imported in 1806, for the late Lady Amelia Hume, of Wormeleybury, Herts. Price, in London, 3s. 6d. a plant; and at

Bollwyller, 4 francs.

\*\*C.j. 4 álba plèna Bot. Rep. The white-double-flowered Japanese Camellia.—Figured in Chandl. Ill., t. 11.; Lodd. Bot. Cab., t. 269. The flowers are of a pure white, from 3 in. to 4 in. in diameter. Plants of this variety, between 6 ft. and 8 ft. in height, have stood out as bushes in the Mile End Nursery, at Messrs. Loddiges's, in the Vauxhall Nursery, and at Purser's Cross, for several years. "One of the most elegant varieties in cultivation; brought to England, in 1792, by the same gentleman who introduced the double-striped; viz. John Slater of the India House, according to Messrs. Chandler and Booth; but Thomas Slater, according to Mr. Main, who went out as collector for Gilbert Slater ([Gard. Mag.], vol. ii. p. 423.) in 1791." (Gard. Mag., vol. vi. p. 471.) Price, in London, 3s. 6d.; at Bollwyller, 4 francs. Beautiful imitations of the flowers of this variety have been formed in wax.

\*\* C. j. 5 fimbriàta Lodd. The fringed-petaled white-double-flowered Japanese Camellia.—Figured in Chandl. Ill., t. 15.; and Lodd. Bot. Cab., t. 1103. In cultivation since 1816, and a very beautiful variety. "Mr. Colvill, of the King's Road Nursery, has the merit of being

96

the first who brought it into notice, and no collection ought to be without it." (Chandl. Ill., t. 15.) Price, in London, 5s.; and at

Bollwyller, 15 francs.

j. 6 rùbra plèna Bot. Rep. The red-double-flowered Japanese Camellia, Old red, and Greville's red .- Figured in Bot. Rep., t. 199.; and in Chandl. Ill., t. 18. The flowers are of a crimson-red colour, and resemble those of a double Hibíscus Ròsa sinénsis. Imported in 1794, by Sir Robert Preston, of Valleyfield, in Perthshire, and Woodfield, in Essex. Of a free and robust habit, and growing very erect; flowers but sparingly produced before the plant gets old; and hence this is not so much cultivated as some other varieties. The flowers are about 3 in. or 33 in. in diameter, and open at the same time as those of the waratah and atro-rubeus. Price, in London, 3s. 6d. a plant; and at Bollwyller, 5 francs.

\* C j. 7 anemoneflora. The Anemone-flowered Japanese Camellia, Waratah Camellia, Blush Waratah Camellia.—Figured in Bot. Mag., t. 1654.; Chandl. Ill., t. 8.; and onr fig. 96. Named Waratah from the resemblance of the flower to that of the Telòpea speciosíssima, or waratah plant. This is one of the most singular, as well as the most heantiful, varieties: the flowers resemble those of a double poppy anemone (Anemone coronària), having the exterior petals of the usual form, and the centre ones narrow and numerous; they are 3 in. or

4 in, in diameter, and of a deep and brilliant scarlet colour.

in London, 5s. each; and at Bollwyller, 10 francs.

('. j. 8 erassinérvis Lodd. The thick-nerved-leaved Japanese Camellia, Kent's Camellia, Kent's hexangular.—Figured in Chandl. Ill., t. 39.; and Lodd. Bot. Cab., t. 1475. Resembles the waratah, but differs in the outer petals being paler and more cupped, and in the leaves heing thinner and rounder. Introduced in 1820. Price, in London, 7s. 6d.; and at Bollwyller, 15 francs.

€ C. j. 9 myrtifòlia Bot. Mag. The Myrtle-leaved Japanese Camellia. - Figured in Bot. Mag., 1670.; and Chandl. Ill., t. 14. The leaves are rather smaller than in most of the other varieties, and the flowers large in proportion to them, being about 3 in. in diameter. plant is somewhat slender in growth, but flowers freely. Supposed to have been imported in 1808, for the Kew Garden. Price, in Lon-

don, 5s.; and at Bollwyller, 6 francs.

• C. j. 10 involuta Bot. Reg. The involute-petaled Japanese Camellia, Lady Long's Camellia.-Figured in Bot. Reg., t. 633. In general appearance resembling C. j. myrtifòlia, but more erect and of stronger growth, and having petals involute, instead of spreading. Mr. Sweet deemed it identical with C. myrtifolia, as appears by his Hort. Brit., p. 73. Introduced in 1820. In London, 7s.; and at Bollwyller, 25 francs.

2 C. j. Il variábilis. The variable-coloured-flowered Japanese Camellia. — More than four different-coloured flowers are produced upon the same plant; namely, red, white, and blush varieties of the peony-flowered and the pompone.

C. j. 12 Pomponia Bot. Reg. The Pompone Japanese Camellia, the Kew Blush Camellia .- Figured in Bot. Reg., t. 22.; and Chandl. Ill., t. 9. The name appears to be derived from some fancied resemblance of the flowers to the French head-dress called a pompone. The petals are delicate in their texture, and, when fully expanded, the flowers are just 4 in. across. The colour of the petals is pure white, except for about a third of their length nearest the base, which is deeply tinged with red, of which there is a small stripe up the centre. Introduced in 1810. This variety is very hardy; plants

of it have stood out for eight winters in the Vauxhall Nursery. Price, in London, 3s. 6d.; and at Bollwyller, 4 francs. pæoniæflora rosea, figured in Chandl. Ill., t. 19.; C. j. p. pállida, and C. j. p. álba; the red peony-flowered, introduced in 1810; the blush pæony-flowered, introduced in 1820; and the white pæony-flowered, introduced in 1810, may be considered as subvarieties of the pompone. The price of these subvarieties is somewhat higher than that of C. j. Pompònia.

© C. j. 13 semidiplex Bot. Rep. The semidouble flowered Japanese Camellia. — Figured in Bot. Rep., t. 559. The flowers consist of from 6 to 12 large roundish petals, in a single or double series, with a column of stamens in the centre: they are of a rich rose colour. Introduced in 1808. Middlemist's red camellia so closely resembles this sort as hardly to be distinguishable from it.

The dark red-flowered Japanese Ca-\* C. j. 14 àtro-rûbens Bot. Cab. mellia, Loddiges's red Camellia.—Figured in Lodd. Bot. Cab., t. 170.; and Chandl. Ill., t. 25. This is a very beautiful variety, and a vigorously growing one. It is always among the latest in coming into blossom, the flowers opening at about the same time as those of The plants have an erect fastigiate habit, the waratah camellia. and the flowers are of a deep scarlet, and are very showy. They are not so large as in some of the other varieties; but they have a marked appearance from the middle of the flower being filled with small petals, which project so as to overtop the others. Imported by Messrs. Loddiges, from China, in 1809. Price, in London, 5s.;

and at Bollwyller, 5 francs.

2 (. j. 15 Welbankii Chandl. Ill., t. 27.; Welbank's white-flowered Japanese Camellia. C. j. lùteo-álbicans Bot. Reg., t. 708.; C. j. flavéscens; and white Moutan Camellia.—Figured in Bot. Reg., t. 708. The flowers, which have been compared to those of Gardenia flórida, are of a vellowish-white colour, rather delicate, and they do not open very freely. The flowers are from 3 in. to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter. In Messrs. Chandler and Booth's account of this variety, published Feb., 1831, it is characterised as very different from any other white-flowered kind, and as being of robust habit, and remarkable for the convexity of its foliage. Introduced by Captains Welbank and Rawes in 1820. Price, in London, 5s.; and at Bollwyller, 10 francs.

C. j. 16 rosea Don's Mill. The rosy-flowered Japanese Camellia, - The flower has the appearance of a small moss rose; it measures about 21 in. in diameter, approaching in form that of the myrtle-leaved. Introduced in 1821. Price, in London, 3s. 6d. each; and at Boll-

wyller, 5 francs.

- \* C. j. 17 speciòsa Hort. Trans. The showy Japanese Camellia, Rawes's variegated Waratah Camellia. Caméllia Rawesiàna Hort. Figured in Chandl. Ill., t. 32. An extremely handsome variety, with flowers of a deeper red than either those of C. atro-rubens or the waratah. They open very regularly, and, when expanded, are usually 4 in. in diameter. Nearly the whole of the petals have a little white stripe at their base, and some of them are variegated; all of them are disposed in the same manner as those of the waratah. It was imported by Captain Richard Rawes in 1824, who presented it to his relation, T. C. Palmer, Esq., Bromley, Kent. Price, in London, 10s. 6d.; and at Bollwyller, 50 francs.
- \*\* C. j. 13 carnea Bot. Reg. The flesh-coloured flowered Japanese Camellia, Middlemist's red Camellia, rose-coloured Camellia.—Figured in Bot. Reg., t. 22. The flowers are similar in colour to those of the semidouble red (No. 13.), but larger. The centre petals are short and vary in form; generally they are roundish and a little twisted, as well as marked with dark-coloured veins, and all of them have, more or less, a small white-coloured stripe down their centre. The staments are generally all changed into petals, and the whole flower resembles a full-blown rose. Introduced in 1808.
- The imbricated-petaled Japanese & C. j. 19 imbricata Hort. Trans. Camellia, erimson Shell Camellia. - Figured in Chandl. Ill., t. 22.; and Rot. Reg., t. 1398. "Without doubt, the best variety that has

been brought from China. The flowers are upwards of 31 in. in diameter, and are very regular in form, the petals being arranged one above another, and gradually diminishing in size towards the centre, exactly in the manner of the double white. The colour is of a fine crimson red, and remarkably showy. When the flowers first begin to open they are concave, but, as they expand, they become quite flat. The outer petals are nearly round. The centre petals are rather pointed, and risc upright." (Don's Mill., i. p. 576.) Introduced in 1824. Price, in London, 7s. 6d. each.

. C. j. 20 Párksii Hort. Trans. Parks's Japanese Camellia, Parks's striped-Rose Camellia. - The flowers are of a bright rose colour, 4 in. in diameter, irregularly striped or blotched with white, and they are slightly odoriferous, like the flowers of the myrtle-leaved variety. In this and other respects, it differs from C. j. variegàta (No. 2.). Introduced in 1824. Price, in London, 10s. 6d. each.

## C. j. 21 Sabiniàna Hort. Trans. Sabine's Japanese Camellia, Sabine's white Camellia.—The flowers are of a pure white, 3 in. across, and they resemble in form those of the pompone. Introduced in 1824.

B. Chinese and other Foreign Varieties not in general Cultivation, but in all probability as hardy as the others.

#### C. Varieties of Caméllia japónica originated in Britain.

The varieties of the common camellia originated in Britain are exceedingly numerous. The first seeds ripened were those of C. j. anemoneflora, about the year 1818, in the Count de Vandes's garden at Bayswater; and, subsequently, a great number of varieties have been raised by Messrs. Loddiges; Messrs. Chandler, of the Vauxhall Road Nursery; Mr. Press, gardener to Edward Gray, Esq., at Harringay, Hornsey; and various other nurserymen and gardeners. In Sweet's Hortus Britannieus, 2d edit., published in 1830, sixty-five sorts of camellias are enumerated; of which upwards of fifty are varieties of C. japónica. The following selection of these is taken from the Illustrations of Booth and Chandler, already mentioned; from the Gardener's Magazine, and from Don's Miller.

- a. Varieties raised in Britain that are figured and described in Chandler and Booth's Illustrations of the Camellieæ.
  - C. j. 26 corállina Chandl. Ill. The coral-coloured-flowered J. C. Figured in Chandl. Ill., t. 10., and Chandler's Camellia Britannica, t. 5. A fine variety; its habit, like that of the waratah. Originated in 1819. Ralsed from seed by Messrs. Chandler of the Vauxhall Nursery. Price, in London, 7s. 6d.; and at Bollwyller, 10 frames.

# C. j. 27 eximia Chandl. Ill The choice J. C., Chandler's choice flowering Camellia.—Figured in Chandler's Ill., t. 12.; described there; whence the following traits are drawn. Of free growth, resembling, in some respects, the waratah. Flowers of a deep rose colour, very

growth, resembling, in some respects, the waratan. Flowers of a deep fose colour, very double, and 4 in, across. It also resembles C. j. imbricata; but the foliage of the two is totally distinct. Price, in London, 7s. 6d.

2. j. 28 Wilton (Pandl. Ill. Lad, Wilton's J. C.— Figured in Chandl. Ill., t. 13., and described there; where it is stated that it is a desirable well-marked variety, and distinct from either the double-striped, Parks's rose-striped, or the C. j Elphinston. Flowers 2 in, or 2\frac{3}{2} in, across, similar to those of the double-striped. Raised from seed by Mr. Knight of the

either the double-striped, Parks \$768-\$81ped, of the U. I Emmission. Flowers 2 in. or 2\frac{3}{2} in. across, similar to those of the double-striped. Raised from seed by Mr. Knight of the Exotic Nursery, about 1814, probably from the single red, impregnated with the double-striped. Price, in London, 7s. 6d.; and at Bollwyller, 50 frames.

2. C. j. 29 Chándleri Chandl. Ill., synon. "versícolor Bol. Reg., t. 887. "(Sul., in his Hort. Brit., p. 74.) Chandler's J. C., Chandler's striped waratah C.—Figured in Chandl. Ill., t. 16., Chandl. Cam. Brit., t. 1 and 2., and Bol. Reg., t. 887. In Chandl. Ill. is stated of it, that it approaches nearer to the waratah than to any other variety, and is one of the very best which has been raised; and that it was originated by Mr. Chandler, in the Vauxhall Nursery, in 1819, from the seeds of the waratah, crossed with the double-striped. Price, in London, 7s. 6d.; and at Bolwyller, 20 francs.

2. C. j. 30 fibre albo Chandl. Ill. The white single-flowered J. C.—Figured in Chandl. Ill., t. 17., and Bol. Reg., t. 353. In Chandl. Ill. it is stated that it is more robust than almost any other variety. It abounds in flowers, and these usually open earlier than those of most other variety; they are nearly 3 in across, white, and not unfrequently striped or spotted with red. It seeds freely, and some fine varieties, with double flowers, of different colours, have been raised from it. It was raised from seed of the double-striped, by Messrs. Rollisson of the Tooting Nursery, in about 1814.

2. C. j. 31 altheæfbra Chandl. Ill. The Hollyhock flowered J. C.—Figured in Chandl. Ill., t. 20., and Chandl. Cam. Brit., t. 4.—Flowers red. It is stated that it resembles the waratah in some respects, and is well deserving of a place in every collection. Raised by Mr. Chandler, from seed of the waratah, in 1819. Price, in London, 7s. 6d.; and at Bollwyller, 15 francs.

C. j. 32 anemonefora diba Chandl. Ill. The Anemone flowered white-flowered J. C., the white Waratah C. — Figured in Chandl. Ill., t. 21., and Chandl. Can. Brit., t. 8. This, from the account of it in Chandl. Ill., is a most elegant variety, with blossoms of a delicate white colour, a little striped; occasionally spotted with pale red, from 3½ in. to 4 in. over. It was raised from the pompone. Price, in London, 7s. 6d.; and at Bollwyller, 15 francs.

15 trances.
C. j. 33 Woodsii Chandl. Woods's J. C. — Figured in Chandl. Ill., t. 23. A seedling, raised by Mr. Chandler, who named it in compliment to Mr. Woods of Camberwell Grove, a great admirer of camellias. Its flowers are very handsome, symmetrically formed, and nearly 4 in. across. Their colour is pale red, similar to those of the common Provence rose, which, at a distance, they resemble, except in being larger, although not so double. (Chandl. Ill., adapted.) Frice, in London, 7s. 6d.; and at Bollwyller 50 frances

francs.

ranes.

C j. 34 punctàta Chandl. Ill. The dotted-flowered J. C., Gray's invincible C. — Figured in Chandl. Ill., t. 24., whence the following particulars are derived. The expanded blossoms are from 3 in. to 4 in. over; of a very delicate blush colour, almost white; striped, and slightly spotted with pale rose, in the manner of a rose-flake carnation. An extremely fine variety. It was raised, in 1824, by Mr. Press, gardener to E. Gray, Esq., from, a seed of the semidouble red, the flowers of which had been fecundated with the

rom, a seed of the semidouble red, the flowers of which had been recundated with the pollen of the single white.

■ C. j. 35 elegans Chandl. Ill. Chandler's elegant J. C.—Figured in Chandl. Ill., t. 26. Of free growth; the flowers of a very delicate rose colour, and from 3½ in to 4 in across; in form between those of the waratah and those of the pæony-flowered, but, in other respects, distinct from those of both varieties. Raised from seed of the waratah, by Mr.

respects, distinct from those of both varieties. Raised from seed of the waratah, by Mr. Chandler, about 1822.

2. j. 36 flórida Chandl. Ill. The flowery J. C., the cluster-flowering C. — Figured in Chandl. Ill. t. 28, and in Chandl. Cam. Brit., t. 7. The flowers are not large, but very beautiful; 3 in. in diameter; of a deep rose colour, intermediate between the deep red of the waratah and the bright rose of the pæony-flowered. They are produced in great abundance at the extremity of the branches, and open pretty early in the season. This variety was produced in 1810, from seed of the waratah, from a flower that had been fertilised with the pollen of the pæony-flowered. Price, in London, 7s. 6d; and at Bollwyler 15 frames

ler, 15 francs.

2. j. 37 ròsea Chandl. III. Middlemist's rosy-coloured-flowered J. C., Middlemist's red C.—
Figured in Chandl. III., t. 29. The flowers open late, and are of a rich rose colour; more
than semidouble, and 3 in. or more across. The stamens are sometimes perfect, but
oftener transformed into small petals; so that the flower altogether resembles that of a

full-blown rose.

oftener transformed into small petals; so that the nower altogether resembles that of a full-blown rose.

C. j. 38 cellpsis Chandl. Ill. Press's eclipse J. C. — Figured in Chandl. Ill., t. 30. The following is abridged from the description of it in Chandl. Ill. The flowers are handsome and well-formed, the petals being numerous, and neatly imbricated; the ground colour white, which is striped and feathered with pale red, in the manner of a fask carnation. One of the very fine varieties originated by Mr. Press, and noticed in Gard. Mag., vol. ii. p. 338. Both C. j. eclipsis and C. j. punchta were raised from seeds contained in one capsule. Price, in London, 7s. 6d.; and at Bollwyller, 100 francs.

C. j. 39 insignis Chandl. Ill., syn. C. j. dianthiflora Hort. Brit., p. 592. The remarkable J. C., Chandler's splendid C., the Carnation Waratah C. — Figured in Chandl. Ill., t. 31., and Chandl. Cam. Brit., t. 6. It is stated that this is a tavourite variety with most culivators, and that there are few collections in which it does not hold a conspicuous place. Its flowers are large and red. Price, in London, 7s. 6d.; and at Bollwyller, 20 francs.

C. j. 40 alba sâmi-daplez Chandl. Ill., t. 33., and described there; whence it appears that the flowers average more than 4 in. in breadth, and consist of 8 or more petals, disposed in 2 or more rows; the largest round, and about I\frac{1}{2} in. across; the others roundish, oblong, and a little smaller; all are extremely delicate in texture, like those of Welbank's white. Price, in London, 10s. 6d.

E. E. 3

well, are very regularly formed, and of a fine rose colour; they exceed 3 in, in diameter, and are little inferior in appearance to those of C. j. exfmia, or of C. j. imbricata; the petals being nearly as numerous, and arranged with equal symmetry. Raised from seeds of the waratah, by Mr. Chandler, in 1819. It possesses much beauty; but its flowers are less brilliant than those of some others; it is not so well known as it should be. (III., t.

the waratan, by Mr. Chandier, in 1819. It possesses much beauty; but its flowers are less brilliant than those of some others; it is not so well known as it should be. (III., t. 31.) Prive, in London, 10s. 6d.

2. j. 42 splenders. Chandl. III., synon. C. j. coccinea Hort. Brit., p. 293. Allnutt's splendid J. C. — Figured in Chandl. III., t. 35. A much admired and most desirable variety. The flowers are of a brilliant red, 3 in. broad, very showy, and produced abundantly on both young plants and old ones. The petals are all deeply veined, and, though less numerous than in some varieties, are so arranged in the centre as to form flowers to all appearance perfectly double. The petals, also, are so remarkable for their roundness as to give the flowers a peculiar character; by which the variety may be readily distinguished. The plant, in habit, is similar to the single red (C. japóine L.), but is stronger and more bushy; the branches are upright and twiggy. Price, in London, 5s.

2. j. 43 Ròsa sinénsis Lold. Bot. Cab. The Chinese Rose (J. Hibiscus', 40wered J. C. — Figured in Lodd, Bot. Cab., t. 14.5, and Chandl. III., t. 36. This is a bold-flowering, freely blooming, first-rate variety Its pale purplish red flowers are totably full of petals, extremely handsome, 4 in across, and bearing considerable resemblance to those of C. j. élegans. It was raised by Mr. Chandler about 1819. Price, in London, 7s 6d; and at Bollwyller, 15 francs.

2. j. 44 Ròssii Chandl. III., t. 37. Ross's J. C. — Figured in Chandl. III., t. 37., and described in that work. This is a desirable variety; it is briefly described in Gard. Mag., vol. i. p. 211., under the name of Ross's Caméllia gloriôsa. The flowers are often 4 in. in diameter; in form they resemble those of C. j. élegans; but in colour they are of a much darker and deeper red.

often 4 in. in diameter; in form they resemble those of C. j. élegans; but in colour they are of a much darker and deeper red.

C. j. 45 Altoni Chandl. Cam. Brit. Aiton's J. C. Aiton's large single red C.—Figured in Chandl III., t. 38., and in Chandl. Cam. Brit., t. 3. It is a very striking variety, and a most valuable one to the cultivator of camellas, on account of its producing seeds more freely than any other kind whatever. This and four others were raised at the Vauxhall Nurserv, from seeds contained in one capsule of the pompone camellia, and sown in Nov. 1819. It was named in compliment to Mr. Aiton, the king's gardener. (III.) Price, in London, 7s. 6d.; and at Bollwyller, 50 francs.

C. j. 46 resoménsis Chandl. III. The Epsom J. C., Young's semidouble red C.—Figured in Chandl. III., t. 49. Raised by Mr. Young of Epsom, previously to 1824. It is robust in habit; its flowers are much like those of the semidouble red, but of a deeper colour, and with more petals. It is prone to vary in the number of petals: when they are numerous, some of the stamens are transformed into small, roundish, spathulate, striped, red petals, all of which, as well as the large outer ones, are tolerably evenly arranged over one another, and distinctly marked with dark.coloured veins. The usual colour of the flowers is a deep red, approaching to scarlet, and their width about 3 in. (III): the flowers is a deep red, approaching to scarlet, and their width about 3 in. (Ill:

b. Varieties raised in Britain that are figured and described in British Works, exclusive of those figured and described in Chandler and Booth's Illustrations of the Camellieæ.

Oc. j. 47 Colulli Sw. Br. Fl.-Gard., 2 ser. Colull's J. C. — Figured in Swt. Br. Fl.-Gard., 2 ser. t. 2., and described there; whence it appears that its petals are striped like those of the carnation, and that, when Mr. Sweet wrote the description, published in June, 1829, he deemed it to be the finest and most beautiful variety that he had seen: this was previous to the flowering of C. j. Sweetiàna. G. Don has described C. j. Colvilli, as "an elegant hybrid, with the petals regularly disposed, blotched with white on a red ground." Don's Mill., i. p. 376.) Price, in Loadon, 10s. 6d.
C. j. 18 Sweetiàna Sw. Br. Fl.-Gard., 2. ser. Sweet's J. C., Sweet's painted-flowered C. — Figured in Swc. Br. Fl.-Gard., 2. ser. Sweet's J. C., Sweet's painted-flowered strong resemblance to a beautiful variegated rose; it is generally very double, more spreading than that of many varieties, and elegantly marked and variegated with white, blush, and deep rosy red. It was the finest variety Mr. Sweet had seen, and one of numerous hybrid varieties that he had fertilised and raised from seeds, several years before (perhaps about 1824), in the nursery of Mr. Colvill. This was the offspring of the double-striped, fertilised by the pompone: the foliage resembles most that of the latter, but the leaves are larger; and the plant, if not seen in flower, might be mistaken for a strong-growing single-flowered one. Sweet's camellia assimilates with Gray's invincible; but its flower bud is larger, and its flower larger, and of a deeper colour, than those of that variety.

C. j. 49 Knightii Lodd. Bot. Cab. Knight's J. C. — Figured in Lodd. Bot. Cab., t. 1463. It is stated in Chandl. Ill., 1. 31., that this approximates closely to C. j. insignis, and that it was raised by Mr. Knight of the King's Road, Chelsea.

c. Varieties vaised in Britain, of which some Description has been published.

C. j. 50 Ròsa múndi Don's Mill. The Rose of the World J.C. — Flowers white and crimson. (Don's Mill., i. p. 576.) Price, in London, 5s.; at Bollwyller, 50 francs.
C. j. 51 Préssi Don's Mill. Press's J.C. — Flowers single red. (Don's Mill., i. p. 576.
C. j. 52 ribro-punetèta Don's Mill. The red-spotted-flowered J. C. — Flowers single, white, spotted with red. (Don's Mill., i. p. 576.)
C. j. 53 Etphinstonian Miss Elphinstone's J. C. — Flowers red. Raised by Mr. Knight. Sweet's H. B., p. 74.) Assimilates to C. j. Wiltoni. Chandt. (Ill., t. 13.) Price, in London, 7s fol.

one cet's H. B., P. (\*\*). Assimilates to C.): Witton. Chandl. (H., C. 15.) Trice, in Dondon, 7s. 6d.

1. 2j. 5). single-striped and dotted. Burnard, in Gard. Mag., vol. it. p. 358., has described its flowers as having a clear white ground, with pink stripes, and dotted all over with small dots: they are large and beautiful; and the variety was raised by Mr. Press, along with the varieties punctata, Risa mindt, Préssif, and celfpis, from seeds saved from a plant of the semidouble red, the flowers of which had been fecundated with pollen of the single white.

 ★ C. j. 55 ancubæfólia Loudon's H. B. The Aucuba-leaved J. C.— Splendid; its flowers red, and produced from February to May. Flowers of it were exhibited at a meeting of the London Horticultural Society, on March 3. 1835, from the Society's Garden. (G. M.,

London Horticultural Society, on March 3. 1835, from the Society's Garden. (G. M., vol. xi. p. 216.)

2. j. 56 expúnsa Loudon's H. B. The expanded-flowered J. C. — Described to be splendid; its flowers red, and produced from February to May. C. j. Susánna, C. j. Martha, and C. j. Wadieàna were raised from seeds of this variety. (G. M., vol. xi. p. 294.)

2. C. j. 57 Susánna Gard. Mag., vol. xi. p. 294. Miss Susanna Thomson's J. C. — The flower assimilates to that of C. j. Sweetiana, and some have thought that it equals or surpasses it in merit. The petals have a white ground, with pink stripes, in the manner of those of the carnation, but fewer and fainter: the centre of the flower is pretty well filled with petals. The flowers are produced in plenty. It was raised in Thomson's Nursery, Mile End, from seed of the variety termed C. expánsa, produced in 1827, and sown in 1828.

2. j. 58 Mártha Gard. Mag., vol. xi. p. 294. Martha Poole's J. C. — Its flower assimilates to that of C. j. Colvilli. The mode of its formation is somewhat that of the waratah. The petals have a blush ground and pink stripes; the centre of the flower is filled with petals. The flowers are produced in plenty. The foliage is fine. Named after Mrs. Poole, formerly Martha Thomson.

2. C. j. 59 Wadieàna. — Petals of a dead white colour. The flower large; formed differently from cither the flowers of C. j. álba plêna, or C. j. fimbriâta: the petals are larger and less compactly disposed; though the centre is filled. The flowers stand long on the plant. The leaves are large and healthy. It was raised from the same stock of seeds as C. j. Susánna. Named after Mr. Wadie, propagator in Thomson's Nursery, Mile End.

Vanues of Unrieties of Cannéllia janoúnica that are mentioned in Gard, Mag.,

- d. Names of Varieties of Camélha japónica that are mentioned in Gard. Mag., vol. xi., but without any Description of them being given.
  - C. Cliveàna, conspicua, decòra, princeps, rotundifòlia, Pálmeri, Reevèsii, longifòlia, are mentioned in p. 215. In p. 216., C. Dorsètii, péndula. In p. 326., C. Allnútia álba, and supérba. Eight hybrid camellias, raised in the gardens of W. F. Campbell, Esq., M. P., Woodhall, Lanarkshire, the names of which are not given, are mentioned in Gard. Mag., vol. xi. p. 295.
- D. Varieties of Caméllia japónica included in the foregoing Lists, but placed here in the Order of their Hardiness in the Vauxhall Nursery, with the Retail Prices of Messrs. Chandler in 1836, for Plants of the smallest Size, affixed to each.
- a. Varieties of C. japónica planted out against a North-west Wall, and which have grown and flowered well without any Protection, for Eight Years.

Caméllia japónica, or single red, 3s. 6d. álba plèna, 3s. 6d.

variegàta, 3s. 6d. ròsea, 3s. 6d. Pompònia, 3s. 6d. pæoniæflora, 3s. 6d. incarnàta, 3s. 6d. variábilis, 3s. 6d.

b. Varieties of C. japónica considered the finest and most desirable, of all of which there are in the Vanahall Nursery Stools planted in Cold-pits, and protected in severe Weather with only the Lights. The Names in the List are placed according to the Hardiness of the Sorts, and their Vigour of Growth.

rûbra plèna, 3s. 6d. àtro-rûbens, 5s. Welbankiàna, 5s. corállina, 7s. 6d. imbricàta, 7s. 6d. Chándleri, 7s. 6d. Colvilli, 10s. 6d. élegans, 10s. 6d. eximia, 7s. 6d. speciòsa, 10s. 6d. anemoneflòra álba, 7s. 6d. flórida, 7s. 6d.

insignis, 7s. 6d.

dianthiflòra, 5s. álba sémi-dúplex, 10s. 6d. Sabìni, 10s. 6d. Aitoni, 7s. 6d. Ròsa sinénsis, 7s. 6d. anemoneflòra, 5s. Ròsa múndi, 5s. eclípsis, 7s. 6d. punctàta, 7s. 6d. spléndens, 5s. Wiltoni, 7s. 6d. concinna, 10s. 6d. Woódsii, 7s. 6d.

myrtifòlia, 5s. fimbriàta, 5s. Elphinstoniana, 7s. 6d. Párksii, 10s. 6d. compácta, 7s. 6d. Róssii, 7s. 6d. delicatíssima, 21s. Gilèsii, 31s. 6d. triúmphans, 42s. althææflòra, 7s. 6d. spofforthiàna, 21s. crassinérvis, 7s. 6d. Le Blanc's red, or ròsea, 10s. 6d.

The reticulated-leaved Camellia, or Captain # 2. C. RETICULA'TA Lindl. Rawes's Camellia.

Identification. Lindl. Bot. Reg., t. 1078.; Hook. Bot. Mag., t. 2784.; Don's Mill., I. p. 576. Engravings. Lindl. Bot. Reg., 1078.; Hook. Bot. Mag., t. 2784.; Chandl. Ill., t. 4.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves oblong, acuminated, serrated, flat, reticulated. Flowers axillary, solitary. Calyx 5-sepaled, coloured. Ovary silky. (Don's

97

Mill., i. p. 576.) Introduced from China in 1824, and still scarce and high-priced. The plant is of vigorous growth, and appears as hardy as any of the other species and varieties. It is generally propagated by inarching on the common species. It appears to flower rather later than C. japónica; and, when it becomes more frequent, it will probably, on that account, be found well adapted for the open air, or a conservative wall. Messrs. Chandler and Booth express themselves of opinion that "it will be found to be hardier than the C. japónica, and that at no distant period, perhaps, it may ornament our shrubberies." There are stools of it in a cold-pit, in the Vauxhall Nursery, where plants cost a guinea and a half each.

# 3. C. MALIFLO'RA Lindl. The Apple-blossom-flowered Camellia.

Identification. Lindl. Bot. Reg., 1078, in a note; Don's Mill., 1. p. 576.
Synonymes. C. Sasánqua of Bot. Mag., t. 2080., Bot. Reg., t. 547., and Bot. Cab., t. 1134.; C. Sasánqua rosea Hort.; Palmer's double Sasanqua.
Engravings. Bot. Reg., t. 1078.; Chaudl. Ill., t. 2.; and, as C. Sasánqua, Bot. Mag., t. 2080.; Bot. Reg., t. 547.; Bot. Cab., 1134.; and our fig. 97.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves obovate, convex, bluntly serrated. Flowers terminal and axillary, usually solitary. Branches and petioles pubescent. Ovary smooth. (Don's Mill., i. p. 576.) Introduced from China, in 1816, by Captain Richard Rawes, into the garden of T. C. Palmer, Esq., at Bromley, in Kent, where it flowered in 1818, and was afterwards published in the Botanical Magazine as a variety of C. Sasánqua. An elegant shrub, with a slender fastigiate habit of growth, and a very free flowerer. It seldom exceeds 8 ft. in height; but, in the flowering season, its numerous semidouble apple-blosson-like flowers are extremely beautiful. The

leaves are obovate, and thinner, and of a smaller size, than those of C. japónica, or any of its varieties. It is propagated by inarching on the single red, or by layers. Though this species will stand against a wall with very little protection, yet, to grow it properly, and to flower it in the best manner, it requires a little more heat than C. japónica and its varieties. In the Vauxhall Nursery there are stools of it in cold-pits. Price of plants, in London, 5s. each.

#### 4. C. SASA'NQUA Thun. Sasanqua, or Lady Banks's, Camellia.

Identification. Thun. Fl. Jap., p. 273. t. 30.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 576.

Synonymes. Sasánqua Kæmpf. Amæn, 853.; Cha-wha, Chinese, Staunt. Icon. Chin., 2. p. 466.

Engravings. Thun. Fl. Jap., t. 30.; Kæmpf. Amæn., t. 853.; Chandl. Ill., t. 5.; and our fig. 98.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves ovate-oblong, serrated. Flowers terminal and axillary, solitary. Branches and ovary villous. (Don's Mill., i. p. 576.) Introduced by Captain Wellbank, of the East India Company's service, in 1811. It forms a loose straggling bush when left unsupported, seldom rising higher than 3 ft. or 4 ft.; but, when tied to a stake, attaining the height of 6 ft. or 8 ft. It produces its white flowers in November and December, which very much resemble those of the tea tree. It is extensively cultivated in China, for the same object as C. oleifera; that is, for crushing the seeds



93

for oil, and using the leaves for adulterating tea. In China, it is said to grow on the debris of rocks and stones: here it succeeds best in moderately strong, rich, sandy soil, and is readily increased by inarching or grafting on C. japónica.

#### ■ 5. C. Kr'ssı Wall. The Kissi Camellia.

Identification. Wall. Asiat. Res., 13. p. 429.; Don's Mill., 1, p. 376. Synonyme. C. Kehm Hamil. MSS. in D. Don's Prod. Fl. Nye, p. 924. Engravings. Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar, t. 2565, and our fig. 99.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves elliptical, serrulated, bluntly acuminate. Flowers sessile, axillary, generally solitary, and somewhat terminal, usually 4-petaled, and with 3 distinct, furrowed, woolly styles, which are about equal in length to the stamens. Native of Nepal, at Narainhetty; where it flowers in September, and where it is called kengua by the inhabitants. This species is very like C. Sasánqua. The flowers are white and fragrant. It is called in the Newar language, kissi, or kissi-swa. The



in the Newar language, kissi, or kissi-swa. The leaves have a very strong, but transient, smell of tea; but an infusion possesses only a very slight degree of flavour, owing, perhaps, as Mr. Gardner justly observes, to the defective manner of gathering and drying them. It has also been ascertained by Mr. Gardner that the Nepalese extract an oil from the seed of the Kissi by pressure, which is much valued by them as a medicine. (Don's Mill., i. p. 676., adapted.) Introduced into the garden of the Horticultural Society in 1823; but, not being a very showy, species, it has not been extensively propagated. There are stools of it in a cold-pit in the Vauxhall Nursery. Plants, in London, cost 10s. 6d. each, and at Bollwyller, 30 francs.

# ■ 6. C. OLEI'FERA Abel. The oil-bearing Camellia.

Identification. Abel's Chin., p. 174.; Don's Mill., l. p. 577.
Engravings. Lodd. Bot. Cab., 1065.; Ker. Bot. Reg., 492.; Chandl. Ill., t. 3.; and our fig. 100.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves elliptic-oblong, acute, serrated, coriaceous, shining. Flowers solitary. Calyxes silky, deciduous. Petals 5—6, 2-lobed. (Don's Mill., i. p. 577.) A native of Cochin-China, where it is cultivated, and forms a small tree 10 ft. high. This bears a close resemblance to the two preceding species: the flowers are very numerous, white, and fragrant. The Chinese call it "the oil-bearing tea plant," as it very closely resembles tea. Dr. Abel sometimes found it of the magnitude of a moderately sized cherry tree, and never less than the size of a shrub 6 ft. or 8 ft. high. At



a distance, these plants looked as if they had been lightly clothed with snow; but nearer they exhibited one immense garden of white roses. This species is said to have been originally brought to the country by Lord Macartney; but it was afterwards lost till 1820, when it was reintroduced by Captain Nisbett. It is readily distinguished from C. Sasánqua, as it is of a much more robust habit, and larger in every respect, with thicker leaves, having moderately large serratures, and being sharp at the point. (Gard. Mag., vol. vi. p. 290.) The Chinese extract an oil from the seed, which is in very general use in the domestic economy of China. The seeds are white, and are reduced to a coarse powder, which is afterwards chewed or boiled in bags, and then pressed, when the oil is produced. The seeds of all the different species of camellia are said to be used in China for the same purpose. (Abel.)

# \* 7. C. EURYÖI'DES Lindl. The Eurya-like Camellia.

Identification. Lindl. Bot. Reg., t. 983.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 577.

Synonyme. Thèa euryöides Booth, in Hort. Trans.

Engravings. Lodd. Bot. Cao., 1493.; Lindl. Bot. Reg., t. 983.; and our fig. 101.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, serrated, sulcate beneath.
Branches hairy. Peduncles lateral, 1-flowered, scaly. (Don's Mill., i. p. 557.)
Native of China, whence it was introduced, in 1824, in rather a singular manner. The grafted part of a camellia, brought from China, in 1822, by Mr. John Potts, having perished, the stock sent up young shoots, and

proved to be this species, which had been before unknown to botanists. It forms a diffuse bushy plant, with hairy branches, obovate, acuminate, serrated leaves, and small neat white flowers, never expanding fully, but in size resembling those of a Thèa. It is inferior in showiness to any of the previously known camellias; but must be considered a subject of much interest to the cultivator, from its being one of the stocks employed by the Chinese in propagating the ornamental species of the genus. (Hort. Trans.)

This species is not much cultivated, because, though beautiful as an evergreen



shrub, it is less so than the other sorts. It deserves a place, however, on

the conservative wall, wherever the collection is extensive.

Soil, Situation, and general Management. The camellias will grow in any free soil; but a loam inclining to sand, enriched with leaf-mould or thoroughly rotten dung, seems to suit them best. Most of the species and varieties seem to prefer a situation somewhat shaded; which, as we have already observed, seems to be generally the case with evergreen plants having broad shining leaves. For this reason, an east or west wall, or even a north wall, inclining to the east or west, will be found preferable to a south wall for the more tender sorts; and for those which are to be treated as bushes, a situation in the shrubbery or arboretum, where they will be shaded by tall trees during

the hottest part of the day, is desirable.

Where there is ample space and a decided taste for the genus, a camellia garden, containing all the species and varieties, might be formed in the following manner. Choose a situation, either level, or having a west or south-east aspect; and enclose a circle, a quarter of an acre in extent, with a 9-inch brick wall, built hollow, and having holes about the size of the end of a brick at 3 ft or 4 ft. apart, immediately under the coping, for the purpose of receiving rafters for supporting a temporary roof of thatched hurdles or of boards. Against both sides of this wall all the more tender sorts of camellia might be planted; and the interior of the area might be devoted to the hardier sorts, to the green tea, and to other half-hardy and evergreen shrubs from China and Japan, such as Illícium, Magnòlia fuscàta, &c. Where a number of conservative gardens are to be placed together, the walls may be arranged in the form of pentagons, by which means, as in the cells of the honey-bee, no space would be lost. The form of the garden being either circular or pentagonal, and the walls being hollow, the latter need not be more than a brick in width, and they may be carried to the height of 10 ft., which will be sufficient. Being hollow, they might all be heated by steam from one boiler, a small steam pipe being conducted along their foundations.

# GENUS II.



THE' A L. THE TEA TREE. Lin. Syst. Monadélphia Polyándria.

 $\label{ldentification} \begin{array}{ll} \textit{Identification.} & \text{Lin. Gen., No. 668.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 530.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 577.} \\ \textit{Derivation.} & \text{Altered from } \textit{tcha}, \text{ the Chinese name for tea.} \end{array}$ 

Gen. Char., &c. Calyx of 5 sepals. Petals 5-9, disposed in two or three rows, cohering at the base. Stamens almost unconnected to the very base. Anthers roundish. Style trifid at the apex. Capsules of 3 almost distinct carpels, 3-seeded; the dissepiments are formed from the edges of the valves being bent inwards. Beautiful evergreen shrubs from China. (Don's Mill., i. p. 577.) The species, in general appearance, closely resemble

camellias, with which genus they are united by various botauists. The leaves are large, shining, laurel-like, and the flowers white, axillary, pediceled, and sweet-scented. The culture may be considered the same as that of the camellia, but some of the species are less hardy.

■ 1. T. vi'ridis L. The common, or green Tea.

Identification. Liu-Sp., 735.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 577.

Synonymes. T. Bohèa stricta Aii. Hort. Kew., ed. 2. vol. 3. p. 803.; T. sinensis Sims, Bot. Mag., t. 998.; S. chinénsis var. a víridis Dec. Prod., 1. p. 550.; Camellia viridis Link, Enum., 2. p. 73.; Thèa cantonénsis Lour. Coch., p. 339.

Engravings. Lodd. Bot. Cab., t. 227.; Woodv. Med. Bot. Suppl., 116. t. 256.; Black. Herb., t. 351.; Letts. Mon., t. 1.; and our fig. 162.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves elliptic-oblong, serrated, 3 times longer than broad. Flowers of 5 sepals and 5—7 petals, axillary, solitary, erect. Fruit nodding, dehiscent. (Don's Mill., i. p. 577.) An evergreen shrub, with light green laurel-like leaves, and large white fragrant flowers, which are produced from September till December. Introduced from China in 1768. Height from 6 ft. to 8 ft.



# 2. T. BOHE'A L. The Bohea, or Black, Tea.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 743; Don's Mill., 1. p. 577.
 Synonymes. T. chinénsis β Bohèa Sims, Bot. Mag., t. 998.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 530.
 Engravings. Lodd. Bot. Cab., 226.; Lois. Herb. Amer., t. 255.; Kæmpf. Amæn., t. 606.; Sims, Bot., t. 998.; and our fig. 103.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves elliptical-oblong, obtuse, crenated, twice as long as broad. Flowers of 5 sepals, and 5 petals, axillary, twin or ternary. (Don's Mill., i. p. 577.)
 An evergreen shrub, with dark green leaves, much smaller than those of the preceding species; and white flowers, also smaller, but fragrant. Introduced from China in 1780, and generally treated as a frame or green-house plant.

History, Uses, &c. The genus Thèa (forming the Theàceæ of Mirbel, and included in the Camellièæ of Jussien and De Candolle) is almost exclusively confined to China, Japan, and some of the neighbouring islands; but, as the species are plants which have been cultivated for an unknown length of time, it is difficult to ascertain their native country. Of late, the Thèa víridis has been discovered in Upper Assam through an extent of country of one month's march, and within the East India Company's territories, from Sadiya and Beesa to the Chinese frontier of the pro-

from Sadiya and Beesa to the Chinese frontier of the province of Yunnan, where the shrub is cultivated for the sake of its leaf. This discovery was made in 1826, by Mr. David Scott; and an account of it is given in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of India for January 1835, and in the Gardener's Magazine, vol. xi. p. 420. It appears that the inhabitants of these countries are in the habit of boiling the stalks and leaves, and then squeezing them into a ball, which they dry in the sun, and then retain for use.

Much has been written on the plant which produces the tea of commerce. Dr. Lettsom, who wrote a pamphlet on the subject in 1772, asserts that all the different kinds of tea brought to Europe are the produce of Thèa viridis, and that the whole difference in the qualities of teas depends, not on the species of plant, but on the soil and climate in which the plants are grown, the different ages and periods at which the leaves are gathered, and the different modes of preparing and drying them. A green tea plant, he asserts, planted in the bohea tea country, will produce bohea tea; and a plant from the bohea tea country, planted in the green tea country, will produce green tea. Among all the different opinions that have been advanced on the subject, this appears to us by far the most plausible. It is said, however, that Thèa Bohèa is cultivated in the southern provinces, as the Thèa viridis is in

the north; and that hyson, and all its numerous varieties, are made from the latter; and boliea, and all its varieties, from the former: but, comparing the price of green and black tea in this country, and the quantity of the latter which is consumed in proportion to that of the former, it is difficult to believe that the black teas are all made from the leaves of Thèa Bohèa, which is a very distinct species, constitutionally much more tender than Thea viridis, and of comparatively slow and diminutive growth. From Kæmpfer, Thunberg, and Siebold we learn that the tea plant is extensively cultivated in Japan, the various islands of which extend from 30° to 41° of north latitude: from which, in considering its extensive culture in China, and the great extent of territory where it is found indigenous, it is easy to conceive that its varieties may be as numerous as those of the grape vine or the apple are in the south of Europe. Mr. Reeves has disputed, in Gard. Mag., vol. ix. p. 713, 714., the correctness of some of Mr. Main's statements. wishes to pursue this subject at greater length, and to consult a digest of all that has been hitherto written on it, may peruse Royle's Illustrations, from

p. 108. to p. 113.

The Thea viridis is sufficiently hardy to stand the air in the neighbourhood of London, with little or no protection. There are bushes of it from 6 ft. to 8 ft. high, and 20 ft. or more in circumference, in the Mile End Nursery, which, in severe winters, have only a little pea-haulm or a mat thrown over them. There are, also, large plants at Syon, at Purser's Cross, at Vere's Villa, at Brompton, at Upton, near Ham, at Lady Tankerville's, Walton on Thames (40 years old, and 8 ft. high), &c., which, we believe, have never received any protection whatever. The plants at Mile End are in a deep sandy loam, and they are remarkable for sending down their strong, thick, black roots in a perpendicular direction to a great depth. There is a plant at Farnham Castle, Surrey, almost as large as those in the Mile End Nursery; and there are plants at White Knights, and at various other places, which leave no doubt of the hardiness of this species. Indeed, it thrives far better in the open air than in pots; probably owing to its constitutional habit of throwing down its roots perpendicularly to a great depth. The only conservatory in which we have seen it in a prosperous state is that at Cashiobury, in Hertfordshire, where the glass roof is taken off during the greater part of the year. The plant not only flowers freely in the open air, but sometimes, as at Farnham Castle, it ripens seed. It is easily propagated by layers; and its general treatment, both in the nursery and in the pleasureground, as a half-hardy shrub, may be considered the same as that of the camellia; with this difference, that, being more of a bush than that plant, and loving the shade still more, it does not seem to answer so well against a wall. In the warmest parts of Devonshire, and the south of Ireland, it might be grown as an article of field culture for its leaves; and, if our prejudice in favour of the Chinese mode of preparation could be got over, and the leaves could be slightly fermented, and dried in the same manner as the best meadow hay is about London, being afterwards compressed into cakes to keep for use, the principal nations of Europe might easily grow their own tea, instead of importing it from China, if such a measure were found necessary, or thought desirable. The culture of the plant for commercial purposes has been tried at Rio Janeiro, at Algiers, and, we believe, in Australia. There is much less difficulty in growing the plants, than in preparing the leaves in the Chinese manner; and, as this is principally performed by manual labour, it can only be done profitably where the population is extremely numerous, and the means of living proportionably as cheap as in China or India. At some future time an imitation of this process will, probably, be effected by means of steam.

The black tea (Thèa Bohèa) is a much more delicate plant, and is very seldom to be seen in England in the open air in a thriving state. It will neither thrive in pots, nor do well in a conservatory, unless it is quite close to the glass. The best situation for it seems to be a pit, where it may be covered

with glass during winter, and exposed to the air during summer. In a conservative arboretum, it may be preserved by placing litter, fern, or spruce branches round the roots, and covering the top with a case of wickerwork, which, in climates colder than that of London, may be thatched. There are stools of it in the open ground in the Kensington Nursery, and in some others; but they are protected with mats in winter.

# \* Other Species and Varieties of Thèa.

# 3. T. COCHINCHINE'NSIS Lour., the Cochin-China Tea,

is said to have narrower leaves than the other species, and to have I-seeded fruit opening at the apex. It is a shrub, growing 8 ft. high, and the leaves are used by the inhabitants of Cochin-China medicinally, as a sudorific and refrigerant. It has not yet been introduced into Britain, and is, in all probability, only a variety of the green tea.

# 4. T. OLEO'SA Lour., the oily Tea,

has lanccolate leaves, and peduncles 3-flowered, and auxillary. An oil is said to be obtained from the seed of this shrub, which has not yet been introduced into Britain.

A species of fea grown in the province of Canton, with a pale-coloured leaf, which is occasionally mixed with Congou tea, is mentioned by Mr. Reeves (Royle's Illust., p. 111.); and this, with the numerous other sorts which are, doubtless, in cultivation in China and Japan, may be expected in Britain at some future period.

# Sect. III. Anticipated Ternströmiàceæ.

We have already mentioned that there are, undoubtedly, many varieties of Caméllia japónica in China and Japan which have not yet found their way to Britain; and there can be no doubt that the varieties of the green tea are still more numerous. In p. 173., it appears that Eurya acuminata, which belongs to this order, is likely to be hardy. This shrub, Mr. Royle observes, attains the height of about 8 ft. or 10 ft., and is common in the Himalaya at an elevation of 6500 ft. The leaves are thick, coriaceous, finely serrated, smooth, and the young ones hairy. The flowers, owing to the early fall of the leaves from the lower parts of the branches, appear to be lateral; but they actually rise out of the axils of the fallen leaves. The plant is a handsome evergreen bush, well meriting introduction. (Royle's Illust., p. 128.)

# CHAP. XX.

# OF THE HALF-HARDY LIGNEOUS PLANTS OF THE ORDER AURANTIA'CEÆ.

We introduce this order for the sake of noticing two genera, the species of which may, with care, be cultivated against flued walls without the protection of glass. These genera are Citrus and Limbnia. The species of the first are trees universally known and admired, natives of India; and those of the second Himalayan shrubs, growing a smild or ble adjustices; in Mendi.

ing at considerable elevations in Nepal.

Orange trees, when first introduced into England in 1595, were grown against a wall at Bedington, in Surrey, and flowered and fruited there for many years; till, as Evelyn informs us (see E. of Gard, ed. 1835, p. 967.), they were neglected. With a little care, and without the expense of glass, there can be no doubt that all the Citrus family might be grown against a hot wall in the climate of London, in as great, or greater perfection, than theylare now to be seen in those formal artificial contrivances, tubs and boxes kept under glass, and which are far more expensive than hollow walls to be heated by steam or smoke flues, and protected by thatched hurdles, or reed or straw mats. Those who have seen the walls covered with orange and lemon trees at Woodhall in West Lothian, at Coombe Royal in Devonshire, and at M. Fion's in Paris, will not wonder at our great anxiety to encourage the culture of this plant in the conservative maner. We have also seen fine orange trees in the neigh-



bourhood of Paris, grown as standards in the open air, but enclosed during winter with double glass cases, which are removed in May, and replaced in September; the outer case being covered with straw mats, for weeks together, in severe weather. When the wood of the orange tree is ripened, and the say is set or set by withholding water, it may be kept in the dark, for two or three processes of the seville, or bitter, orange (fig. 104.) Mr. Speure, who passed some winters in Florence, states (farn.) Mag, vol. vii. p. 288. that the bitter orange is by far the most hardy variety grown in Italy; and that, in the neighbourhood of Florence, where the cold is so great that skating is sometime-practised occasionally during four monitor of the year, and where, in the winter of 182-30, the thermometer was repeatedly down to 20° and 29° Fahr, at 8 a. a., there are standards in the open air, is as the most severe winters with no other injury than having the points of the last year's shroot turned a Litle yellow. The bitter orange is in general use among the Italians, as a stock for grafting all the other sorts on; another proof that it is one of the hardiest and most vigorous growing sorts. When a trial is to be made in England, we would recommend commencing with this variety; and protecting the ground by lifetr, and both sides of the wall by mats or boards, for several years, this probably, he found enough afterwards, at least in favourable situations. The walls should always be inteed, or hollow, in order to afford the opportunity of lighting a fire occasionally. The north side of the wall might be kept warm by; or, if it were an east and west wall, it might be clothed with halfalrady trees on both sides of the Wall by mats or boards, for several years, this probably, he found to make a superior of the wall might be kept warm by; or, if it were an east and west wall, it might be clothed with halfalrady trees on both sides of the wall by mats or boards, and the wall might be kept warm by a superior was a superior was a sup

# CHAP, XXL

OF THE HARDY AND HALF-HARDY LIGHTOUS PLANTS OF THE ORDER HYPERICA'CEÆ, AND TRIBE HYPERI'CEÆ.

Distinctive Characteristics. Thalamiflorous. (H. B.) Sepals 4 or 5, unequal, with an imbricate astivation. Stamens, in nearly all, numerous, and in 3 or more parcels. Fruit, a capsule or berry of many valves and many cells; the edges of the valves curved inwards. Seeds attached to a placenta in the axis, or on the inner edge of the dissepiments. Leaves dotted; in most, opposite and entire. Flowers, in most, yellow. Sap yellow, resinous. (Lindley, Introd.

to N. S.)

Description, &c. The hardy ligneous plants belonging to this order are all shrubs or undershrubs sub-evergreen or deciduous; with dotted leaves, smooth, oblong, or lanceolate; and yellow flowers. They are natives of Europe, North America, or Asia. Some few of Africa, but more of Australia. Medicinally, they are bitter and slightly astringent: the soft parts of many species contain a fragrant oil, and others secrete a yellow juice: from a Mexican species the gum Squitum Gulla of commerce is produced. In gardening, these shrubs must be considered more as flowering shrubs for dry borders, than as woody plants of permanent duration in the arboretum or shrubbery. There are, however, one or two exceptions. All the species throw up abundance of side suckers, and are readily propagated by division of the plant, or by cuttings; and some of them ripen seeds. They will grow in any soil, not too stiff, or too much charged with moisture.

Hype'ricum L. Capsule membranous. Stamens numerous, disposed in 3 to 5 bundles at the base.

Andros.E'Mum Chois. Capsule baccate, 1-celled. Calyx 5-parted. Stamens numerous, monadelphous at the base.

# GENUS I.



HYPE'RICUM L. The St. John's Wort. Lin. Syst. Polyadélphia Polyándria.

Identification. Lin. Gen., 392; Juss., 255.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 543.; Don's Mill, 1. p. 601. Synonymes. Fuga Dæmonum; Mille Pertuis, Fr.; Johannis Kraut, Ger. Derivations. The name of Hypéricum is as old as the time of Dioscorides; but its origin and mean-

Derivations. The name of Hypéricum is as old as the time of Dioservides; but its origin and meaning are uncertain. Some derive it from the Greek words haper, under, and eikön, an image; and suppose it to signify that the upper part of the flower represents a figure. Others state that haper signifies through, and that the name alludes to the pellucid dots in the leaves, which form small elneses, through which, when held up to the light, images might be seen. Donnegan, in his Lexicon, conjectures the word Hypéricum to be taken from haper, for, in the place of, &c., and rerikē, heath; from the plant bearing some resemblance to the heath. By others, the word is supposed to be composed from haper, through, on the other side, and eikō, to resemble; from the pellucid dots resembling holes or pores; and the French name of the plant hill Pertuis, a thousand pores, is evidently derived from the same source. The English name, St. John's Wort, and the German one, Johannis Kraut, are taken from the country people formerly, both in England and Germany, being in the habit of gathering this plant on St. John's day, to use it to protect themselves from evil spirits. This plant, with some others, was employed to make what was called John's fire, which was supposed to be a security, for those who kindled it, against witchcraft and all attacks of demons. For this reason, also, the Hypéricum received the name of Fuga Dæmonum.

Capsules membranous. Stamens numerous, free or joined at the bases into 3 or 5 bundles. Petals 5. Sepals 5, more or less connected at the base, unequal, rarely equal. Styles 3 to 5, rarely connate in one, Capsule 1- or many-celled, many-seeded, 3-5-valved. ment of seed double. Albumen none. Embryo with the radicle situated at the umbilicus, and with semicylindrical cotyledons. (Don's Mill., i. p. 601.)—Low sub-evergreen shrubs; with yellow flowers, and oppositely placed sessile or subsessile leaves, usually full of pellucid dots on their disks, and some dark ones on their edges, lodging an essential oil. are chiefly natives of Europe, and vary in height from 1 ft. to 5 ft. are all considered medicinal, being powerfully astringent, and were formerly in great request by herbalists and other empirical practitioners. Gerard gives a receipt for making a balsam of them in his Herbal; which, he says, is "a most pretious remedie for deep wounds, and those that are thorow the body; for the sinues that are prickt, or any wound made with a venomed weapon." (Johnson's Gerard, p. 541.)

# § i. Ascyreia Chois. Prod. Hyp.

Derivation. From a, not, and skuros, hard; that is to say, plants soft to the touch.

Sect. Char. Sepals connected at the base, and unequal. Stamens numerous. Styles 3 to 5. Flowers terminal, large, few, subcorymbose. (Don's Mill., i. p. 601.)

# A. Styles commonly 3.

### 2 1. H. ELA'TUM Ait. The tall St. John's Wort.

Identification. Ait. Hort. Kew., ed. 2. vol. 3. p. 104.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 601. Eugravings. Juss. Ann. du Mus., 3. p. 162. t. 17.; Wats. Dend. Brit., t. 85.

Spec. Char. &c. Younger stems reddish. Leaves ovate-oblong, acute, dilated at the base, somewhat emarginate, with the margins somewhat revolute. Flowers corymbose. Peduneles bibracteate. Sepals ovate-oblong. (Don's Mill., i. p. 601.) Height 5 ft. A sub-evergreen shrub, native of North America, with yellow flowers in July and August. Introduced in 1762. Propagated by layers or division, and of the easiest culture in common garden soil.

#### 2. H. HIRCI'NUM L. The Goat-scented St. John's Wort.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 1103.; Don's Milh., 1. p. 602.

Synonymes. Tragium Clus.; Androsæ'mum fæ'tidum Bauh., Park, and Ray.; Mille Pertuis à Odeur de Bouc, Fr.

Engravings. Schkuhr. Handb. 3. t. 213. f. 3.; Wats. Dend. Brit., t. 87.; and our fig. 105.

Spec. Char. &c. Branches winged. Leaves somewhat emarginate at the base, dilated, sessile, acute at the apex, ovate-lanceolate, with glandular margins. Peduncles bibracteate. Stamens exceeding the corolla in length. Seeds 2, appendiculated. (Don's Mill., i. p. 602.) A deciduous undershrub, from the shores of the Mediterranean in 1640, and producing its yellow flowers from July to September. Height, from 3 ft. to 4 ft. The leaves of this species, when bruised, have a very disagreeable smell, resembling that of a goat, whence its name. Plants, in London, cost 6d. each; at Bollwyller, 50 cents.



Varieties. H. h. 2 obtusifolium Dec. has blunter leaves than the original species, and is found on the mountains of Corsica, on humid rocks. H.h. 3 minus Wats. is a smaller plant than the other, figured in Dendrologia Britannica, t. 87.

#### The large-flowered St. John's Wort. 3 H. GRANDIFLO'RUM Chois.

Identification. Chois. Prod. Hyp., p. 38. t. 3.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 602. Synonyme. H. canariénse Willd., not of Lin. Engravings. Chois. Prod. Hyp., t. 3.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem round, reddish. Leaves ovate-oblong, cordate, somewhat clasping, acute at the apex, netted with pellucid veins. Flowers corymbose. Peduncles bibracteate. Calyx acutish, reflexed upon the peduncle after flowering, much shorter than the corolla. (Don's Mill., i. p. 602.) A half-hardy evergreen shrub, from Teneriffe in 1818, producing its tine large yellow flowers in July and August. Height 3 ft. It is commonly treated as a green-house plant; but, considering its a native country, there can be no doubt that it would stand very well against a conservative wall.

#### 4. H. FOLIO'SUM Ait. The leafy St. John's Wort.

Identification. Ait. Hort. Kew., ed. 1. vol. 3. p. 104.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 602. Synonyme. Shining St. John's Wort.

Spec. Char., &c. Branches winged. Leaves sessile, oval-oblong, rather acute, finely perforated. Calyx lanceolate, caducous. (Don's Mill., i. p. 602.) A decidnous undershrub, introduced from the Azores in 1778, and producing its yellow flowers in August. Height 2 ft. It is commonly treated as a green-house plant; but, in a dry sheltered situation, it requires very little protection.

#### The abundant-flowered St. John's Wort. 5. H. FLORIBU'NDUM Ait.

Identification. Ait, Hort. Kew., ed. 1. vol. 3. p. 104.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 602. Synonymes. II. frutéscens Comm. Hort. Amst., p. 137.; many-flowered St. John's Wort. Engravings. Comm. Hort. Amst., t. 68.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem round. Leaves sessile, lanceolate, numerous, without dots. Peduncles dilated, and somewhat compressed towards the apex. Calyx obtuse. Corolla and stamens marcescent. (Don's Mill., i. p. 602.) A deciduous undersbrub, from the Canary Islands in 1779, producing its yellow flowers in August. Height 3 ft. It is usually treated as a green-house plant; but it is capable of resisting the winters of the climate of London, in a warm situation, with very little restoration. protection.

# . 6. H. OLY'MPICUM L. The Olympian St. John's Wort.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 1102.; Sm. Ex. Bot., 2. p. 71.; Dec.

Prod., 1. 545.

Synonymes. H. montis olympi Wheel. Itin., Ray; H. orientale flore majus Tourn.

Engravings. Sm. Exot. Bot., 2. t. 96.; Bot. Mag., t. 1867.; and

our fig. 106.

our fig. 106.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem round. Leaves elliptical-lanceolate, rather acute, full of pellucid dots. Calyx ovate, acute. Peduncles bibracteate. Corolla and stamens withering. (Don's Mill., i, p. 602.) An interesting little shrub, with glaucous sessile leaves, native of Mount Olympus and China, introduced in 1706, and producing its yellow flowers from July to September. It grows to the height of from 1t. to 2 ft., and requires protection during winter. All the half-hardy species of Hypéricum might be grown on a conical piece of rockwork, a sort of miniature Mount Olympus, in a warm sheltered part of the pleasure-ground or arboretum. The protection required in winter might be given with complete effect, and at very little expense, by resting a number of poles on the protruding points of the larger rocks or stones, and on these placing thatched hurdles, or even, in warm districts, a few spruce fir branches.



# # 7. H. CANARIE'NSE L. The Canary Island St. John's Wort.

Identification. Lin. Syst. p. 575.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 544.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 602. Engraving. Lodd. Bot. Cab., 953.

Varietics. De Candolle notices two: H. c. triph\$flum, and H. c. salicifolium.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem bluntly quadrangular. Branches compressed. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, acute. Calyx ovate, obtuse. Styles 3—1, diverging. (Don's Mill., i. p. 602.) A neat little shrub, a native of the Canary Islands, introduced in 1699, and producing its yellow flowers from July to September. Height 14 ft. It is commonly kept in green-houses or frames; but, like most of the other plants from the Canary Islands and similar climates, it will endure a London winter in the open air against a well, with the pretation of little arrhameter when the canary for the other plants from the canary islands and similar climates, it will endure a London winter in the open air against a well, with the pretation of little arrhameters. wall, with the protection of litter or leaves over the ground, and a couple of mats over the top.

# B. Styles commonly 5.

# \* 8. H. CHINE'NSE L. The Chinese St. John's Wort.

Idenlification. Lin. Amœn., 8. p. 323.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 545.; and Don's Mill., 1. p. 602. Synonyme. H. monógynum Mill. Illust., 151.; H. aŭreum Lour. Engraving. Mill. Illust., 151. f. 2.

Engraving. Mil. Illust, 151. 1.2.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem round, Leaves elliptical, obtuse, with a few black dots. Peduncles bibracteate. Calyx oblong, obtuse, beset with black dots. Styles collected together. (Don's Mill., i. p. 602.) A sub-evergreen shrub, a native of the East Indies and the Cape of Good Hope; introduced in 1753, and producing its yellow flowers from March to September. Height 3 tt. It is marked in the Catalogues as a green-house plant; it would, in all probability, endure the open air, with protection, during winter. It stood at Biel, in East Lothian, in 1825, in an exposed situation. A species bearing this name has stood against the wall in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, for four years, with very little protection. There is a species, named H. monogymmu. L., not of Miller, which is figured in Bol. Mag., t. 334, which appears to be different from this one. It is a native of Japan ing this name has stood against the wait in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, for not years, with very little protection. There is a species, named H, monogaginam L, not of Miller, which is figured in Bot, Mag, t, St, which appears to be different from this one. It is a native of Japan and China, and grows to the height of  $\Im t$ . In Nepal, a species nearly allied to this  $(H, c\acute{e}rnum Rox, H, specibsum Walt.)$  is met with on hills at  $\Im O t$  t, of elevation.

# 1 9. H. CORDIFO'LIUM Chois. The heart-leaved St. John's Wort.

Identification. Dec. Prod., 1. p. 545.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 602. Synonymes. II. bracteatum, and II. Lungusum Ham. MS. in D. Don. Prod., p. 317.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem round. Leaves elliptical, acute, coriaceous, smooth, somewhat stem-clasping, without dots; flower-bearing branches leafy below, crowded Bracteas ovate-cordate, acute. Sepals ovate, mucronate, without dots. Petals oblong, unequally sided, obliquely mucronulate. Stamens short. Styles unconnected, scarcely longer than the corolla. (Don's Mill, i. p. 602.) A sub-evergreen shrub from Nepal, in 1825, producing its yellow flowers from April to October. Height 2 ft. It is commonly kept in a frame, but would stand our winters, in a warm situation, with a very little protection. protection.

# 10. H. PA'TULUM Thun. The spreading St. John's Wort.

Identification. Thun. Jap., p. 295. t. 17.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 603. Engraving. Thun. Jap., t. 17.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem round, purplish. Leaves ovate lanceolate, acute, tapering to the base with revolute margins, without dots. Flowers corymbose. Styles recurved at the apex, scarcely longer than the stamens. Peduncles bibracteate. Sepals sub-orbicular, very obtuse. (Don's Mill., i. p. 603.) An evergreen shrub, a native of Japan and Nepal, introduced in 1823, and producing its yellow flowers from June to August. Height 6 ft.

#### 11. H. KALMIA'NUM Lam. Kalm's St. John's Wort.

Identification. Lam. Dict., 4. p. 148.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 603.
Synonymes. H. Bartranium Mill.; Virginia St. John's Wort.

Spec. Char. &c. Branches tetragonal. Leaves linear-lanceolate. Flowers 3 to 7, in a terminal corymb. Sepals lanceolate, bluntish. (Don's Mill., i. p. 603.) A sub-evergreen undershrub; a native of North America, in Pennsylvania and Virginia; introduced into England in 1759, and producing its yellow flowers in June and July. Height 3 ft. It was found by Mr. James M'Nab in great abundance in the neighbourhood of the Falls of Niagara, in dry places; and a variety of it (II. K. elongàtum) was found in moist places in New Jersey. This variety has flowers somewhat smaller than those of the species, but they are equally rich in colour. (Ed. N. Phil. Journ., vol. xix. p. 38.) This species is ornamental, forming a very neat compact bush, and is in very general cultivation. American seeds may be procured, in London, at 6d. a packet, and plants at 9d. each; at Bollwyller, 1 franc; and at New York, 25 cents.

#### 12. H. URA'LUM Ham. The Urala St. John's Wort.

Identification. D. Don Prod. Nep., p. 218.; Don's Mill., I. p. 607. Derivation. From its name, Urala swa, in the Newar language, Engravings. Bot. Mag., t. 2375.; and our fig. 107.

Eagraings. Bot. Mag., t. 2010.; and our fig. 1014.

Spec. Char., &c. Branches compressed, 2-edged. Leaves elliptical, mucronulate, smooth, shining. Flowers terminal, somewhat corymbose. Sepals oval, very blunt. Petals orbicular. Styles shorter than the stamens. (Don's Mill., i. p. 603.) An undershrub, growing 2 ft. high, introduced from Nepal, where it is found on the tops of mountains, in 1823; and producing its yellow flowers from July to September. In mild situations, and on a dry soil, it may safely be left through the winter without any protection; but this should not be the case where the situation is cold, and the soil tenacious or humid. humid.



# \* 13. H. CALYCI'NUM L. The large-ealyxed St. John's Wort.

Identification. Lin. Mant., 106.; Willd., 3. p. 1442.; Hook. Scot., 221.; Dec. Prod., l. p. 546.; Smith's Eng. Fl., 3. p. 323.; and Don's Mill., l. p. 603. Synonymes. Andross' mum constantinopolitanum flore máximo Wheeler's Journey, 205.; the large-flowered St. John's Wort; the large-flowering Tutsan; the terrestrial Sun; Aaron's Beard; Mille Pertuis à grandes Fleurs, Fr.; grossblumiger Johanois Kraut, Ger. Derivations. This species was called Andross' mum by the old writers on botany, on account of the tinge of red in different places on the stems, and the redness of the authers, which were supposed to give it the appearance of being spotted with blood. It was called Constantinopolitan from its having been found near that city, in 1676, by Sir George Wheeler, Bart. The large size of its flowers is remarkable, and has given rise to most of its other names. The name of the Terrestrial Sun is very appropriate to the large golden flowers, with their long ray-like stamens, lying glittering on their bed of dark green shining leaves, which spread over the surface of the ground. The number and length of the stamens are, doubtless, also the origin of the name of Aaron's Beard.

Engravings. Eng. Bot., v. 29. t. 2017.; Bot. Mag., t. 146.; Jacq. Frag., 10. t. 6, f. 4.

Stem tetragonal, dwarf. Leaves ovate, coriaccons, broad, full of pellucid dots. Flowers large, terminal, solitary. Sepals large, obovate, spreading; capsule nodding. (Don's Mill., i. p. 603.) A beautiful little evergreen, with shining dark green leaves, and bright golden flowers 2 in. or 3 in. in diameter, and having innumerable reddish tremulous anthers. Height from 1 ft. to 18 in. II. calyeinum is a native of bushy places in the west of Ireland and Scotland. It is extremely valuable for covering banks, rockwork, or the surface of the ground in old shrubberies or picturesque woods, especially for the latter purpose, as it thrives perfectly well under the drip and shade of trees. The root creeps, and a small plant will soon extend itself in every direction, especially if the soil be light, so as to cover a great many square yards in a very short space of time. It is an excellent shelter for game. Plants may be had, in the London nurseries, at 6d, each.

#### m. 14. II. HALEA'RICUM L. The Majorca St. John's Wort.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 1101.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 603.

Engraving. Curt. Bot. Mag., t. 137.

Spec. Char. Stem quadrangular, warted. Leaves ovate, obtuse, rather stem-clasping. An evergreen shrub, with small warted leaves; native of the Island of Majorca; introduced in the year 1714; and producing its yellow flowers from March to September. Height 2 ft. I requires some protection during winter. stood the winter of 1825, in a sheltered situation, at Biel, in East Lothian.

# § ii. Perforària Chois.



Identification. Chois. Prod. Hyp., p. 44., Dec. Prod., 1. p. 546.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 603. Derivation. From perforates, perforated; because the leaves are full of pellucid dots, which gives them the appearance of being perforated.

Sect. Char. Calyx of 5 equal sepals, toothed in some with glandular teeth, but entire in others, connected at the base. Stamens numerous, free or disposed in 5 sets. Styles commonly 3. Herbs or undershrubs. Flowers axillary, or in terminal panicled corymbs. Leaves rarely linear. (Don's Mill., i. p. 603.) Undershrubs, from 1 ft. to 3 ft. in height.

#### A. Sepals entire.

# ■ 15. H. PROLI'FICUM L. The prolific St. John's Wort.

Identification. Lin. Mant., 106.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 605.
Synonymes. H. folièsnun Jacq , Hort. Schönbr., 3. p. 27.; H. Kalmiànum Du Roi, Harbk., 1. p. 310.
Engravings. Wats. Dend. Brit., t. 88.; Jacq. Hort. Schönb., t. 299.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem round. Branches angular. Leaves linear-lanceolate, with revolute edges, full of pelincid dots. Corymbs few-flowered. Sepals ovate-lanceolate, stamens very numerous. Styles usually connected together. (Don's Mill., i. p. 605.) A sub-evergreen shrub, from Virginia and Canada, introduced in 1758, and producing its yellow flowers from June till August. Height 4 ft. Frequent in gardens, and forming a dense leafy bush, covered with flowers great part of the summer, and with seed-pods in the autumn. American seeds, in London, 6d. a packet; and plants, in London, 9d. each; and at Bollwyller, 50 cents each.

# n 16. H. нетекорну'llum Vent. The various-leaved St. John's Wort...

Identification. Vent. Hort. Cels, t. 68.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 607. Engraving. Vent. Hort. Cels, t. 68.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, round. Leaves linear-lanceolate, full of pellucid dots; axillary ones crowded, imbricate, very short, blunt. Sepals acute, somewhat unequal. (Don's Milt., i. p. 607.)

A low sub-evergreen undershrub, from Persia, in 1712, and producing its yellow flowers in July and August. Height 2 ft. It requires some protection during winter.

# 11. H. EGYPTI'ACUM L. The Egyptian St. John's Wort.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 1103.; Don's Mill, I. p. 607. Engravings. Lin. Amen., 8. t. 8. f. 3.; Ker Bot. Reg., t. 196.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem round. Leaves small, ovate, crowded, without dots. Flowers few, almost sessite. Sepals lauccolate, acute. Styles small, diverging. (Don's Mill., i. p. 607.) A sub-evergreen undershrub, with glaucous leaves and small flowers; introduced from Egypt in 1787, and producing its yellow flowers in June and July. Height 2 ft. It requires protection during winter.

#### m. 18. H. GALIÖI'DES Lam. The Galium-like-leaved St. John's Wort.

Identification. Lam. Dict., 4. p. 160.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 609.

Spec. Char. Stem suffruticose, round, straight. Leaves linear-lanceolate, tapering to the base, broadest at the apex, acute, with revolute dotted margins. Sepals linear, acute, reflexed after flowering. Styles at first connected, but at length free. Capsules conical, very acute. (Don's Mill., i. p. 600.) A sub-evergreen undershrub, rative of North America, from New Jersey to Carolina, in sandy moist places near rivulets; producing its yellow flowers from July to September. Height 2 ft.

# 19. H. AXILLA'RE Lam. The axillary-flowered St. John's Wort.

Identification. Lam. Dict., 4. p. 160.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 609.
 Synonymes. H. fascicul\(\frac{1}{2}\)tum Willd. Spec., 3. p. 1452., exclusive of the synonymes of Michx., Pursh, Fl. Amer. Sept., 2. p. 876.; H. Coris Walt. Ft. Carol., 190.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem shrubby, round, diffuse. Leaves lanceolate-linear, narrowed at the base, with revolute margins. Sepals rather unequal. Styles, at first joined, but afterwards free. (Don's Mill., i. p. 609.) A sub-evergreen undershrub, native of the pine woods of Georgia and Florida; producing its yellow flowers in July. Height 2 ft.

# B. Sepals toothed, usually with the Teeth glandular.

#### 20. H. GLANDULO'SUM Ait. The glandular St. John's Wort.

Identification. Ait. Hort. Kew., ed. 1. vol. 3. p. 107.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 609.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem shrubby, round, erect, branched. Leaves elliptical-lanceolate, acute, with glandular margins, and pellucid dots. Calyx lanceolate, acute. (Don's Mill., i. p. 609.) A sub-evergreen undershrub, native of Madeira and Teneriffe, introduced in 1777; producing its pale yellow dowers, the petals of which are full of brown dots, from May to August. Height 2 ft. It requires protection during winter.

## 21. H. SERPYLLIFO'LIUM Lam. The Wild-Thyme-leaved St. John's Wort.

Identification Lam. Diet., 4. p. 176.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 610. Engraving. Mor. Hist., 2. p. 469. sect. 5. t. 6. f. 2.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, round. Leaves ovate, obtuse, on very short petioles, with revolute margins. Calyx ovate, obtuse, fringed. (Don's Mill., i. p. 610.) A neat little bush, which has been in cultivation as a half-hardy shrub since 1688. It produces its yellow flowers in July and August, and grows to the height of 1½ ft. It is well adapted for culture in pots; or on the warmest part of rockwork.

#### 22. H. EMPETRIFO'LIUM Willd. The Empetrum-leaved St. John's Wort.

Identification. Willd. Spec., 3. p. 1452; Don's Mill., 1. p. 610, Engravings. Dend. Brit., t. 141.; and our fig. 108.

Engravings. Dend. Brit., t. 141.; and our fig. 108.

Spec. Char., &c. Stems suffruticose, round, with subulate hranchlets.

Leaves linear, ternary, with revolute margins. Calyx small, obtuse.

Petals without glands. (Don's Mill., i. p. 610.) A neat little shrub, a
native of the south of Europe, particularly near the Mediterranean;
introduced in 1820, and producing its yellow flowers from May to
August. Height 2 ft. This is one of the neatest species of the genus,
and it well deserves a place on the hypericum mount, suggested
under II. olympicum, p. 399, because it is not altogether hardy. As
it is a slow-growing plant, and small in all its parts, it should not be
placed immediately adjoining any of the rapid-growing, broad-leaved,
or bulky species, unless required in the way of contrast. It would
suit very well to accompany II. baleáricum, II. cricöldes, and II.

Còris, which are also half-hardy species.

# n. 23. H. Co'ris L. The Coris-leaved St. John's Wort.

Identification. Lin. Spec., 1107.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 610.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem shrubby, erect, round. Leaves in whorls, linear, with revolute margins. Calyx linear, bluntish. (Don's Mill., i. p. 610.) A small shrub, of the habit of the last, but a native of the Levant, whence it was introduced in 1640. It produces its yellow flowers from May to September. Height from 1\frac{1}{2} ft. to 2 ft. This species stood out, in a sheltered situation at Biel, in the winter of 1825. The plant Coris, which it is said to resemble, is the Coris monspeliensis W., a herbaceous biennial, one of the Primulaceæ.

#### 24. H. ERICÖI'DES L. The Heath-like St. John's Wort.

Identification. Lin. Spec., 1104.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 611. Engravings. Cav. Icon., 2. p. 20. t. 122.; Pluk. Phyt., t. 93. f. 5.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem suffruticose, round, twisted, small. Leaves linear, acute, much crowded, dotted, glaucous, small. Sepals acute, hardly glandular. (Don's Mill., i. p. 611.) A neat little heath-like shrub, a native of Spain, Portugal, and the Levant; introduced in 1821, and producing its yellow flowers from June to September. It requires protection during winter.

# § iii. Bràthyæ Chois.

Identification. Chois. Prod., p. 58.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 553. Derivation. From brathys, the Greek name of the savin tree (which is derived from  $braz\bar{o}$ , to overheat); in allusion to the habit of the shrubs, which resembles that of the savin tree, or juniper.

Sect. Char. Calyx of 5 entire equal sepals, usually very like the leaves. Stamens numerous, disposed in bundles. Styles 3 to 4. Subshrub, with axillary solitary flowers, and imbricate, whorled, or crowded leaves, which are usually linear-awl-shaped. (Don's Mill., i. p. 611.) Sub-evergreen undershrubs.

# A. Styles 3, with simple Stigmas.

# 25. H. FASCICULA'TUM Lam. The fascicled-leaved St. John's Wort.

Identification. Lam. Diet., 4. p. 160., but not of Lapeyr.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 611. Synonymes. H. aspalathöides Pursh, Fl. Amer. Sept., 2. p. 376.

Spec. Char., &c. Stem round, compressed at the top. Branches erect. Leaves dense, without dots, channeled, with somewhat revolute margins. Sepals equal, crect. Styles joined. (Don's Mill., i. p. 611.) An undershrub I ft. in height, a native of Carolina; introduced in 1811, and producing its yellow flowers in July and August. Somewhat lender.

# App. i. Other Species of Hypéricum.

The only truly hardy shrubby species of Hypéricum are, H. elàtum, H. hircìnum, H. calycìnum, H. Kalmiànum, and H. prolificum. The other hardy species are of such low growth, that they may be considered, for all practical purposes, as herbaceous plants. The same may be said of a number of the half-hardy species. The number of these might be increased partly by the addition of H. rèpens and H. linearifòlium, from the south of Europe; by several species from North America, which will be found noticed in p. 179.; and by a few from Africa. H. oblongifòlium, in the list, p. 173., appears to have been lost; and there are, probably, some other Himalayan species which will prove half-hardy. H. japónicum Dec. (Royle t. 24. f. 2.) is a plant enjoying a very extended distribution, being found in situations where the snow covers the soil for nearly six months in the year, along the Himalayas, and on the Neelgherries. It is also found in Japan. (Royle's Illust., p. 131.)

## GENUS II.



ANDROSÆ'MUM Chois. THE ANDROSÆMUM, or TUTSAN. Lin. Syst. Polyadélphia Polyándria.

Identification. Chois. Prod. Hyp., 37.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 543.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 601.
Synonymes. Hypéricum L.; Androsème, Fr.; Johanniskraut, Ger.
Derivation. From anër, andros, a man, and haima, blood; the capsules, when crushed between the fingers, giving out a blood-coloured juice. Tutsan is a corruption of toute saine, all heal; and

it was applied to the plant formerly from its supposed vulnerary properties.

Gen. Char., &c. Capsule baccate; usually 1-celled. Calyx 5-parted, with unequal lobes. Petals 5. Styles 3. Stamens numerous, disposed in 3 sets. (Don's Mill., i. p. 601.) — An evergreen suffruticose plant, with sessile leaves, and terminal stalked flowers.

1. A. OFFICINA'LE Allioni. The officinal Androsæmum, or common Tutsan.

Identification. All. Ped., No. 1440.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 543.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 601. Synonymes. Clymenon Italorum L'Obel; Hypéricum Androsæ mum Lin., Willd., Smith, and Hooker; Park Leaves (because it is frequently found wild in parks); Androsæme officinale, Fr.; breit-blättiges (broad-leaved) Johanniskraut, Ger. Engravings. Blackw., t. 94.; Eng. Bot., t. 1225.; and our fig.109.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves ovate, and somewhat heart-shaped, sessile, widely spreading. Flower an inch wide. A native of moist shady lanes, thickets, and woods in England, in the western part of Scotland, and not unfrequent in woods in Ireland. It was formerly common in the woods about Hampstead and Highgate, till these were grubbed up, and the land where they grew subjected to cultivation. It is also a native of Italy, Greece, and Cacausus. It



forms a dense bush, with many stems, attaining the height of 3 ft. and upwards, and producing its large yellow flowers from July to September. The fruit is an ovate capsule, assuming the appearance of a berry: it is, at first, yellowish green, then red or brownish purple; and, lastly, almost black when ripe. The juice of the capsules, and also that of the leaves, is claret-coloured. The latter, when bruised, have an aromatic scent, and were formerly applied to fresh wounds; and hence the French name of la toute saine. In gardening, the plant is valuable as growing under the drip of trees, and thriving and flowering freely in almost any soil or situation. Plants, in the London nurseries, may be obtained at 9d. each; and at Bollwyller for 50 cents.

#### CHAP. XXII.

OF THE HARDY LIGNEOUS PLANTS BELONGING TO THE ORDER ACERA CEÆ.

DISTINCTIVE Characteristics. Flowers either unisexual or bisexual. Calyx and corolla equal in the number of their parts, with an imbricated æstivation; the corolla sometimes absent. Petals without appendages, Stamens inserted upon a disk, which arises from below the pistillum, not agreeing in number with the divisions of the calyx and corolla. Pistillum 2-lobed, each lobe having a wing at its back. Style 1. Stigmas 2. Fruit formed of two samaræ, or keys, each containing I cell and I creet seed. Embryo Trees or shrubs, curved, with leafy shriveled cotyledons and no albumen. almost all deciduous, with opposite leaves, without stipules. (Pen. Cyc.) Calyx 4—9 lobes, mostly 5. Stamens mostly 8. Flowers in axillary corymbs. Sap sugary. (Lindl. Introd. to N. S.) Cotyledons, in the germination of the seed, produced above ground. The samaræ in A'cer Pseudo-Platanus are very rarely 3.

The species are chiefly low and middle-sized deciduous trees, Description. generally with lobed, but, in one or two cases, with entire or pinnated leaves. They are natives of Europe, North America, and the north of India. They are all highly ornamental; some of them valuable for their timber; and from A'cer saccharinum, and other species, sugar is extracted. In point of magnitude, the species of the Aceràceæ may be arranged in three classes: those of the largest size, having large leaves, and the trunks of a timber size, fit for various purposes in architecture, such as the A. Pseudo-Platanus, A. eriocarpum, &c.; those of the second size, with small leaves, the timber of which is chiefly used by eabinet-makers, turners, &c., and the trees as copsewood, such as A'cer campéstre; and those of the third size, with small leaves, which are solely employed for ornamental planting, such as A'cer monspessulanum, A. cre-

ticum, &c. Geography and History. "The maples," Michaux observes, "form extensive forests in the northern parts of North America: these forests appear, with those of the beech, to succeed the spruce fir, the larch, and the pine, and to precede the chestnut and the oak; at least, this is the case between 43° and 46° of N. lat., the region assigned by nature to the true sugar maple." Seven species of A'cer, and one of Negúndo, are described by Michaux. the Pen. Cyc., under the article A'cer, understood to be by Dr. Lindley, 34 species are enumerated or described; and, in Don's Miller 39 species, of which 26 are in cultivation in British gardens.

Most of the American species are already introduced into Britain; but there are some in the mountainous regions of India, and probably in Japan and China, which are likely to prove hardy in Britain, which are not yet introduced, the names of some of which will be found in p. 173. and p. 176., and in the concluding section of this chapter.

Properties and Uses. The wood of the Aceraceae is moderately hard, compact, and more or less veined: it is useful in various departments of architecture, and is particularly valuable as fuel. Sugar is one of the constituent parts of the sap of all the acers and negundos, though that article is chiefly

obtained from two species, which are natives of America.

Soil and Situation. The Aceràceæ prefer a free, deep, loamy soil, rich rather than sterile, and neither wet nor very dry. The situation that suits them best is one that is sheltered, and shady rather than exposed. They are seldom found on the north sides of lofty mountains, or on mountains at all, except among other trees; but in the plains they are found by themselves. Though the species only attain perfection in favourable soils and situations, they will spring up and live in any soil or situation whatever.

Propagation and Culture. The Aceraceae are chiefly propagated from seeds; but some sorts are increased by layers, cuttings of the shoots or roots, or by budding or grafting. The seeds of most of the species ripen in October, and

they are gathered by hand, or by shaking the tree, when the keys begin to turn The maturity of the seed may be proved by opening the key, and observing if the cotyledons are green, succulent, and fresh; if the green colour of the cotyledons is wanting, the seeds are good for nothing. The seeds of all the species may either be sown in autumn, after they are gathered, or in spring: and the latter method is preferable where moles abound, as they are very fond of the seeds. Sown in spring, they come up in five or six weeks afterwards, with the exception of those of the A. campéstre, which never come up till the second or third year. The seeds should not be covered with more than from a quarter to half an inch of soil. The surface of the ground in which they are sown may be advantageously shaded with leaves, fronds of firs, heath, or straw.

The genera which compose this order are three, A'cer, Negúndo, and Dobínea; and the species in cultivation in Britain are of the two former genera, which

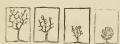
are thus contradistinguished in Don's Mill., i. p. 647.

A'CER L. Flowers polygamons. Calyx 5-lobed. Stamens 7—9, rarely 5.

Leaves simple, usually lobed.

NEGU'NDO Monch. Flowers diceious. Calyx unequally 4-5-toothed. Anthers 4-5, linear, sessile. Leaves pinnate.

# Genus L.



# A'CER L. THE MAPLE. Lin. Syst. Polygàmia Monœ'cia.

Identification. Lin. Gen., No. 1115.; Mænch. Meth., 334.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 593.; Don's Mill., 1.

p. 695. Synonymes. E'rable, Fr.; Ahorn, Ger.; Acero, Ital.; and Arce, Spanish. Derivation. From acer, hard or sharp, derived from ac, Celtic, a point. The name is supposed to be applied to this genus because the wood of some species is extremely hard, and was formerly much sought after for the purpose of making pikes and lances.

Gen. Char., &c. Sexes hermaphrodite, or monæciously polygamous. Flowers with a calyx and corolla. Calyx divided into 5 parts, or some number between 4 and 9. Petals the same in number. Stamens 8, or some number between 5 and 12. Anthers 2-lobed. Carpels 2, very rarely 3, each a samara; that is, a fruit which is called, in England, vernacularly, a key.— Leaves lobed and toothed, or, rarely, neither lobed nor toothed. Flowers generally yellow, with more or less of green blended with the yellow; red in A. rhbrum: not individually conspicuous, but interesting in the kinds that flower at leafing time, from their number, from the rarity of flowers generally at that season, and from the enlivening effect of the numerous bees, and other insects, that attend them. The tips of the wings of the samaræ of several of the species are of a light red, in England, at the end of summer, and in autumn. The species are middle-sized, or low deciduous trees, natives of Europe, North America, and, some, of the Himalayas. They are, in general, quite hardy in Britain, and most of them ripen seeds in this country, by which they are readily propagated. They are among the most ornamental trees of artificial plantations, on account of the great beauty and variety of their foliage, which changes to a fine scarlet, or rich yellow, in autumn. The larger-growing species are often many years before they come into flower, and, after they do so, they sometimes flower several years before they mature seeds; probably from having the flowers of only one sex. In general it may be observed that there is great uncertainty, in the different species of A'cer, with regard to sex.

#### A. Leaves simple.

性 1. A. oblo'ngum Wall. The oblong-leaved Maple.

Identification. Wall in Litt.; Dec. Prod., I. p. 593; Don's Mill. I. p. 648.

Synonymes. A. laurifolium D. Don, Prod. Fl. Nep., p. 249.; A. Buzimp àla Hamilt.

Engraving. Our fig. 113, in p. 433.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, acuminated, quite entire, coriaceous, smooth, rounded at the base. Racemes compound; wings of fruit parallel, smooth, separated. (Don's Mill., i. p. 648.) Native of Nepal, where it flowers in February; introduced in 1824. Height 20 ft. This species is rather tender, and somewhat difficult to keep in the open ground. We are not aware of any living plant of it being in the neighbourhood of London; but there is one in the arboretum of John Thomas Brooks, Esq., at Flitwick House, Bedfordshire, which is frequently killed down to the ground during winter, but always shoots up vigorously the following spring. The leaves and general appearance of the shoots resemble those of a encalyptus; hence its character among maples is so very extraordinary, that to the botanist it must be a species of very great interest.

# \* 2. A. TATA'RICUM L. The Tartarian Maple.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 1495.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 593.; Hayne Dend., p. 209.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 648. Synonymes. E'rable de Tartarie, Fr.; Tartarische Ahorn, Ger.; Zarza-modon, or Locust Tree, Russ. Engravings. Path. Fl. Ros., t. 3.; Tratt. Arch., l. No. 1.; Wat. Dend. Brit., t. 160.; our fig. 114. in p. 434.; and the plate of this species in our Second Volume.

Spec. Char. Leaves cordate, undivided, serrated, with obsolete lobes. Racemes compound, crowded, erect; wings of fruit parallel, young ones puberulous. (Don's Mill., i. p. 648.) A low tree, native of Tartary, introduced in 1759; flowering in May and June, and growing to the height of from 20 ft. to 30 ft.

Description,  $\delta c$ . The branches are numerous, and disposed into a compact head, densely covered with leaves, which are distinguished by a peculiarly veiny appearance, and lively green. The flowers are of a pale greenish yellow, sometimes slightly tinged with red, as are the fruit, or keys, before their maturity. When raised from seed, the plant will come into flower in 5 or 6 years; and, in good soil, it will attain the height of 15 ft. in 10 years.

Geography, History, &c. This species is common throughout all the south of European Russia; but it is not found on the Ural Mountains, or on Caucasus. Near the Wolga and its tributary streams, it forms a hemispherical tree, about 20 ft. in height, and the same in diameter. In New Russia, it attains the size of A'cer campéstre. (Pall.) According to some, this species will thrive in a moister soil than most others. The wood is hard; and, being of whitish colour veined with brown, it may be used for cabinetwork. In ornamental plantations, this species is valuable on account of the early expansion of its leaves, which appear before those of almost every other kind of A'cer. Pallas informs us, that the Calmucks, after depriving the keys of their wings, boil them in water, and afterwards use them for food, mixed up with milk and butter. In Britain, it is planted solely as an ornamental tree or bush.

Statistics. The largest specimen of it in the neighbourhood of London is at Syon, where it has attained the height of 25 ft. In Devonshire, at Endsleigh Cottage, 18 years planted, it is 40 ft. high. In Sussex, at West Deau, 15 years planted, it is 19 ft. high. In Staffordshire, at Trentham, 16 ft. high, with a head 20 ft. in diameter. In Worcestershire, at Croome, 30 years planted, and 30 ft. high. In Scotland, in the Perth Nursery, 14 years planted and 10 ft. high. Price, in London, 1s.; and at Bollwyller, 1 franc each.

#### B. Leaves 3-lobed, or trifid; rarely 5-lobed.

#### ¥ 3. A. SPICA'TUM L. The spiked-flowered Maple.

Identification. Lam. Dict., 2. p. 581.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 593.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 648. Synonymes. A. montanum dil. Hort. Kew., 3. p. 435.; d. pennsylvanicum Du Roi, Harlek, t. 2.; A. parvilorum Ehrh.; Mountain Maple, E rable de Montague, Fr.; Berg Ahorn, Ger. Engravings, Trat. Arch., No. 13.; our fig. 115. in p. 435.; and the plate of this species in our Second Volume.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves cordate, 3- or slightly 5-lobed, acuminated, pubescent beneath, unequally and coarsely serrated. Racemes compound, erect. Petals linear. Fruit smooth, with the wings rather diverging. (Don's

Mill., i. p. 648.) Flowers polygamous. A deciduous tree, a native of the mountains of Canada, and of the Alleghany Mountains; producing its very small greenish flowers in April and May, and attaining in its native country, according to Michaux, the height of 6 ft. or 8 ft. Introduced in 1750, by Archibald Duke of Argyle, and about as common in ornamental plantations in England as A cer tatáricum. In British gardens, it forms a low tree, 8 ft. or 10 ft. high, very ornamental in autumn, from its small keys, which are fixed upon slender pendulous spikes, and have their membranous wings, beautifully tinged with red when ripe. Michaux states that this species, grafted upon the sycamore, is, like the A cer striatum, augmented to twice its natural dimensions; a fact which we have never had an opportunity of seeing verified.

Statistics. At Syon, 25 ft. high. In Worcestershire, at Croome, 30 years planted and 40 ft. high, the trunk 15 in. in diameter, and the diameter of the head 20 ft. In Scotland, at Edinburgh, in the Caledonian Horticultural Society's Garden, 9 years planted and 30 ft. high. Price, in London, 1s. 6d. a plant; at Bollwyller, 1 franc 50 cents; at New York, 25 cents, and seeds 1 dollar per quart.

# \* 4. A. STRIA'TUM L. The striped-barked Maple.

Identification. Lam. Diet., 2. p. 381.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 593.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 648.
Synonymes. A. pennsylvánicum Lin. Sp., 1496.; A. canadénse Marsh., and Duh. Arb., 1. t. 12.; Snake-barked Maple, Moose Wood, striped Maple; Errable jaspé, Fr.; gestreifter Ahorn, Ger. Engravings. Mill. t. 7.; Trat. Arch., No. 11.; Mich. Fel. Arb., 2. t. 17.; our fig. 116. in p. 436, 437.; and the plate of this species in our Second Volume.

Spec. Char. Leaves cordate, 3-lobed, acuminated, finely and acutely, serrated. Racemes pendulous, simple. Petals oval. Fruit smooth, with the wings rather diverging. (Don's Mill., i. p. 643.) A tree readily distinguished by the striped bark of the young shoots, growing in its native country to the height of 10 ft. or 12 ft., but to that of 20 ft. or upwards in a state of cultivation. It produces its flowers in May and June, and sometimes ripens seeds.

The trunk and branches are covered with a smooth green Description, &c. bark, longitudinally marked with black and white stripes, by which the tree is readily distinguished at all seasons of the year. In America, it is one of the first trees that announces the approach of spring. Its buds and leaves, when beginning to unfold, are rose-coloured. The leaves are of a thick texture, and finely serrated. The flowers are greenish, and are grouped on long peduncles. The fruit is remarkable for a cavity on one side of the capsules. It is a native of North America, in Nova Scotia, and from Canada to Carolina. It makes its first appearance in about latitude 47°, and is particularly abundant in Nova Scotia, the State of Maine, and New Hampshire. In approaching the Hudson, it becomes more rare; and, beyond this boundary, it is confined to the mountainous tracts of the Alleghanies, in which it is found in cold shaded exposures, along the whole range to its termination in Georgia. In many of the forests of Maine and New Hampshire, A. striatum constitutes a great part of the undergrowth, seldom exceeding 10 ft. in height; but, where it is not shaded by other trees, it attains the height of 20 ft. or upwards. The wood is white and fine-grained, and used by cabinet-makers as a substitute for holly. Cattle, in Nova Scotia, are fed with the leaves, both in a green and dried state; and in spring, when the buds begin to swell, both horses and cattle are turned into the woods to browse on the young shoots, which they consume with avidity. (Michaux.) From the great beauty of its bark, this tree deserves a place in every collection. It is propagated by seeds, which are received from America, or by grafting on A. Pseudo-Platanus.

Statistics. The largest specimen which we know of within a short distance of London, is at Mr. Needham's villa, near Maidenhead, where it has attained the height of 16 ft. 6 in. in 20 years. Near Reading, at White Knights, a tree 25 years planted is 21 ft. high; in Surrey, at Farnham Castle, 35 years planted, it

is 16 ft. high; in Yorkshire, at Ripley Castle, 11 years planted, it is 15 ft. high. In Scotland, in the garden of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, 9 years planted, it is 8 ft. high. In Ireland, at Oriel Temple, 35 years planted, it is 27 ft. high. Price of plants, in the London Nurseries, 1s. 6d. each; at Bollwyller, I franc 50 cents; and at New York, 25 cents a plant, and I dollar and 50 cents for a quart of seed.

#### C. Leaves 5-lobed.

y 5. A. MACROPHY'LLUM Pursh. The long, or large, leaved Maple.

Identification. Pursh, Fl. Amer. Sept., 1, p. 267.; Dec. Prod., 1 p. 594.; Don's Mill., 1 p. 649. Engravings. Hook. Fl. Bor. Amer., 1, t. 33.; our figs. 117. in p. 438, 439., and 118. in p. 440, 441.; and the plate of this species in our Second Volume.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves digitately 5-lobed, with roundish recesses. Lobes somewhat 3-lobed, repandly toothed, pubescent beneath, racemes compound, erect. Stamens 9, with hairy filaments. Ovaries very hairy. (Don's Mill., i. p. 648.) The leaves vary much in size, and also in the manner in which they are lobed. Those of the dried specimens sent home by Mr. Douglas, are cut nearly to the base, so as almost to merit the appellation of palmate, while those of young plants in the London Horticultural Society's Garden, and at Messrs. Loddiges's, are not more deeply cut than those of A. platanöides, as may be seen by our figs. in p. 440, 441., taken from leaves gathered in these gardens.

Description, &c. A tree of the largest size, a native of the north-west coast of North America, and introduced into England in 1812; where, however, it has not yet flowered. In its native country it is found exclusively in woody mountainous regions along the sea coast, between 40° and 50° N. lat., and on the great rapids of the Columbia. This noble tree, Dr. Hooker observes, was unquestionably discovered by Mr. Menzies, the first naturalist who visited the coast where it grows. Mr. Douglas, who subsequently found it, and sent dried specimens and seeds to the London Horticultural Society, observes, "It is one of the most graceful of trees in the country it inhabits, varying from 40 ft. to 90 ft in height, and from 6 ft to 16 ft. in the circumference of its trunk. The branches are widely spreading, the bark rough and brown, the wood soft, but beautifully veined. It contains, perhaps, as much sap as any species, except A. saccharinum; but the sap is not used for making sugar by the natives. The flowers are yellow, and very fragrant, appearing in April and May. Mr. Douglas prophetically adds, "It will, at some future time, constitute one of our most ornamental forest trees in England." (Hooker's Fl. Bor. Amer., vol. i. p. 112.) Specimens of the timber, which were sent home by Mr. Douglas, exhibit a grain scarcely inferior in beauty to the finest satin wood. The largest specimen of the tree is in the garden of the London Horticultural Society; where, in 1835, it had attained the height of 25 ft. It is propagated by layers in the garden of the Society; and at Messrs Loddiges's, and the annual shoots from them are often from 6 ft. to 10 ft. in length; so that there can be no doubt of the tree being one of very rapid growth. This magnificent species cannot be too warmly recommended to the attention of planters, as it is perfectly hardy, and well suited for general cultivation, both in useful and ornamental plantations, throughout Europe. Plants, in London, cost 2s. 6d. each; and when the tree has once ripened seeds in Britain, plants will be much cheaper.

# To. A. PLATANOI'DES L. The Platanus-like, or Norway, Maple.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 1496.; Dec. Prod., i. p. 649; Don's Mill., 1. p. 649. Synonymes. Erable plane, or Erable de Norvége, Fr.; spitz Ahorn, or spitz-blättriger Ahorn,

Engravings. Dub. Arb., I. t. 10, f. 1.; Tratt. Arch., 1. t. 4.; Mill. 1c., t. 8. f. 1.; and our fig. 119. in p. 442, 443.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves cordate, smooth, 5-lobed. Lobes acuminated, with a few coarse acute teeth. Corymbs stalked, erectish, and, as well as the fruit, smooth; fruit with divariented wings. (Don's Mill., i. p. 649.) A middlesized deciduous tree, a native of Europe, from Norway to Switzerland, and also of North America, but not of Britain, flowering in May and June. Introduced in 1683. Height from 40 ft. to 70 ft.

Description. A handsome tree of the first rank; in general appearance, at a distance, like the common sycamore; but, on a nearer approach, the leaves are found of a smoother and finer texture. The roots extend considerably both downwards and laterally. The trunk is somewhat shorter than that of the sycamore, seldom exceeding 60 ft. or 70 ft. in height. The bark is green on the young shoots, but it afterwards becomes of a reddish brown, dotted with white points: that of the trunk is brown, and rather eracked. The buds are large and red in autumn, becoming of a still darker red in the course of the winter: those on the points of the shoots are always the largest. The leaves are thin, green on both sides, and shining. When the petiole is broken an acrid milky sap issues from it, which coagulates with the air. The leaves are about 5 in. long, and nearly the same in width. The petioles are longer than the leaves. About the end of October, the leaves become either of a clear or a yellowish red, and then drop off. The flowers appear just before the leaves, near the end of April: they form a short raceme, somewhat corymbose. The fruits, or keys, have their wings yellow. They ripen in September and October; and it is not till the tree has attained the age of nearly 40 years that it produces fertile seeds, though it will flower many years before that period. The rate of growth of this species is considerable. In France, a plant has been known to attain the height of 12 ft. in three years from the seed. In England, when once established, it produces shoots from 18 in. to 3 ft. long every year, till it attains the height of 20 ft. or 30 ft.; which, in favourable situations, it does in 10 years.

Varieties.

\*A. p. 2 Lobèlii. Lobel's Platanus-like Maple.

Synonymes. A. Lobèlii Tenore; A. platanöldes Don's Mill., 1. p. 649.

Engraving. Our fig. 120. in p. 444.

Description. The leaves are very slightly heart-shaped, irregularly toothed, 5-lobed, with the lobes more or less abruptly pointed. The bark of the young wood striped, somewhat in the manner of that of  $\Lambda$ . striktum; by which circumstance the plant, in a young state, is readily distinguished from A. platanöides. A large tree, native of the kingdom of Naples, and found on mountains. The general appearance is said to be that of  $\Lambda$ . platanöides, of which it seems to us to be only a variety. We have seen small plants of this sort in the arboretum of Messrs. Loddiges, and in one or two of the nurseries. These were imported from Messrs. Booth, nurserymen, Hamburg. They appear to be grafted on  $\Lambda$ . platanöides.

- Y. A. p. 3 pubéscens Hayne. The downy-leaved Platanus-like Maple. Leaves downy on the under side. This variety appears to be found in Germany; but we have not seen it in England.
- If A. p. 4 variegàtum Hort., álbo variegàtum Hayne. The silvery variegatedleaved Platanus-like Maple.—According to the figure in Schmidt's Baumzueht, the foliage of this variety is beautifully marked, and very handsome; but we have never seen it in Britain in a state to warrant us in recommending it for cultivation. From several specimens which we have seen, we consider it as decidedly inferior in beauty to the variegated sycamore.
- $\cdot{\Upsilon}$  A. p. 5 aureo variegatum, the golden variegated-leaved Platanus-like Maple, is described in books, but we have never seen a plant of it.
- \*\* A. p. 6 laciniatum Dec. The cut-leaved Platanus-like Maple. (fig 121. in p. 445.)—A very distinct variety, with the leaves deeply and variously cut. It is frequently produced from seed, being found by nurserymen among seedlings of the species. In 1835, there were above 100 of them, in two beds of one year's seedlings, in the Goldworth Nursery. A. p. crispum Lanth seems to be nothing more than

a synonyme of this variety; which, in the nurseries, is sometimes called the eagle's claw, or hawk's foot, maple.

Geography. A native of Europe, from the west coast of Norway to Switzerland, and from France to the eastern boundary of European Russia. Pallas says, it does not occur beyond the Ural Mountains, or in Siberia, but that it is common through all the woods of Russia. We observed it in 1814, in all the woods bordering the public road from Wilna to Mittau, and from Moscow to Galicia. Next to the birch and the trembling poplar, it seemed to us the most abundant tree in the Russian woods. In the north, according to Pallas, it forms a stunted bush; but in the Ukraine it is a lofty tree.

History. This species is recorded as having been first cultivated in Britain in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, by Mr. James Sutherland. It has since been very generally propagated in Britain, and is now to be found in most ornamental plantations made since the days of Miller. The largest trees in the neighbourhood of London are at Purser's Cross and Syon, where they

have attained the height of nearly 60 ft.

Properties and Uses. The wood, in its young state, is white; but at a more advanced age it becomes grey. In a dry state, it weighs 43 lb. 4 oz. per cubic foot. It is easily worked, takes a fine polish, and absorbs and retains all kinds of colours. By drying it only loses a 24th part of its weight. It is used for all the various purposes of the wood of the common sycamore. From the sap, sugar has been made in Norway, Sweden, and in Lithuania. The German foresters have found that this sap is produced in less abundance than that of the sugar maple, or of the common sycamore; but that it contains more saccharine matter than the sap of the latter species. Some chemists have found that, after boring a hole at the base of the trunk, 35 quarts of sap have been produced in 8 days; and that 95 lb. of this sap have, by evaporation, given 4 lb. of syrup; and that from 80 lb. to 100 lb. of this syrup have given from 4 lb. to 6 lb. of crystallised sugar. After a great quantity of this sap has been drawn off, it begins to get thicker, muddy, and yellow in appearance, bitter in taste, and not productive of syrup.

bitter in taste, and not productive of syrup.

Soil and Situation. To attain a considerable size, the tree ought to be planted in a free, deep, rich soil, not surcharged with moisture; and the situation ought to be low rather than high. It thrives remarkably well on the sea shore on the Baltic, and along the west coast of Norway, and the west coast

of Scotland.

Propagation and Culture. After the tree has attained a considerable size and age, it produces abundance of fertile seeds in England. It does so at Purser's Cross, at Syon, and various other places. The varieties are propagated by grafting or layering. The seeds, as soon as they are gathered, should be either immediately sown, or mixed with sand or earth, and kept moderately

dry till spring. In either case they come up the first year.

Accidents and Diseases. The leaves of this species, in common with those of A. Pseudo-Plátanus, and perhaps most of the other species of A'cer, are subject to what is commonly called the honey dew, which, from its clamminess in the neighbourhood of the smoke of mineral coal, is apt to attract and retain the particles of soot which are continually floating in the air. In consequence of insects resorting to these leaves, they are frequently blackened with their excrements. In some parts of France this honey dew is called manna. M. Tschoudi says that the manna is produced by the extravasated sap; and that the bees are so fond of it, that it would be worth while to plant the tree in the neighbourhood of places where hives are kept. According to others, the bitterness of the matter of the leaves prevents them from being attacked by insects.

Statistics. In the neighbourhood of London, the largest tree of A. platanöides is at Kew, where, in 70 years, it has attained the height of 76  $\Omega$ .; at Syon, it has attained the height of 64  $\Omega$ , with a trunk  $2\frac{1}{2}$   $\Omega$ . in diameter, and the diameter of the head 64  $\Omega$ .; at Kenwood there is a tree, 35 years planted, 47  $\Omega$ , high. In Surrey, at Bagshot Park, a tree, 14 years planted, has attained the height of 25  $\Omega$ ., with a trunk 16 in. in diameter. In Sussex, at West Dean, a tree of the cut-leaved variety, 9 years planted, has attained the height of 96  $\Omega$ . In Laneashire, at Latham House, a tree, 49 years planted, is 45  $\Omega$ . high. In Staffordshire, at Teddesley, a tree, 14 years planted, is 25  $\Omega$ t. high. In

Worcestershire, at Croome, a tree, 35 years planted, is 40 ft. high. In Yorkshire, at Grimstone, a tree, 13 years planted, is 30 ft. high. In Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, at Tynningham, there is a tree 42 ft. high. In Clackmannanshire, in the garden of the Dollar Institution, one 7 years planted is 14 ft. high. In Perthshire, at Taymouth, one 50 years planted is 50 ft. high; the diameter of the head 51 feet. According to Dr. Walker, this tree has attained a large size in the Island of Bute, at Bargally, and at various other places on the sea coast of Scotland. In Ireland, in King's county, at Charleville Forest, a tree, 60 years planted, is 78 it. high, with a trunk 3 ft. 8 in. at 1 ft. from the ground, In France, in the neighbourhood of Paris, the tree attains the height of 60 ft. In Germany, in Hanover, at Schwöbber, it has attained the height of 80 ft. In Saxony, at Wörlitz, 40 ft. In the neighbourhood of Vienna, from 50 ft. to 60 ft. In Russia, where the tree is very common, it often exceeds the height of 40 ft., south of Klow; but north of Moscow it is seldom above 30 ft. In Sweden, on the north-west coast, exposed to the sea breeze, it grows to the height of between 30 ft. and 40 ft.; as it does about Lund, and at different places on both shores of the Baltic.

Commercial Statistics. This tree is very generally propagated in European nurseries. In London, plants, 1 ft. high, cost 30s. a 1000; and 3 ft. high, 50s.; at Bollwyller, 20 cents each, or 40 francs a 1000; at New York,?

## \* 7. A. SACCHA'RINUM L. The Sugar Maple.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 1496.; Hayne, Dend., p. 214.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 595.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 650. Synonymes. Rock Maple, Hard Maple, Bird's-eye Maple, Amer. Engravings. Michx. Fl. Arb., 2. t. 15.; Tratt. Arch., 1. No. 3.; our fig. 122. in p. 446, 447.; and the plate of this species in our Second Volume.

Wariety. A. s. 2 nigrum; the A. nigrum of Michaux, De Candolle, and G. Don; the black Sugar Tree, or Rock Maple, figured in Michx. Arb., 2. t. 16. has the leaves resembling those of A'cer sacchárinum, but much darker. According to Michaux, the leaves are 5 in. or 6 in. long, and "exhibit, in every respect, nearly the same conformation as those of the true sugar maple. "They differ from it," he says, "chiefly in being of a darker green, and of a thicker texture; and in being somewhat more bluntly lobed. The tree is indiscriminately mixed with the common sugar maple through extensive ranges of country in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut; but is readily distinguished from it by the smaller size which it attains, and the darker colour of its leaves." The soil in which it flourishes best is a rich, strong, sandy loam; and there it usually grows to the height of 40 ft. or 50 ft. Trees of this alleged species were introduced into England in 1812; and there are plants bearing the name in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, and in the garden of the Messrs. Loddiges, and to us they have 'always appeared to be merely varieties of A. sacchárinum, differing in nothing but in having the foliage somewhat darker. Plants, in the London nurseries, cost 1s. 6d., and seeds \$1.00 cents a plant; and seeds 1 dollar per quart.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves cordate, smooth, glaucous beneath, palmately 5-lobed; lobes acuminated, serrately toothed. Corymbs drooping, on short peduncles. Pedicels pilose. Fruit smooth with the wings diverging. (Don's Mill., i. p. 650.) A deciduous tree, from North America, growing, in England, to the height of 40 ft. or 50 ft., and flowering in April and May. Introduced in 1735.

Description. In America, the sugar maple sometimes reaches the height of 70 ft. or 80 ft., with a proportionate diameter; but it does not commonly exceed 50 ft. or 60 ft., with a diameter of 12 in. or 18 in. Well-grown thriving trees are beautiful in their appearance, and easily distinguished by the whiteness of their bark. The leaves are about 5 in. broad; but they vary in length according to the age and vigour of the tree. They are opposite, attached by long petioles, palmated or unequally divided into 5 lobes, entire at the edges, of a bright green above, and glaucous or whitish underneath. In autumn, they turn reddish with the first frosts. Except in the colour of the under surface, they nearly resemble the leaves of the Norway maple. The flowers are small, yellowish, and suspended by slender drooping peduncles. seed is contained in two capsules united at the base, and terminating in a membranous wing. It is ripe near New York in the beginning of October, though the capsules attain their full size six weeks earlier. Externally, they appear equally perfect; but Michaux informs us that he constantly found one of them empty; and the fruit is matured only once in two or three years. (Michaux, p. 225.) The wood, when cut, is white; but, after being wrought and exposed some time to the light, it takes a rosy tinge. Its grain is fine and close, and, when polished, it has a silky lustre. It is very strong, and sufficiently heavy, but wants the property of durability, for which the chestnut and the oak are so highly esteemed. When exposed to moisture it soon decays; and for this reason it is neglected in civil and naval architecture. (Michaux, p. 225, 226.) The buds of this species, like those of Acer Pseudo-Platanus, of which it may be considered the American representative, have a fine ruddy tint early in spring, before they begin to expand.

Geography. According to the elder Michanx's researches, the sugar maple begins a little north of Lake St. John, in Canada, near 48° of N. lat. which, in the rigour of its winter, corresponds to 65° of Europe. It is nowhere more abundant than between 46° and 43° of N. lat.; which space comprises Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the states of Vermont and New Hampshire, and the district of Maine: in these regions, it enters largely into the composition of the forests, with which they are still covered. Farther south, it is common only in Genessee in the state of New York, and in the upper parts of Pennsylvania. It is estimated by Dr. Rush, that, in the northern parts of these two states, there are 10,000,000 of acres which produce these trees in the proportion of thirty to an acre. In the lower parts of Vermition, of the Carolinas, and of Georgia, and likewise in the Mississippi territory, this tree is unknown, or very rare. It is rapidly disappearing from the forests about New York and Philadelphia, where it is no longer tapped for sugar, but is felled for fuel and for other purposes.

The sugar maple covers a greater extent of the American soil than any other species of this genus. It flourishes most in mountainous places, where the soil, though fertile, is cold and humid. Besides the parts already mentioned, it is found along the whole chain of the Alleghanies to its termination in Georgia, and on the steep and shady banks of the rivers which rise

in these mountains. (Michaux, 225.)

Properties and Uses. In America, in Vermont, New Hampshire, the distriet of Maine, and farther north, where the oak is not plentiful, the timber of the sugar maple is substituted for it, in preference to that of the beech, the birch, or the elm. When perfectly seasoned, which requires two or three years, it is used by wheelwrights for axle trees and spokes, and for similar purposes. It is also employed, as well as the red-flowered maple, in the manufacture of Windsor chairs. In the country, where the houses are wholly of wood, sngar maple timber is used for the framework; and in the district of Maine it is preferred to the beech for the keels of vessels, as it furnishes longer pieces: with the beech and the yellow pine it forms, also, the lower frame of vessels, which is always in the water. The wood exhibits two accidental forms in the arrangement of the fibre, of which cabinet-makers take advantage for making beautiful articles of furniture. The first consists in undulations like those of the curled maple (A. rubrum, see p. 426.) the second, which takes place only in old trees that are still sound, and which appears to arise from an inflexion of the fibre from the eireumference towards the centre, produces spots of half a line in diameter, sometimes contiguous, and sometimes several lines apart. The more numerous the spots, the more beautiful and the more esteemed is the wood. This variety is called bird'seye maple. Like the curled maple, it is used for inlaying mahogany. Bedsteads are made of it, and portable writing-desks, which are elegant and highly prized. To obtain the finest effect, the log should be sawn in a direction as nearly as possible parallel to the concentrical circles. When cut at the proper season, the sugar maple forms excellent fuel. It is exported from the district of Maine, for the consumption of Boston, and is equally esteemed for that purpose with the hickory.

The ashes of the sugar maple are rich in the alkaline principle, and it may be confidently asserted, that they furnish four fifths of the potash exported to Europe from Boston and New York. In the forges of Vermont and the district of the Maine, the chareoal of this wood is preferred to any other, and it is said to be one fifth heavier than that made from the same species in the middle and southern states; a fact which sufficiently evinces that this maple acquires its characteristic properties in perfection only in northern

climates.

The wood of the sugar maple is easily distinguished from that of the redflowered maple, which it resembles in appearance, by its weight and hardness. There is, besides, a very simple and certain test: a few drops of sulphate of iron being poured on samples of the different species, the sugar maple turns greenish, and the white maple and the red-flowered maple

change to a deep blue.

The extraction of sugar from the maple is a valuable resource in a new country abounding in forests of that tree, and without much foreign commerce; but it is evident that this mode of obtaining sugar is only destined for a certain stage in the progress of society, and must, in America, very shortly give way to the sugar of commerce, produced by the cane; for this reason, we shall give but a short account of the process of manufacturing maple sugar, and this chiefly as a matter of historical interest, rather than of practical utility. In America, wherever there are canals and railroads, the making of maple sugar must soon become an unprofitable occupation.

The process of making maple sugar is commonly begun in February, or in the beginning of March, while the cold continues intense, and the ground is still covered with snow. The sap begins to be in motion at this season, two months before the general revival of vegetation. In a central situation, lying convenient to the trees from which the sap is to be drawn, a shed is constructed, called a sugar camp, which is destined to shelter the boilers, and the persons who tend them, from the weather. An auger  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in diameter; small troughs to receive the sap; tubes of elder or sumach, 8 in. or 10 in. long, corresponding in size to the auger, and laid open for a part of their length; buckets for emptying the troughs and conveying the sap to the camp; boilers of 15 or 18 gallons' capacity; moulds to receive the symp when reduced to a proper consistency for being formed into cakes; and, lastly, axes to cut and split the fuel, are the principal utensils employed in the operation. The trees are perforated in an obliquely ascending direction, 18 in. or 20 in. from the ground, with two holes 4 in. or 5 in. apart. Care should be taken that the augers do not enter more than half an inch within the wood, as experience has shown that the most abundant flow of sap takes place at this depth. It is also recommended to insert the tubes on the south side of the tree. The troughs, which contain 2 or 3 gallons, are made, in the northern states, of the white pine, of white or black oak, or of maple; but on the Ohio, the mulberry, which is very abundant, is preferred. The chestnut, the black walnut, and the butternut should be rejected, as they impart to the liquid the colouring matter and bitter principle with which they are impregnated. A trough is placed on the ground, at the foot of each tree; and the sap is every day collected and temporarily poured into casks, from which it is drawn out to fill the boilers. The evaporation is kept up by a brisk fire; and the scum is carefully taken off during this part of the process. Fresh sap is added from time to time; and the heat is maintained till the liquid is reduced to a syrup; after which it is left to cool, and then strained through a blanket or other woollen stuff, to separate it from the remaining impurities, when it is poured into the moulds. The boilers are only half filled; and a steady heat is kept up till the liquor is reduced to the proper consistency for being poured into the moulds. The evaporation is known to have proceeded far enough, when, upon rubbing a drop of the syrup between the fingers, it is perceived to be granular. If it is in danger of boiling over, a bit of lard or of butter is thrown into it, which instantly calms the ebullition. When refined, this sugar equals in beauty the finest consumed in Europe; but it is used only in the districts where it is made, and there only in the country places, as, from prejudice or taste, Michaux observes, imported sugar is used in all the small towns, and in the inns.

The sap continues to flow for six weeks; after which it become less abundant, less rich in saccharine matter, and sometimes even incapable of crystallisation. In this case it is consumed in the state of molasses, or exposed for three or four days to the sun; when it is converted into vinegar by the acctous fermentation: a kind of beer is also made of it. The amount of sugar produced by each tree in a year varies from different causes. A cold and dry winter renders the trees more productive than a changeable and humid season. It is observed, that, when a frosty night is followed by a dry and

brilliant day, the sap flows abundantly; and two or three gallons of sap are sometimes yielded by a single tree in twenty-four hours. The yearly product varies from 2 lb. to 4 lb. of sugar each tree. Trees which grow in low and moist places afford a greater quantity of sap than those which occupy rising grounds; but it is less rich in the saccharine principle. insulated trees, left standing in the middle of fields, or by the side of fences, is the best. It is also remarked, that, in districts which have been cleared of other trees, and even of the less vigorous sugar maples, the product of the remainder is proportionably greater.

Wild and domestic animals are inordinately fond of maple juice, and break through their enclosures to sate themselves with it. (Michaux, p. 236.) In Europe, it is not likely that the extraction of sugar from any species of maple will ever be tried otherwise than as a matter of curiosity. Count Wingersky is said to have planted a great many trees of A, saccháriuum on his estates in Moravia, and to have drawn off the sap from them at the age of 25 years, in order to make sugar. He succeeded in procuring a very good sugar; but, in consequence of drawing sap from the trees every year, they

became sickly, and soon afterwards died.

Soil and Situation, Propagation, &c. The same soil may be recommended as for A. platanöides; but, as the species is considerably more tender, it requires a more sheltered situation. In British nurseries, it is always raised from American seeds.

Statistics. The largest tree in the neighbourhood of London is at Purser's Cross, where it has attained the height of 45 ft. In Berkshire, at High Clere, 6 years planted, it is 24 ft. high; at White Knights, 25 years planted, 21 ft. high; in Herciordshire, at East or Castle, 14 years planted, 26 knigh; in Cumberland, at Ponsonby Hall, 20 years planted, and 24 ft. high; in Cheshire, at Kinmel Park, 20 years planted, and 24 ft. high; in Staffordshire, at Trentham, 26 years planted, and 35 ft. high; in Yorkshire, at Cannon Hall, 42 ft. high; in Hertfordshire, at Cheshunt, 6 years planted, and 35 ft. high; in Edinburghshire, at Dalhousie Castle, 7 years planted, and 9 ft. high; in Bamff, shire, at Gordon Castle, 33 ft. high. In Fance, in the Botanic Garden at Toulon, 36 ft. high. In Saxony, at Wörlitz, 60 years planted, and 50 ft. high. In Austria, at Kopenzel, near Vienna, 6 ft. high. In Cassel, at Wilhelmshoe, 24 years planted, and 30 ft. high. Some of the largest sugar maples in America, according to Mr. Douglas, are on Goat Island, at the Falls of Niagara.

Commercial Statistics. In the London nurseries, plants cost 2s. each, and seeds 2s. per ounce; at Bollwyller, plants are 1 franc 50 cents each; and at New York, 15 cents a plant, and seeds 2 dollars 25 cents per pound.

\$ 8. A. Pseu'do-Pla'tanus L. The Mock Plane Tree, the Sycamore, or Great Maple.

Identification. Lin Sp., 1469.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 648.
Synonymes Plane Tree, Scotch; E rable Sycamore, E'rable blane de Montagne, fausse Platane, or grand E rable, Fr.; Ehrenbaum, weisser Ahorn, gor emeine Ahorn, Ger. Engravings. Dub. Arb., 1. 1.36; Tratt. Arch., 1. No. 2.; Willd. Ab., 1. 213.; Krause, t. 121.; our fig. 123. in p. 448, 449.; and the plate of this species in our Second Volume.

Spec. Char. &c. Leaves cordate, smooth, with 5 acuminated, unequally toothed lobes. Racemes pendulons, rather compound, with the rachis, as well as the filaments of staniens, hairy. Fruit smooth, with the wings rather diverging. (Don's Mdl., i. p. 648.) A deciduous tree, native of Europe, flowering in May and June. Height from 30 ft. to 60 ft. Sexes mostly hermaphrodite.

Varieties.

4 A. P. 2 flava variegata. The yellow variegated Sycamore, or Costorphine Plane with leaves variegated with yellow. - The original tree stands near an old pigeon-house in the grounds of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart., in the parish of Costorphine, near Edinburgh. Seeds of this variety, sown, have produced plants with green leaves; but in some of the plants the footstalks of the leaves were of a yellowish green colour, and this colour was partaken of by the leaf: in the other plants the petioles were strongly tinged with red, and the leaves were of a darker green than those of the first-mentioned plants.

4 A. P. 3 albo variegata Hayne. The white variegated-leaved Sycamore.

Leaves blotched with white. This variety is much more common than the other. Tschoudi says of it, that it is one of the finest trees that can be seen; and that, in the beginning of summer, it is delightful to stand under it, and look through the leaves to the At a short distance, he adds, the leaves are as beautiful as flowers. In Britain, however, like the leaves of most other variegated deciduous trees, they soon become ragged, and lose, in autumn, by dying off of a dirty colour and diseased appearance, what they have gained by their whiteness and transparency in spring. Of all the variegated varieties of A'cer, however, it must be acknowledged that this variety is to be considered the most ornamental.

A. P. 4 purpurea Hort. The purple-leaved Sycamore. The leaves are of a fine purple underneath. This variety was originated in Saunders's Nursery, Jersey, about 1828, and is now to be met with in all the principal nurseries. The tree has a very fine appearance when the leaves are slightly ruffled by the wind, alternately appearing clothed in purple and in pale green. In spring, when the leaves first expand, the purple bloom is not obvious; but when they become ma-

tured it is very distinct.

I A. P. 5 subobtusa Dec. Prod., i. p. 594. The half-obtusc-leaved Sycamore. - Lobes of leaves blunter; fruit and wings larger. A. opuli-

fölium Thuil, Fl. Par., 538. A. ritifölium Opiz.

A. P. 6 laciniàta Loud. Hort. Brit., p. 412. The cut-leaved Sycamore.

—Lobes of leaves jagged. (Schm. Arb., i. 5.; Don's Mill., i. p. 648.) Other Varieties. In the garden of the London Horticultural Society there is a variety called Hodgkins's Seedling, with yellow blotched leaves; and another, called Leslie's Seedling. In Hayne's Dendrologische Flora there are, also, the following varieties: A. P. stenóptera, A. P. macróptera, and A. P. micróptera, which differ in the proportions of the wings of the keys, and do not appear worth farther notice.

Description. A large handsome tree, of quick growth, with a smooth ashcoloured bark, and round spreading branches. Leaves on long footstalks, 4 in. or 5 in. broad, palmate, with 5 acute, variously serrated lobes; the middle one largest, pale or glaucous beneath. Flowers green, the size of a currant blossom, disposed into axillary, pendulous, compound clusters. Capsules 2 or 3, with broad spreading wings. (Smith's Eng. Flora, ii. p. 230., with adaptation.) The fruits of this species are botanically interesting, from the readiness with which the funiculus may be traced in its passage through the base of the samara to its union with the seed; and from the neat and copious lining of soft and glossy down, with which the interior of the cell of the samara is coated, as if for a commodious lodging for the seed, till wind shall have acted on the wing of the samara, and disseminated it, and the moisture of the earth whereon it falls shall have excited the seed it contains to germinate. In this species, the cotyledons are circinately folded, and incumbent on the radicle. cotyledons, but, perhaps, after germination, and the primordial leaves (those first produced on germination), are, when chewed, bitter. Professor Henslow



has found, by "a careful search among the numerous young plants of this tree which every where spring up in its neighbourhood, many in which the cotyledons were either three or four. In some instances, where there were only two, as usual, one of them was more or less cloven down the middle (fig. 110. a); and these served to

illustrate, in a marked manner, the way in which others had become possessed of more than their ordinary number. For, in these cases, either two of the cotyledons were not, at first, so large as the third, when there were three only (b); or else, when four were present, they were all proportionally smaller than in those plants which bore two (fig. 111. c). This shows that the multiplication of the cotyledous, in some plants, may be the result merely of a



subdivision in the two which belong to them in their normal condition, and that it may not have originated in any supernumerary development of these organs themselves. Their comparative inequality, however, soon ceases as the plant developes itself. In one instance, I have remarked a cohesion

taking place between the two cotyledons nearly throughout their whole length (fig. 110. d); and then the young plant had strangely assumed the form of a monocotyledon. Sometimes the superfluous division was continued to the primordial leaves, of which there were one large, and two that were smaller (fig. 111. e): but I have never observed the anomaly extend beyond them; the next in succession, and all after them, being developed in pairs, in the usual way. The above figures are selected from among several varieties which I possess of this anomalous germination of the sycamore." (Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. v. p. 346, 347.) The growth of the sycamore is very rapid compared with that of other trees, particularly when it is in a deep, free, rich soil, and in a mild climate. It arrives at its full growth in 50 or 60 years; but it requires to be 80 or 100 years old before its wood arrives at perfection. In marshy soil, or in dry sand, and even on chalk, the tree never attains any size. It produces fertile seeds at the age of 20 years, but flowers several years sooner; sometimes even perfecting its seeds sooner also. The longevity of the tree is from 140 to 200 years, though it has been known of a much greater age. M. Hartig has felled sycamore trees 200 years old, and upwards

of 100 ft. in height, the timber of which was perfectly sound.

Geography. Found in various parts of Europe, particularly in Switzerland, Germany, Austria, and Italy, in wooded mountainous situations. In England, it is found in hedges and about houses, but not truly wild, according to Smith; though others consider it indigenous. Gerard, in 1597, says it is a stranger in England, only found growing in the walks and places of pleasure of noblemen, where it is planted for the sake of its shadow. Parkinson observes, " It is cherished in our land only in orchards or elsewhere, for shade and walks." Ray speaks of it as very common in courtyards, churchyards, avenues, and about noblemen's houses; but says it began, in his time, not to be much in request, because of the great litter occasioned in gardens and walks by the falling leaves. Martyn, in his edition of Miller's Dictionary, says that, if it were truly indigenous, the country would have been full of it; since the tree comes up with such wonderful facility from the seed. For the same reason, Dr. Walker supposes it to have been one of the very earliest of foreign trees introduced into Scotland. Sir T. D. Lauder says, " It is a favourite Scotch tree, having been much planted about old aristocratic residences in Scotland; and, if the doubt of its being a native of Britain he true, which, however, we cannot believe, then it is probable that the long intimacy which subsisted between France and Scotland may be the cause of its being so prevalent in the latter country." (Lauder's Gilpin, i.p. 121.) In Switzerland, the tree is found from 2000 ft. to 3000 ft. above the level of the sea, reaching up the mountains to the point where Vaccinium Vitis idæ'a commences; provided, however, that the soil be dry and of a good quality. In such situations it suffers much less from frost and snow than many other trees.

History. The first record of the tree, as in cultivation in Britain, is in

Turner's Herbal, in 1551: it is mentioned by all subsequent British authors as of doubtful indigenousness. From the facility with which it is propagated, the hardiness and vigorous growth of the tree, its various uses, especially, as Dr. Walker observes, for forming domestic utensils, and also the beauty of its buds in spring, and of its foliage in early summer, it has been very generally planted.

Properties and Uses. The wood, when the tree is young, is white; but, as it gets older, the wood becomes a little yellow, and often brown, especially towards the heart. It is compact and firm, without being very hard; of a fine grain, sometimes veined, susceptible of a high polish, and easily worked, either on the bench, or in the turning-lathe. It does not warp, and is not likely to be attacked by worms. It weighs per cubic foot, newly cut, 64 lb.; half dry, 56 lb.; dry, 48 lb. It loses, in drying, about a twelfth part of its bulk.

In France and Germany, it is much sought after by wheelwrights, cabinetmakers, turners, sculptors in wood, manufacturers of musical instruments, and especially of violins, and makers of toys and other small wares. The roots, which are often agreeably veined, and the stools or stumps where the plant has been long treated as a bush, and cut periodically for coppice-wood, is eagerly sought after for curious cabinet-works and for inlaying. The wood is used for pestles, for tables, rollers, spoons, plates, and other household articles; it is also used for gun-stocks, and in every kind of structure, whether under water or in the air. According to M. Hartig, the principal German writer on timber trees and their uses, the wood of the common sycamore is the most valuable of all woods as fuel, both for the quantity of heat which it gives out, and the time that it continues burning: it surpasses the beech, in these respects, in the proportion of 1757 to 1540. Converted into charcoal, it is superior to the beech in the proportion of 1647 to 1600. The leaves, gathered green and dried, form an excellent forage for sheep during the winter. The sap has been drawn from the trees in Germany, and various experiments made with it. At first, it is as clear as water, and sweet; but, after it has run from the tree for some time, and begins to run slowly, it takes a whitish colour, and becomes sweeter and of a thicker consistence; though this thick sap is found to contain less sugar than that which comes off first, and is quite clear. From a tree 18 in. in diameter, from which the sap was allowed to flow for five days, 36 quarts were obtained. The proportion of sugar produced by the sap varies. Sometimes an ounce of sugar from a quart of liquor has been obtained; but, generally, not so much. The variations depend on the age of the tree, the vigour of its growth, the nature of the soil, the temperature of the season, and a number of other circumstances of which little is known. In Scotland, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder informs us, incisions were made in the trunk of a sycamore tree of 45 years' growth, at 5 ft. from the ground, in the beginning of March, 1816. "A colourless and transparent sap flowed freely, so as in two or three hours to fill a bottle capable of containing 1 lb. of water. Three bottles and a half were collected, weighing, in all, 3 lb. 4 oz. The sap was evaporated by the heat of a fire, and gave 214 grains of a product in colour resembling raw sugar, and sweet in taste, with a peculiar flavour. After being kept fifteen months, this sugar was slightly moist on the surface. The quantity of sap employed in the evaporation was 24,960 grains, from which 214 grains of sugar were obtained: therefore, 116 parts of sap yielded one part of sugar. The experiment was made at Cannon Park, in Stirlingshire, on the 7th and 8th of March, 1816. (Lauder's Gilpin, i. p. 124.) Dr. Walker states that the sap is made into wine in the Western Highlands of Scotland.

In Britain, the uses to which the A. Pseùdo-Plátanus is applied are much less various than in France and Germany. The species is a very umbrageous one, from its numerous branches, and numerous and large leaves; and hence it is eligible in all cases where trees are wanted to afford dense shade: it may be on this account that it is sometimes seen bounding the homesteads of a farm, and on the sunny side of the dairy in the farm-yard. It is used in joinery and turnery, and cabinet-making; by musical instrument makers; for cider-

presses; and, sometimes, for gun-stocks. Formerly, when wooden dishes and spoons were more used than they are at present, it was much in demand, espe-

cially in Scotland, by the manufacturers of these articles.

As underwood, the sycamore shoots freely from the stool to the age of 80 or 100 years. As a timber tree, it is most advantageously cut down at the age of 80 years, or from that age to 100. In Germany, the tree which is commonly planted along with it, in plantations made with a view to profit, is the beech. As an ornamental tree, it produces the best effect; either singly, in groups of two or three, placed sufficiently near to form a whole, but not so as to touch each other; and in rows or avenues. The varieties with variegated leaves are very ornamental in the beginning of summer; but their leaves are almost always more or less imperfect, especially on the edges, and fall off much sooner in the autumn than those of the species. The leaves of the purple variety are not liable to the same objection as those of the variegated

In Scotland, children amuse themselves by cutting openings in the bark, and sipping the sap that flows from its wounds (Mag. Nat. Hist.); and they also play with the large buds which are found on the points of the shoots, which they call cocks, and the small side-buds, which they call hens. In England, children suck the wings of the growing keys, for the sake of obtaining the sweet

exudation that is upon them.

Poetical and historical Allusions. The sycamore, in the language of flowers, signifies curiosity, because it was supposed to be "the tree on which Zaccheus climbed to see Christ pass on his way to Jerusalem, when the people strewed leaves and branches of palm and other trees in his way, exclaiming, 'Hosanna to the Son of David!' " (Syl. Flor., p. 221.) The tree called the sycamore in the Bible, however, was not the Acer Pseudo-Platanus, but the Ficus Sycomorus; though the supposition that the first was the sycamore of the Scriptures induced many religious persons, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, to plant it near their houses and in their gardens. Evelyn mentions this practice, and condemns it; as the sycamore, from the frequency of honey-dew on its leaves, is a very unwholesome and unsightly tree. It is mentioned by Chaucer; and Cowper says, -

> - " Nor unnoticed pass The sycamore, capricious in attire;
> Now green, now tawny; and ere autumn yet
> Has changed the woods, in scarlet honours bright."

Soil and Situation. The common sycamore will grow in any soil not saturated with moisture; but it seems to prefer one that is dry and free, rather than one stiff or moist. It will grow in exposed situations, and especially on the sea coast, and maintain its erect position against the sea breeze better than most other trees. It is in use for this purpose in Scotland, and also for planting round farm-houses and cottages on bleak hills. In such situations, an instance can hardly be found of the head of the tree leaning more to one side than another. Even when the wind blows strongly in one direction for nine months in the year, this tree maintains its perpendicularity and symmetrical

Propagation and Culture. This species is invariably propagated by seed; and the variegated-leaved and other varieties by layers, or by budding or grafting. It will also propagate freely by cuttings of the roots. The seeds may either be sown immediately after they are gathered, or they may be kept in sand till the following spring. If the seeds are kept dry, and unmixed with sand or earth till spring, they seldom come up the same year, and sometimes lose their vegetative properties altogether.

Aceidents and Diseases. The leaves are attacked by various insects, and the young shoots eaten by goats, hares, cattle, horses, and mules. In a suitable soil, the tree is attacked by few diseases; but at great elevations, on unsuitable soils, and especially on such as are wet, the superabundance of sap produces hamorrhage, and, according to M. Werneck, dropsy. In both these cases, the

roots soon become spongy and rotten, and the plant becomes a prey to lichens and fungi, and finally dies. The cause of the disease being the humidity of the soil, it can only be prevented by planting the tree on soil sufficiently dry, either naturally or by drainage. Two parasitic species of Fungus are found upon the leaves: Xylòma acérinum Pers., described and figured in the Encyclopædia of Plants, No. 16490., and Eríneum acérinum Pers., described and figured in the Encyclopædia of Plants, No. 16593. A sweet clammy matter exudes from the foliage, and is fed upon by insects, whose excrements tend to discolour it; which shows, in some seasons, considerable discolouration and want of cleanness and freshness, that may be referred in part to this cause, and may be in part referable to particles of dust and other matter floating in the atmosphere, and falling on the clammy surface of the foliage.

be in part referable to particles of dust and other matter floating in the atmosphere, and falling on the clammy surface of the foliage.

Statistics. There are a great many fine specimens of this tree in different parts of Europe; and, as it is a well-known species, we shall only select a few, as in other cases, partly to show the rate of growth, and partly to show the magnitude attained relatively to time.

A. Pseido-Pidianus in the Environs of London. At Kew, there is a tree, 100 years planted, and 74 ft. high, the trunk 5 ft. in diameter, and the diameter of the head 60 ft., at Mount Grove, and the diameter of the head 60 ft., at Mount Grove years planted, and 25 ft. high; at Alresford, 81 years planted, 70 ft. high, the trunk, at 1 ft. from the ground, 9 ft. in diameter; in Devonshire, at Endsleigh Cottage, 22 years planted, and 40 ft. high; the diameter of the trunk, at 1 ft. from the ground, 9 ft. in diameter; in Devonshire, at Endsleigh Cottage, 22 years planted, and 40 ft. high; the diameter of the trunk, at 1 ft. from the ground, 5 ft. 4 in.; the contents of the tree in timber, 450 ft.; in Somerestshire, at Brockley Hall, 90 ft. high, and the diameter of the trunk 20 ft. high; and the diameter of the trunk 20 ft. high; and the diameter of the trunk 20 ft. high; in Worcestershire, at Hadzor House, 10 years planted, and 25 ft. high; at Griston 1 ft. high; in Lancashire, at Lancaster, in the Friends Burying Ground, several fine treashout a century old, between 60 ft and 70 ft. high, with trunks from 24 ft. high; at Alcelian ingon, 55 ft. high, the diameter of the trunk 81 ft. single, 30 ft. high; with trunks from 25 ft. high; at Alcelian ingon, 55 ft. high, the diameter of the trunk 81 ft. single, 30 ft. high; in Vertage 1 ft. high; at Crimston 1, 2 years planted, and 40 ft. high; in Wortestershire, at Hadzen 4 ft. high; with trunks from 2 ft. high; at Alcelian ingon, 55 ft. high, the diameter of the trunk 8 ft. sin,, and of the head 50 ft. high; in Suffolk, at Finbrough Hall, 70 years planted, and 70 ft.

the trunk 3 ft. and of the head 50 ft.

A. Pscudo-Pidtanus in Ireland. In Dublin, at the Glasnevin Botanic Garden, 25 years planted, and 24 ft. high; at Cypress Grove, 45 ft. high; in Connaught, at Makree Castle, 77 ft. high, diameter of the trunk 4 ft., and of the head 68 ft.; in Galway, at Coole, 40 ft. high, the diameter of the trunk 14 in., and of the head 38 ft.; in Down, at Castle Ward, 134 years planted, and 64 ft. high, the diameter of the trunk 3 ft., and of the head 42 ft.

A. Pscudo-Pidtanus in Foreign Countries. In France, in the Botanic Garden at Toulon, 48 years planted, ad 90 tt. high; in the neighbourhood of Nantes, 60 ft. high. In Hanover, at Schwöbber, 80 ft. high; in Saxony, at Wörlitz, 65 years planted, 50 ft. high: in Austria, in the garden of the University of Vienna, 30 years planted, and 40 ft. high; at Laxenburg, 50 years planted, and 35 ft high. In Prussia, in the Pfauen Insel, at Potsdam, 40 years 'planted, and 45 ft. high. In Bavaria, at Munich, 26 years planted, and 15 ft. high. In Switzerland, at Friburg, is a tree supposed to be about 500 years old, the trunk is 20 ft. in circumference at 1 ft. from the ground. In Sweden, at Lund, 14 years planted, and 38 ft. high.

10s. a 1000, plants 6 ft. high 2s. each, the variegated varieties 2s. 6d. each, the purple-leaved 3s. each. At Bollwyller, 80 cents a plant, and the variegated varieties I franc 20 cents a plant; at New York,?.

# T 9. A. OBTUSA'TUM Kit. The obtuse-lobed-leaved Maple.

Identification. Kit, in Willd, Spec, 4, p. 948.; Dec. Prod., 1, p. 594.; Don's Mill., 1, p. 949. Synonymes. A. neapolitànum Tenore; A. hybridum, in the Lond, Hort, Soc. Gard, in 1834; the 

Leaves cordate, roundish, 5-lobed; lobes bluntish (or Spec. Char., &c. pointed), repandly toothed, velvety beneath. Corymbs pendulous. Pedicles hairy. Fruit rather hairy, with the wings somewhat diverging. (Don's Mill., i. p. 649.) The flowers are pendulous, pale, and few in the paniele. A large tree, with the general habit of A. Psendo-Plátanus, but apparently of more vigorous growth; a native of Hungary, Croatia, and many parts of Italy; and introduced into England in 1825. "On all the hills and lower mountains of the kingdom of Naples, in Camaldoni, Castellamare, and the Abruzzi, it is found abundantly, growing, usually, to the height of 40 ft. It is extremely striking, with its reddish purple branches, in the wood of Lucania, between Rotonda and Rubia; and, in the Basilicate, and Calabria, it is said, by Tenore, to acquire colossal dimensions. It is certainly very singular that so fine a tree as this, occupying so large a tract of country frequently visited by English tourists, should be almost unknown in this country; and yet, although it is perfectly hardy, and very easily multiplied, it is scarcely ever met with in any but botanical collections." (Pen. Cyc., vol. i. p. 77.) There is a noble specimen of this tree in the garden of the London Horticultural Society at Chiswick; which, though only 10 or 12 years planted, in 1835 had attained the height of 26 ft., with a trunk 5½ in. in diameter, as shown in our plate in Vol. II.

# I 10. A. BARBA'TUM Michx. The bearded-calyxed Maple.

Identification. Michx. Fl. Bor. Amer., I. p. 252.; Pursh, Fl. Amer. Sept., I. p. 267.; Dec. Prod.,
 I. p. 595.; Don's Mill., I. p. 649.
 Synonymes. A. carolinianum Bolt.; A. trilobàtum, in the London Hort. Soc. Gard. in 1835.
 Engravings. A leaf is shown in Pen. Cyc., vol. I. p. 76.; and several in our fig. 125. in p. 452.

Spee. Char., &c. Leaves heart-shaped, 3-lobed, nearly equally serrated, nearly smooth beneath. Clusters sessile. The stalks of the female flowers simple, of the male flowers branched. Calyx bearded internally. Keys smooth, diverging but little. (Pen. Cyc.) This species, according to Pursh, inhabits North America, between New Jersey and Carolina, in deep pine and cedar swamps. It was found on the west side of the Rocky Mountains, about the sources of the Columbia, by Douglas; but Dr. Hooker says the specimens sent home by him are too young to enable him to form an opinion as to the correctness of the name. There are two plants of this species, under the name of A. trilobatum, in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, where they form low trees, or bushes, about 10 ft. high. In its native country, the tree is said to grow to the height of 20 ft. The plants named A. harbatum, in the London Horticultural Society's Garden, and in Messrs. Loddiges's arboretum, and in some of the nurseries in 1835, seem to be A. platanöides. The leaves, and the general appearance of the plant, are those of A. Pseudo-Platanus, diminished, in all its parts, to one third of its usual size. This species was introduced in 1812; and plants of it, under the name of A. trilobàtum, may be obtained in some of the nurseries.

# D. Leaves 5, ravely 7-lobed.

# I 11. A. O'PALUS Dec. The Opal, or Italian, Maple.

Identification. Ait Hort, Kew., 3, p. 436.; Dec. Prod., 1, p. 594.; Don's Mill., 1, p. 649. Synonymes. A. O'palus Lin., Mill., and other authors; A. rotundifolium Lam. Dict., 3, p. 882.; A. italicum Lamh. Ac., No. 8.; A. villèsum Pres.; l'Errable Opale, Erable à Feuilles rondes, or Errable d'Italie, Fr.

Derivation. The specific appellation of O'palus has been given to this species, probably from the thick opal-like aspect of the lear

Engravings. Baudril. Traité, &c., vol. 5, p. 13.; our fig. 126. in p. 453.; and the plate of this species in our Second Volume.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves more or less heart-shaped, roundish, 5-lobed, smooth beneath; the lobes generally obtuse, and coarsely serrated. in drooping corymbs. Keys smooth. (Pen. Cyc.) A tree, a native of Corsica; from which country it was brought to Paris by M. Richard, and thence to England, in 1752. It is described by Bandillart as a branchy tufted tree, covered with smooth leaves, somewhat coriaceous, roundish, indented, with five blunt lobes, deep green on the upper surface, and somewhat glaucous underneath, with long red petioles. Its flowers are whitish, in short racemes; and the small fruits, or keys, which succeed them, are almost round. It found in forests and on mountains in Corsica, and in Italy; where, from the denseness of its shade, it is sometimes planted by road sides, and in gardens near houses. The red colour of the petioles, of the leaves, of the fruits, and even the red tinge of the leaves themselves, more especially in autumn, give it rather a morbid appearance. It pushes later in the spring than most of the other species. The wood is veined, and very close: in Italy, it is used for gun-stocks; and the roots, especially of those trees which have been often cut down, are very much sought after on account of their hardness, and their curious knots and blotches, which render them suitable for making snuff-boxes, and for inlaid work.

Variety. A. coriàceum, in the arboretum of the Messrs. Loddiges, seems to be a variety of this species; but A. opulifolium, No. 14, as described by

Baudrillart, seems quite distinct from it.

Baudrillart, seems quite distinct from it.

Statistics. There is a plant of this species in the garden of the London Horlicultural Society, which answers perfectly to M. Baudrillart's description. The largest tree in the neighbourhood of London, bearing the name of A O'palus, is at Fulham Palace; where, in 25 years, it has attained the height of 35 ft.; in Sussex, at Langham Park, 9 years planted, it is 20 ft. high; in Staffordshire, at Trentham, 12 years planted, it is 7 ft. high; in Yorkshire, at Grimston, 12 years planted, 24 ft. high; in Scotland, in the garden of the Caledooian Horticultural Society, Edinburgh, 8 years planted, and 12 ft. high; at Hopeton House, 18 years planted, and 18 ft. high; in Argyllshire, at Toward Castle, there is a tree, which is said to be considered A eer O palus by Dr. Hooker, which is no less than 50 ft. high, and girts 4ft. at 1ft. from the ground. In France, in the Jardin des Plantes, 30 years planted, and 34ft. high; in the Botanic Garden at Toulon, 40 years planted, and 30 ft. high. In Belgium, in the Botanic Garden at Ghent, 13 ft. high. In Hanover, at Schwöber, 80 ft. high (most probably some other species, ? A. obtushtum); in Saxony, at Wörlitz, 23 ft. high. In Austria, in Rosenthal's Nursery, at Vienna, 16 years planted, and 12 ft. high.

Commercial Statistics. Price, in London, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a plant; and at Bollwyller, 1 franc.

## \* 12. A. OPULIFO'LIUM Vill. The Guelder-Rose-leaved Maple.

Identification. Vill. Dauph., 4. p. 802.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 649.
Synonymes. A. hispánicum Pour. Act. Tout., 3. p. 305.; A. vérnum Reyn.; A. montànum C. Banhin, Pin., 431.; E'rable duret, or Erable à Feuilles d'Ohier, and Ayart in Dauphiné, Fr.; Schneeholl-blättriger Ahorn, Ger.
Engraving. Tratt. Arch., 1. No. 13.; and the plate of this species, in our Second Volume.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves cordate, roundish, 5-lobed. Lobes obtuse, bluntly and coarsely toothed. Corymbs almost sessile. Ovaries and fruit smooth, with wings rather diverging. (Don's Mill., i. p. 649.) According to Dr. Lindley, in the *Pen. Cyc.*, this kind is the same as A. O'palus; but, according to Baudrillart, it is quite distinct. Its height, the latter says, is from 20 ft. to 25 ft. or 30 ft. It grows naturally in the French Alps, and on the Pyrenees. Its bark is grey; its leaves have 5 lobes, somewhat rounded, a little toothed, and greener above than below. It flowers are in drooping racemes; its fruits are swelled out, and their wings spreading; so much so as to form almost a straight line, like those of A. platanöides. It is common on the rocks of Mount Jura; and is considered preferable to all the other maples for its wood, which is hard and compact, without sap-wood, not easily split, and so homogeneous in its texture, that it is almost impossible to distinguish in it the annual layers. It takes the finest polish; it is white, lightly shaded with lemon-colour, sometimes exhibiting flashes or shades of red, but not red veins. Completely dried, it weighs 52 lb. 11 oz. the cubic foot. In Bugly it is used by wheelwrights, and makes excellent naves to wheels.

"M. Maratray, inspector of forests in the department of Mount Jura, sent, in 1807, to the Administration of Forests in Paris, a specimen of this wood, which justified all that had been said of the fineness and homogeneousness of its grain. He also sent seeds, part of which came up the first year, and the remainder the year following. The plants have made tolerable progress; but it remains to be known, whether, in fertile soil, the tree will preserve the valuable quality of its wood." (Traité, &c., i. p. 51.) The plants have been distributed among the different government gardens of France; and particularly those of Versailles, under the direction of M. Bose. At Bollwyller, there are plants of this species which, it is said, can be furnished of considerable size; and they are designated in the Calalogue, "A cer opulifòlium, non A. O'palus;" price I franc 50 cents. There was a tree in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, in 1835, which differed somewhat from A. O'palus, and seemed to us intermediate between that species and A. barbàtum, or, as it was then marked, in 1835, A. trilobàtum; but, whether it was the A. opulifòlium of Villars and Bandrillart, we are unable to say.

### \* 13. A. CIRCINA'TUM Pursh. The round-leaved Maple.

Identification. Pursh Fl. Amer. Sept., I. p. 267.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 595.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 651. Engraving. Hook. Amer., t. 89.; and our fig. 112., and fig. 127. in p. 454.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves orbicular, rather cordate at the base, 7-lobed, smooth on both surfaces; lobes acutely toothed; nerves and veins hairy at their origins. (Don's Mill., i. p. 651.) A tree from 20 ft. to 40 ft. high.



Branchesslender, pendulous, and crooked; often taking root, in the manner of those of many species of Ficus. Bark smooth, green when young, white when fully grown. Leaf the length of the finger, upon rather a short footstalk, membranaccous, heart-shaped, with 7—9-lobes, and 7—9-nerves, smooth above, except hairs in the axils of the nerves; downy beneath, and in the axils of the nerves woolly: lobes ovate, acute, and acutely serrated; the sinuses acute; the nerves radiate from the tip of the petiole, and one extends to the tip of each lobe. Flowers (produced in April and May) of a middling size, in nodding corymbs, that are on long peduncles. (Hook. Fl. Bor.

Amer.) This is a very marked and beautiful species; distinguishable, at sight, by the regular form of its leaves, and pale reddish green colour.

Geography. On the great rapids of Columbia River. (Lewis, in Pursh's Fl. Am. Sept.) Common along the north-west coast of North America, between lat. 43° and 49°. (Douglas; D. Scouler.) A circinatum, like A macrophýllum, is exclusively confined to the woody mountainous country that skirts the shores; and there, among the pine forests, it forms almost impenetrable thickets. (Douglas, in Hook. Fl. Bor. Amer., vol. i. p. 112.)

Properties and Uses. The wood is fine, white, and close-grained, very tough, and susceptible of a good polish. From the slender branches the native tribes make the hoops of their scoop-nets, which they cupley for taking the salmon at the rapids, and in the contracted parts of the river.

Statistics. There is a plant of this species, in the London Horticultural Society's Garden, about 2 ft. high; and one at Messrs. Loddiges's about the same height. In Berkshire, at High Clere, there is a tree which has blossomed and ripened seeds.

## 2 14. A. PALMA'TUM Thunb. The palmate-leaved Maple.

Identification. Thunb. Fl. Jap., p. 161.; Dec. Prod., 1, p. 595.; Don's Mill., 1, p. 650. Engraving. Tratt. Arch., 1, No. 17.; and our fig. 128. in p. 455.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves smooth, palmately divided into 5—7-lobes beyond the middle; lobes acuminated, oblong, serrated. Umbels 5—7-flowered. (Don's Mill., i. p. 650.) Λ native of Japan, and introduced in 1832.

Branches and corolla purple. Fruit woolly. There are plants of this species in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, the leaves of which, as will be seen by our fig. 128., are strikingly distinct. The plants appear to be rather tender, and we would recommend them to be tried, in the first instance, against a wall.

\* 15. A. ERIOCA'RPUM Michx. The hairy-fruited, or white, Maple.

Identification. Michx. Fl. Amer. Bor., 2, p. 213.; Don's Mill., 1, p. 650. Synonymes. A. dasycarpum Willd. Spec., 4, p. 985.; A. tomentosum Hort. Par.; A. glaúcum Marsh.; A. virginiānum Duh.; A. ròbrum Wagesh.; white, or soft, Maple, United States; Sir Charles Wager's Maple; Errable à Fruits cotonneux, or Errable blanc, Fr.; rauher Ahorn, Ger. Engraving. Desf. Ann. Mus., 7, t. 25.; Tratt. Arch., 1. No. 8.; our fig. 129. in p. 456.; and the plate of this species in our Second Volume.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves truncate at the base, smooth and glaucons beneath, palmately 5-lobed, with blunt recesses, and unequally and deeply toothed lobes. Flowers conglomerate, on short pedicels, apetalous, pentandrous. Ovaries downy. (Don's Mill., i. p. 650.) A large tree, with pale greenish yellow seeds, and flowers tinged with pale pink. They are produced in April and May; and seeds are ripened by midsummer, from which plants may be raised the same year. Introduced by Sir Charles Wager, in 1725.

Description. The trunk of the white maple is low, and divides itself into a great number of limbs, so divergent, that Michaux says they form a head more spacious, in proportion to the size of the trunk, than that of any other tree with which he is acquainted. The tree blooms early in the spring: its flowers are small and sessile, with a downy ovarium. The fruit is larger than that of any other species which grows east of the Mississippi. It consists of two capsules joined at the base, each of which encloses one roundish seed, and is terminated by a large, membranous, falciform wing. In Pennsylvania, it is ripe about the 1st of May; and a month earlier on the Savannah river, and in Georgia. At this period the leaves, which have attained half their size, are very downy underneath: a month later, when fully grown, they are perfectly smooth. They are opposite, and supported by long petioles; they are divided by deep sinuses into 4 lobes, are toothed on the edges, of a bright green on the upper surface, and of a beautiful white beneath. The foliage, however, is scattered, and leaves an open thoroughfare to the sunbeams. "The young leaves, and young germs, are very downy; but the old leaves, and perfect fruit, are glabrous." (Hook, Fl. Amer., p. 114.) The wood of this maple is very white, and of a fine grain; but it is softer and lighter than that of the other species in the United States, and, from its want of strength and durability, is little used. (Michaux, p. 215.) In the United States, as well as in England, this species is often confounded with A'cer rubrum, which, in the leaves, it nearly resembles; but it differs in its inflated woolly fruit, expressed in the terms eriocarpum and dasycarpum, and in its flowers, which are produced in small compact axillary groups, and are almost, or quite, sessile; while those of A. rubrum are produced in axillary groups on peduncles of irregular length (the shortest being about 1 in., and the longest about 2 in.), and are succeeded by smooth compressed fruits.

Geography. A. eriocarpum, in the Atlantic parts of the United States, commences on the banks of Sandy River, in the district of Maine; and those of the Connecticut, near Windsor, in Vermont, are its most northern points. But, like many other trees, it is pinched by the rigorous winters of this latitude, and never reaches the size which it attains a few degrees farther south. It is found on the banks of all the rivers which flow from the mountains to the ocean; though it is less common along the streams which water the southern parts of the Carolinas and of Georgia. In no part of the United States is it more multiplied than in the western country; and nowhere is its vegetation more luxuriant than on the banks of the Ohio, and of the great rivers which empty themselves into it. There sometimes alone, and sometimes mingled with the willow, which is found along all these waters, it contributes singularly, by its magnificent foliage, to the embellishment of the scene. The brilliant white of the leaves beneath forms a striking contrast

with the bright green above; and the alternate reflection of the two surfaces in the water heightens the beauty of this wonderful moving mirror, and aids in forming an enchanting picture; "which," says "Michaux, during my long excursions in a canoe in these regions of solitude and silence, I contemplated with inwearied admiration. Beginning at Pittsburg, and even some miles above the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, white maples, with trunks 12 ft. or 15 ft. in circumference, are continually to be met with at short distances." (Michx, p. 213, 214.)

History. This tree was introduced by Sir Charles Wager, in 1725, and has since been in general cultivation. It was at first supposed to be a variety of A. rûbrum; and, as such, is mentioned in Martyn's Miller. In the first edition of Du Hamel, the two sorts are described as distinct varieties; and their specific distinctions were afterwards pointed out by Desfontaines, in the Ann. du Muss. d'Hist. Nat. de Paris, vol. vii. p. 412.; the principal distinction consisting in the fruit of A. criocárpum being woolly, and that of A. růbrum being smooth. Both species are now in very general cultivation, throughout

Europe, as ornamental trees.

Properties and Uses. In America, wooden bowls are sometimes made of the wood of this species, when that of the tulip tree cannot be procured. At Pittsburg, and in the neighbouring towns, it is used, in cabinet-making, instead of holly, and for inlaying furniture made of mahogany, cherry tree, and walnut; though it is not exactly suitable for this purpose, as it soon changes colour. The hatters of Pittsburg prefer the charcoal of this wood to every other for heating their boilers, as it affords a more uniform and durable heat than any other. Sugar is made from this species in districts where the tree abounds, but the produce is not above half that obtained from the sap of the sugar maple. The sap is in motion very early in this species, beginning to ascend about the 15th of January; so that, when sugar is made from it, the work of extracting it is sooner completed. The cellular integument rapidly produces a black precipitate with sulphate of iron. (Michaux.) In Europe, this tree is chiefly planted for ornamental purposes, for which it is admirably adapted by the rapidity of its growth, the graceful divergent direction of its branches, the beauty of its leaves, and the profusion of its early flowers. In mild seasons, such as the present spring of 1836, these flowers begin to burst from their buds in the first week in January; and they are often fully expanded by the end of February or beginning of March.

Soil, Situation, Propagation, &c. A. criocarpum requires a deep free soil, and more moisture than most of the other species. Though it will not grow in swamps, yet it attains its greatest dimensions on the alluvial banks of rivers which are occasionally inundated. It ripens its seeds, both in America and Britain, by midsummer, or earlier; and, if these are immediately sown, they come up, and produce plants which are 8 in. or 10 in. high, by the suc-

ceeding antunn.

Statistics. The largest tree in the neighbourhood of London is at Kew, where, in 25 years, it has attained the height of 50 ft.; in Staffordshire, at Trentham, it is also 50 ft. high. Price of plants, in London, 1s. 6d. cach; at Bollwyller, 1 franc; at New York, 25 cents, and seeds I dollar per quart.

### ¥ 16. A. RU'RRUM L. The red-flowering, or scarlet, Maple.

Identification. Lin. Spec. 1496.; Hayne Dend., p. 213.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 595.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 650. Synonymes. A. virginianum Herm. Par., t. 1., Mill. Ill., t. 8. f. 4., Trew. Sel., t. 65, 56.; d. cocceineum Ait.; soft Maple, Swamp Maple, red Maple; Frable rouge, Fr.; rother Ahorn, Ger. Engravings. Michx. Arb., 2. t. 14.; Desf. Ann. Mus., 7. p. 413. t. 25.; Tratt. Arch., 1. No. 9.; Schmich. Arb., 1. t. 6.; Krause, t. 119.; our fig. 150. in p. 457.; and the plate of the tree in our Second Volume.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves cordate at the base, glaucous beneath, deeply and unequally toothed, palmately 5-lobed, with acute recesses. Flowers conglomerate, 5-petaled, pentandrous. Ovaries smooth. (Don's Mill., i. p. 650.) A tree of the middle size, from North America in 1656, remarkable for its red flowers, which are produced in April and May. Varieties.

Y A. r. 2 coccineum and Y A. r. 3 intermedium are varieties of this species,

differing so very little from it as hardly to be worth cultivation as distinct. The leaves of A. r. coccineum are somewhat redder in spring, when they expand, than those of A. rubrum.

Description. In America, the red-flowering maple, Michaux observes, is the earliest tree, the bloom of which announces the return of spring; it is in flower, near New York, from the 10th to the 15th of April. The blossoms, which are of a beautiful purplish or deep red, unfold more than a fortnight before the leaves. They are aggregate, and situated at the extremity of the branches. The fruit is suspended by long flexible peduncles, and is of the same huc with the flowers; though it varies in size and in the intensity of its colouring, according to the exposure and dampness of the soil. The keys and the seeds are one half smaller than those of A. eriocarpum, and they ripen sooner. The leaves are also smaller than those of that species; but, in most other respects, they resemble them. They are glaucous and whitish underneath; and are palmated, or divided into 3 or 4 acuminate lobes, irregularly toothed. The extremities of this tree, which are formed by numerous twigs united at the base, have a remarkable appearance when garnished with flowers and seeds of a deep red, before vegetation has begun generally to revive. Before the redflowering maple exceeds 25 ft. or 30 ft. in height, and 7 in. or 8 in. in diameter, its bark is perfectly smooth, and marked with white blotches, by which it is easily distinguished. Afterwards, the trunk, like that of the white oak (Quercus alba) and sweet gum (Liquidambar Styracíflua), becomes brown and chapped. In this tree, as in others which grow in wet places, the sapwood bears a large proportion to the heart-wood, if, indeed, the name of heartwood can properly be given to the irregular column, star-like in its horizontal section, which occupies the centre of large trunks, and which has points, from 1 in. to 3 in. in length, projecting into the sap-wood. (Michaux, p. 218, 219.) The wood weights, when dry, 44 lb. per cubic foot. The tree only attains its full size in rich soils. Somewhat large forests of it in America, when their summits are covered with flowers, are said to present a very singular and grand appearance.

Geography. In America, towards the north, the red-flowering maple appears first, scantily, about Malebaye, in Canada, in 48° north latitude; but, in procceding southward, it soon, becomes more common, and abounds in Florida and Lower Louisiana. Of all the trees which flourish in grounds which are occasionally overflowed, this species is most multiplied in the middle and southern states. It occupies, in great part, the borders of the creeks, and abounds in all the swamps, which are often inundated, and always miry. In these situations it is accompanied by the black gum (Nýssa sylvática), sweet gum (Liquidámbar Styracíflua), shellbark hickory (Carya squamòsa), swamp white oak (Quércus Primus discolor), black ash (Fráximus sambucifòlia), and white ash (Fráxinus quadrangulata). To these are added, in the Carolinas and Georgia, the small magnolia, or swamp bay (Magnòlia glaúca), the water oak (Quércus aquática), loblolly bay (Gordonia Lasiánthus), tupelo (Nýssa aquática), and the red bay (Laúrus carolinénsis). It is a remarkable fact, that, west of the mountains, between Brownsville and Pittsburg, the redflowering maple is seen growing on elevated ground, with the oaks and the walnuts; but, in such situations, it does not attain such ample dimensions as in Pennsylvania and New Jersey: in these states exist extensive marshes, called maple swamps, exclusively covered with it; where it is found 70 ft. high, and 3 ft. or 4 ft. in diameter. (Michaux, p. 217, 218.) Elliot observes that, in "descending the mouths of our large rivers, the red maple is the last tree found in the swamps, the tree diminishing in size as the soil becomes impregnated with salt, until it dwindles down to a shrub, and, mingling with the candleberry myrtle (Myrica cerífera) and Báccharis halimifòlia, it finally disappears." (Hook, Fl. Bor. Amer., i. p. 114.)

History, This tree was cultivated by Mr. John Tradescant, jun., in 1656. It was for a long time confounded with A. eriocarpum. It is described, in the first edition of Du Hamel, as A cer floribus rubris; and A, eriocarpum, as A cer

virginianum flore majore. Miller, in 1741, says, the Virginian flowering maple (A. rûbrum) was raised from seeds, which were brought from Virginia many years since, by Mr. John Tradescant, in his garden at South Lambeth, near Vanxhall; and, since, in the garden of the Bishop of London at Fulham, where it has flowered for several years, and produced ripe seeds, from which several plants have been raised. Upon a survey of the state of the garden at Fulham, in October 1793, the A'cer rubrum planted by Bishop Compton, at 3 ft. from the ground, measured, in girt, 4 ft. 3 in., and its computed height was 40 ft. On visiting the same gardens again in 1809, the tree was gone. (Lyson's Env. London, 1810, 2d edit. vol. ii. p. 228.) Miller, in 1755, speaking of A. eriocarpum, says, this the gardeners distinguish by the title of Sir Charles Wager's maple; the other being called the scarlet-flowering maple; but, as there is no difference in [the form of] their flowers, seeds, or leaves, so they must be deemed but one species, as they are only accidental varieties arising from seed. In continuation, he says, speaking of the scarlet variety, that it flowers about the middle of April, and that Sir Charles Wager's maple flowers about the middle or latter end of March. In Martyn's Miller, published in 1807, the two are still considered as the same species. We have no doubt of their being in fact only varieties, or races, of the same species; but we have kept them distinct, as they are remarkably different, both in the colour of their flowers, and in their habit of growth, though not much so in their Michaux was the first to distinguish the two kinds as species, and the distinction (as before observed, p. 424.) was first pointed ont in detail by Desfontaines. As A. rùbrum is not a rapidly growing tree, like A. eriocarpum, it has not been so extensively cultivated as that species; nevertheless, it is to be found in most collections, and it is propagated in the principal European nurseries.

Properties and Uses. In America, the wood of the red-flowering maple is applicable to several uses. It is harder than that of the white maple, and of a finer and closer grain; hence it is easily wrought in the lathe, and acquires, by polishing, a glossy and silken surface. It is solid, and, for many purposes, it is preferred by workmen to other kinds of wood. It is principally employed for the seats of Windsor chairs; the pieces are prepared in the country; and so considerable is the demand, that boats laden with them frequently arrive at New York and Philadelphia, where an extensive manufactory is carried on for the consumption of the neighbouring towns, and for exportation to the southern states and to the West India Islands. The whole frame of japanned chairs is made of this wood, except the back, for which hickory (Carya) is chosen, on account of its superior strength and elasticity. The frame, the nave, and the spokes of spinning-wheels are made of the red maple. At Philadelphia, it is exclusively used for saddle-trees; and, in the country, it is preferred for yokes, shovels, and wooden dishes, which are brought to market by the country people, and purchased by the dealers in wooden ware. It sometimes happens that, in very old trees, the grain, instead of following a perpendicular direction, is undulated; and this variety bears the name of the curled maple. This singular arrangement is never found in young trees, nor in the branches of even such as exhibit it in the trunk; it is also less conspicuous in the centre than near the circumference. Trees having this character of wood are rare, and do not exist in the proportion of one to a hundred. The serpentine direction of the fibre, which renders them difficult to split and to work, produces, in the hands of a skilful mechanic, the most beautiful effects of light and shade. These effects are rendered more striking, if, after smoothing the surface of the wood with a double-ironed plane, it is rubbed with a little sulphuric acid, and afterwards anointed with linseed oil. On examining it attentively, the varying shades are found to be owing entirely to the inflection of the rays of light; which is more sensibly perceived in viewing it in different directions by candlelight. Before mahogany became generally fashionable in the United States, the best furniture in use was made of the red-flowering maple, and bedsteads are still made of it, which in richness and lustre, exceed the finest mahogany.

At Boston, some cabinet-makers saw it into thin plates for inlaying mahogany; but the most constant use of the curled maple is for the stocks of fowlingpieces and rifles, which to elegance and lightness unite toughness and strength, the result of the twisted direction of the fibres. The cellular matter of the inner bark is of a dusky red. By boiling, it yields a purplish colour, which, on the addition of sulphate of iron, becomes dark blue approaching to black. It is used in the country, with a certain portion of alum in solution, for dyeing black. The wood of the red-flowering maple does not burn well, and is so little esteemed for fuel, that it is rarely brought for that purpose into the cities. It has but little strength, is liable to injury from insects, and ferments and speedily decays when exposed to the alternations of dryness and moisture. For these reasons, though it is now extensively used in America, its importance in the arts is not sufficient to entitle it to preservation; and Michaux supposes that, when artificial plantations become necessary in that country, the red maple will be altogether omitted. The French Canadians make sugar from the sap of this maple, which they call plaine; but, as in the preceding species, the product of a given measure is only half as great as that obtained from the sugar maple. (Michaux.) In Britain, and throughout Europe, the sole use of the red-flowering maple is as an ornamental tree; and, whether we regard the beauty of its flowers and opening leaves in early spring; of its red fruits in the beginning of summer, or its red foliage in autumn, it deserves to be considered one of the most ornamental of hardy trees. Unfortunately, in British nurseries, it is generally raised by layers; whereas, if it were grafted on A. eriocárpum, or raised from seed, as it is said to be on the Continent (for, whether it be considered as a race or a species, it will reproduce itself), the plants would be of much more vigorous growth.

Soil, Situation, Propagation, &c. Contrary to the general character of the maples, this species is said to thrive best in moist soil, which must, however, at the same time, be rich; and, for the tree to attain a large size, the situation ought to be sheltered. In Britain, it is chiefly propagated by layers; but, on the Continent, almost always by seeds, which ripen before midsummer, even sooner than those of A. eriocarpum, and, if sown immediately, come up the same season. The seeds, even when mixed with soil, do not keep well; and, in general, but a small proportion of those sent home from America vegetate

in Europe.

Statistics. In the neighbourhood of London, the largest tree is at Kew, which, in 45 years, has attained the height of 40 ft.: one at Purser's Cross is 35 ft. high; and at Kenwood, in 38 years, the tree has attained the height of 34 ft. In Berkshire, at White Knights, 30 years planted, it is 18 ft. high; in Fatfordshire, at Crentham, it is 50 ft. high; in Staffordshire, at Trentham, it is 50 ft. high; in Surfrey, on an eminence in the arboretum at Milford, othere is a tree 40 ft. high, which, in autumn, when the leaves have assumed their dark red colour, looks like a column of searlet, and is seen from a great distance all round the country. In Surrey, at Farnham Castle, a tree, 45 years planted, is 50 ft. high. In Scotland, in the Glasgow Botanic Garden, there is a tree, 16 years planted, and 20 ft. high; and in the Perth Nursery, one, 14 years planted, which is also 20 ft. high. In Ireland, in Down, at Ballyleady, 60 years planted, it is 28 ft. high; in Kilkenny, at Woodstock, 60 years planted, and 50 ft. high; in Louth, at Oriel Temple, 40 years planted, and 41 ft. high. In France, in the Botanic Garden at Toulon, 45 years planted and 29 ft. high. In Saxony, at Wörlitz, 65 years planted, and 35 ft. high, In Saxony, at Wörlitz, 65 years planted, and 35 ft. high. In Saxony, at Wörlitz, 65 years planted, and 38 ft. high. In Prussia, at Sans Souci, 40 years planted, and 38 ft. high. In Bavaria, at Munich, 24 years planted, and 40 ft. high.

Commercial Statistics. Plants, in London, cost from 1s. to 1s. 6d. each, and seeds 4s. a quart; at Bollwyller, plants are 1 franc 50 cents each; at New York, plants are 15 cents each, and seeds 2 dollars 25 cents a pound.

#### \* 17. A. MONSPESSULA'NUM L. The Montpelier Maple.

Identification. Lin. Spec., 1497.; Hayne Dend., p. 210.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 595.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 649. Synonymes. A. trilobum Moench.; A. trifolium Duh.; A. trilobutum Lam.; Erable de Montpelier, — Fr.; Französischer Ahorn, Ger. Engravings. Pluk. Alm., t. 251. f. 3.; Tratt. Arch., 1. No. 20.; Duh. Arb., 1. t. 10. f. 8.; Schmidt Arb., 1. t. 14.; and Krause, t. 101.; our fig. 131. in p. 438.; and the plate of this species in our Second Yolume.

Arb., l. t. 14.; cond Volume.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves cordate, 3-lobed; lobes almost entire, and equal. Corymbs few-flowered, pendulous. Fruit smooth, with the wings hardly diverging. A low tree or shrub, found in the south of Europe, and introduced in 1739; flowering in May.

Description, &c. In its native countries, (the south of France and Italy,) this tree attains the height of 30 ft. or 40 ft.; though, in rocky exposed situations, it often forms only a large bush. The trunk is covered with a reddish brown bark. The leaves are chiefly 3-lobed, with an entire margin: they are dark green, and bear a general resemblance to those of A. campéstre, which are about the same size, but of a paler green, and 5-lobed. The leaves, in mild seasons, remain on during great part of the winter, more especially in France. The flowers are produced just before the leaves: they are pendulous, on peduncles 1 in. or more long, disposed in dichotomous panieles, or corymbs, one from almost every bid, and consist of from 6 to 10 flowers. The flowers are of a pale yellow colour, and form a great source of attraction to bees. The tree of this species in the London Horticultural Society's Garden has the branches rather ascending, so as to form somewhat a fasciculate head; but in old trees, the head is roundish and spreading.

Geography, History, &c. The tree abounds, in a wild state, in the south of France, and also in Spain and Italy, chiefly on rocky exposed situations. It is also much planted in the south of France as hedges, on account of the persistency of the leaves, which remain on during a great part of winter. The tree was introduced into England in 1739, and is to be met with in most botanic gardens. The wood, which is hard and heavy, is used in France by turners and cabinet-makers; but, in England, the tree may be considered as purely one of ornament; and, as such, it well deserves a place in every collection. It is

easily propagated by seeds or by layers.

Statistics. The largest tree in the neighbourhood of London is at Kenwood, where, in 35 years, it has attained the height of 47 ft.; there are two very handsome trees at Ham House, each nearly 30 ft. high: at Kew, 30 years planted, it is 29 ft. high; in the Oxford Botanic Garden, 40 years planted, it is 25 ft. high; in Worcestershire, at Croome, 30 years planted, 25 ft. high; in Staffordshire, at Trentham, 26 years planted, 27 ft. high. In Scotland, in the Perth Nursery, 14 years planted, and 14 ft. high. In France, in the Jardin des Plantes, 130 years planted, and 55 ft. high. In Saxony, at Wörlitz, 45 years planted, 30 ft. high; in Austria, at Vienna, in the garden of the University, 40 years planted, and 36 ft. high; and at Laxenburg, 35 years planted, and 50 ft. high. In Prussia, in the Berlin Botanic Garden, 18 ft. high. In Bavaria, in the Botanic Garden at Munich, 24 years planted, and 90 ft. high. and 20 ft. high.

Commercial Statistics. Plants, in the London nurseries, are 1s. 6d. each; at Bollwyller, 1 franc 50 cents; at New York,?.

#### ¥ 18. A. CAMPE'STRE L. The common, or Field, Maple.

Identification. Lin. Spec., 1497.; Hayne, Dend., p. 211.; Dec. Prod., 1, p. 595.; Don's Mill., 1, p. 649. Synonymes. Erable champétre, Fr.; kleiner Ahorn, Feld Ahorn, Ger. Engravings. Engl. Bot., t. 304.; Fel. Dan., t. 1288.; Reitter and Abel, Abbild., t. 25.; Willd. Abbild., t. 213.; our fig. 132. in p. 458.; and the plate of A. campéstre var. austriaeum in our Second Volume.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves cordate, with 5-toothed lobes. Wings of fruit much divaricated. (Don's Mill., i. p. 649.)

There are four forms of this species.

TA. e. 1 hebecarpum Dec. Prod., i. p. 594. The downy-fruited Field Maple. - Fruit clothed with velvety pubescence. A. campéstre Wallr.

in Litt. Tratt. Arch., i. No. 7; A. molle Opiz. (Don's Mill., i. p. 649.)

A. c. 2 foliis variegatis. The variegated-leaved Field Maple.—Next to the variegated-leaved variety of A. Pseudo-Platanus, this seems the handsomest of all the variegated-leaved maples; the leaves preserving, with their variegation, the appearance of health, and the blotches, and stripes of white, or whitish yellow, being distinctly marked.

A. e. 3 collinum Wallr. in Litt. Dec. Prod., i. p. 594. The hill-inhabiting Field Maple. - Fruit smooth. Lobes of leaves obtuse. Flower A. affine and A. macrocárpum Opiz. Native of France.

(Don's Mill., i. p. 649.)

A. c. 4 austriacum Tratt. Arch., i. No. 6. The Austrian Field Maple .-Fruit smooth. Lobes of leaves somewhat acuminated. larger than those of the species. Native of Austria, Podolia, and Tauria. (Don's Mill., i. p. 649.) This variety is larger in all its parts than the original species, and is of much freer growth; the main stem rises erect and straight, and sends out its branches regularly on

every side, so as to form a sort of cone, almost like a fir, as exhibited in the plate of this variety, in our Second Volume. A very handsome tree, from which our drawing was taken, exists in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, and, not far from it, a roundheaded shrubby tree of the original species. A subvariety of this sort, with variegated leaves, is propagated in the Bollwyller Nursery.

Description. A. c. hebecárpum is the British form of this species; and it is thus characterised by Smith in his Eng. Flora, ii. p. 231. A rather small tree, with spreading branches; the bark corky, and full of fissures; that of the branches smooth. Leaves about 15 in, wide, downy while young, as are their footstalks, obtusely 5-lobed, here and there notched, sometimes quite entire. Flowers green, in clusters that terminate the young shoots, hairy, erect, short, and somewhat corymbose. Anthers hairy between the lobes. Capsules downy, spreading horizontally, with smooth, oblong, reddish wings. racter of the flowers, in being produced upon the young shoots, ascribed to the British field maple by Smith, is one which it possesses, and one in which it differs markedly from certain exotic kinds; as A. eriocarpum, A. rubrum, and A. monspessulanum; the flowers of which species are produced from buds distinct from those out of which the shoots are developed. In Britain, it seldom attains the height of more than 20 ft., except in a state of cultivation.

Geography. This species is found throughout the middle states of Europe, and in the north of Asia. According to Pallas, it is found in New Russia, and about Caucasus. In Britain, it is common in hedges and thickets, in the middle and south of England; but is rare in the northern counties and in Scotland. It is not a native of Ireland, and, perhaps, not of Scotland.

Properties and Uses. The wood weighs 61 lb. 9 oz. a cubic foot, in a green state, and 51 lb. 15 oz. when perfectly dry. It makes excellent fuel, and the very best charcoal. It is compact, of a fine grain, sometimes beautifully veined, and takes a high polish. It was celebrated among the ancient Romans for tables. In France, it is much sought after by turners, cabinet-makers, and the manufacturers of domestic utensils. The wood of the roots is frequently knotted; and, when that is the case, it is used for the manufacture of snuffboxes, pipes, and other fanciful productions. The young shoots, being tough and flexible, are employed by the coachmen, in some parts of France, instead of whips. The tree is much used in France for forming hedges, and for filling up gaps in old fences. It is also employed in topiary works, in geometrical gardens, being found to bear the shears better than most other trees. The leaves and young shoots are gathered green, and dried for winter provender The sap yields more sugar, in proportion to the quantity taken, than that of the sycamore; but the tree does not bleed freely. In Britain, the tree is seldom planted for any other purpose than that of ornament, in which it is effective by adding to the variety of a collection, rather than to its positive beauty. The variegated variety is showy, and, if a mule could be procured with red flowers, by cross-fecundation with A. rubrum, we should then have a singularly handsome little tree. Even a red tinge added to the autumnal foliage would be valuable. For the purpose of cross-fecundation, a plant of A. campéstre would require to be forced forward in a green-house, or a plant of A. rubrum retarded in an ice-house, as the two species flower at different

Soil, Situation, &c. A dry soil suits this species best, and an open situation; but, to attain a timber-like size, it requires a deep free soil, and a situation sheltered by other trees. So circumstanced, it attains the height of 30 ft. or 40 ft., both in France and England, as may be seen in Eastwell Park, in Kent, and at Caversham Park, near Reading. In the nurseries, plants of this species are raised from seeds, most of which often remain eighteen months in the ground before they come up, though a few come up the first spring. The

varieties are propagated by layers.

Casualties. The mistletoe is sometimes found growing on this species. Statistics. In the environs of London, at Kew, A. campéstre, 50 years planted, is 26 ft. high; in Dorsetshire, at Melbury Park, 100 years planted, 'and 38 ft. high, the trunk 2 ft. 9 in. In diameter, and the head 37 ft. in diameter, growing in stony clay; in Essex, at Braystock, 80 years planted, and 50 ft. high; in Surrey, at Farnham Castle, 50 years planted, 30 ft. high; in Suffolk, at Finborough Ilall, 70 years planted, and 40 ft. high. In Denbighshire, at Llanbede, 20 years planted, 34 ft. high. In Scotland, near Edinburgh, at Hopeton House, 46 ft. high; in Argyllshire, at Hafton, 36 years planted, and 36 ft. high; in Clackmannanshire, in the garden of the Dollar Institution, 12 years planted, and 40 ft. high; in Forfarshire, at Airlie Castle, 10 years planted, and 14 ft. high; in Stiffingshire, at Bairtogie, 302 years old, and 55 ft. high, the diameter of the trunk 4t, and of the head 45 ft., the soil, a light loam on dry gravel, and the situation exposed. In France, in the Botanic Garden at Toulon, 48 years planted, and 45 ft. high. In Saxony, at Wörlitz, 65 years planted, and 40 ft. high; at Laxenburg, 60 years planted, and 45 ft. high; at Laxenburg, 60 years planted, and 45 ft. high; In Prussia, at Sans Souci, 40 years planted, and 30 ft. high. In Bavaria, at Munich, 24 years planted, and 20 ft. high.

Commercial Statistics. Plants, in London, seedlings 10s. a 1000, of a larger size 20s. a 1000; the variegated-leaved variety 2s. 6d. a plant. At Bollwyller, the broad-leaved variegated subvariety, I franc 50 cents a plant; at New York, ?.

### ¥ 19. A. CRE'TICUM L. The Cretan Maple.

Identification. Lin. Spec., 1497.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 594.; Don's Mill, 1. p. 649.
Synonymes. A. heterophyllum Willd. En.; A. sempervirens L. Mant.; E'rable de Crète, Fr.; Cre-Synonymes. A. heterophyllum Willd. Em.; A. sempervirens L. Mant.; Erable de Crète, Fr.; Cre-tischer Ahorn, Ger.

Engravings. Tratt. Arch., I. No. 19.; Duh. Arb., I. p. 28. t. 10. f. 9.; Alp. Exot., 9. t. 8.; Poceck Orient., 197. t. 85.; Schmidt Arb., t. 15.; Krause, t. 120.; our fig. 132. in p. 459.; and the plate of this species in our Second Volume.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves permanent, cuneated at the base, acutely 3-lobed at the top. Lobes entire, or toothleted; lateral ones shortest. Corymbs fewflowered, erect. Fruit smooth, with the wings hardly diverging. (Don's Mill., i. p. 649.) A diminutive slow-growing sub-evergreen tree; native of Candia, and of other islands in the Grecian Archipelago. Introduced in 1752.

Description, &c. This species is seldom seen in British collections, and then more frequently as a shrub than as a tree; but it is readily known from all the others, and from A. monspessulanum, to which it makes the nearest approach, by its being nearly evergreen; and by the great variety of the forms of its leaves; and, according to the specific character, by the flowers being erect; those of A. monspessulanum being pendulous. In young plants, the leaves are seldom much lobed; and this, we suppose, has given rise to the species or variety known in gardens as A. heterophýllum, which appears to be only A créticum in a young state. We are only aware of three plants of this species which have assumed the character of trees in the neighbourhood of London; viz. that at Syon, figured in our Second Volume, which is 28 ft. high, flowers freely, and produces seeds almost every year; one in the Chelsea Botanic Garden, about 8 ft. high, which has stood there since the time of Miller; and a third, of equal age, which was in the Mile End Nursery, and which, in 1834, was 10 ft. high. This last tree has since been sold, and removed to the garden of the Rev. T. Williams, at Hendon, Middlesex. This species is generally propagated by layers; though it might, probably, be grafted on the Montpelier maple. Where a miniature arboretum is formed in a small garden, this species may be considered valuable, as exemplifying the order Aceràceæ, in a space not larger than what would be required for a herbaceous plant.

Statistics. The only specimens worth recording in Britain are those already referred to at Syon, Chelsea, and Hendon. The plants in the London Horticultural Society's Garden, and at Messrs. Loddiges's, are not above a foot and a half high. In France, in the Jardin des Plantes, a tree 130 years planted is 31 ft. high. In Saxony, at Wörlitz, one 55 years planted is 40 ft. high.

Commercial Statistics. Plants, in the London nurseries, cost 5s. each; at Bollwyller, where it is considered as synonymous with A. heterophýllum, 2 francs each; at New York, ?.

## App. i. Doubtful Species of A'cer.

We have not been able to satisfy ourselves respecting the distinctness of A. O'palus and A. opulifòlium; and we are very much inclined to think that the sort which we have figured as A. barbatum is a European species, and, consequently, not the A. barbatum of Michaux. To us, it appears that the A.

barbatum, of which a leaf is figured in the Penny Cyclopædia, and several in our fig. 125. p. 452., may possibly be only a variety of A. Pseudo-Plátanus, diminished in all its parts. A. coriaceum, which we consider as a synonyme of A. O'palus, and which, in the *Penny Cycl.*, is considered a synonyme of A. créticum, may be a more distinct sort than we think it is, from having seen only small plants of it. These small plants have leaves as nearly as possible of the same form as those of A. O'palus, exhibited in fig. 126. p. 453.; and, therefore, the A. coriàceum mentioned in the Penny Cycl. as a synonyme of A. créticum, must refer to a different plant from the specimen of A. coriàceum in Loddiges's arboretum. A. Lobèlii Tenore, of which there is a tree, 20 ft. high, at Croome, in Worcestershire, certainly appears very distinct from A. platanöides (of which we have set it down as a variety) in the foliage of the plants about 2 ft high in the London nurseries; but not so in the specimens which we have received from Croome. A. nigrum, which we consider as a variety of A. sacchárinum, ought to be proved by raising plants from seeds, which can be procured from America at the same price as those of A. sacchárinum. It would not surprise us if A. platanöides and A. sacchárinum were ultimately to turn out to be races of one and the same species. Under the name of A. hýbridum, it is probable that there is more than one variety or species in cultivation. The A. hýbridum of Bosc, with coriaceous leaves, profoundly trifid, seems to be different from the A. hýbridum of Baudrillart, which he describes as intermediate between A. monspessulanum and A. tataricum. In Don's Miller, there is A. obtusifolium Flor. Græc., t. 361., a native of Crete; and there is also A. obtusatum Kit., a native of Hungary: these may possibly be names applicable to one and the same species. A. lobatum Don's Miller, i. p. 651., a native of Siberia, and said to have been introduced in 1820, is there designated an "extremely doubtful" species.

## App. ii. Anticipated Species of A'cer.

All the species of this family are so interesting and ornamental, that it is desirable to procure additions to those already introduced into Britain, from every quarter of the globe, and by every resource which art supplies. It appears, from Don's Miller and Royle's Illustrations, that there are one or two European species, one from N. America, several from the Himalayas, and some from Japan, all likely to prove hardy, which are at present wanting in British collections. We shall give the names of these, in the hope of directing to them the attention of travellers, collectors, and patriotic amateurs.

\(^\foatharrow{A}\). ibéricum Bieb., a tree 20 ft. high, native of Iberia, with greenish yellow flowers, and shining 3-lobed leaves, is described in Bieberstein's Flora Taurico-Caucasica, vol. ii. p. 447.; in Dec. Prod., i. p. 594.; and in Don's Mill., l. p. 649.
\(^\foatharrow{A}\). A obtainfolium Sibth, and Smith, a native of Crete, a tree 15 ft. high, with 3-lobed crenated leaves, is described in the Flora Graca, and in Don's Mill.; in the latter work it is mentioned as being of doubtful introduction.

being of doubtful introduction.

Y A. parvifolium Tausch is described as having 5-lobed leaves, and nodding corymbs of flowers. It is a native of the south of Europe, growing to the height of 20 ft., by some confounded with A. cré-

It is a native of the south of Europe, growing to the height of 20 ft., by some confounded with A. créatieum, and by others with A. monspessulanum.

A. A. glabrum Torrey has smooth roundish 5-lobed leaves, and is found in North America, on the Rocky Mountains. Very little appears to be known of this species.

A. Lavigatum Wall. has oblong, acuminated, smooth, shining, leaves, and white flowers. It is a native of Nepal, on high mountains, where it forms a tree 40 ft. high. It is described and figured by Dr. Wallich in his Plant. Asiat. rar., 2. p. 3. t. 104.

A. acuminatum Wall., a tree of Nepal, with leaves varying from 3-lobed to 5-lobed, is described in Don's Prod. Fl. Nip., p. 249.

A. acutratum Wall., a tree of Himalaya, with cordate, 7-lobed, acuminated leaves, is described by Wallich in his Planta Asiatica rariores, vol. ii. p. 4.

A. acudatum Wall., a tree from the highest regions of Nepal, with long pointed leaves, is described in the work last quoted, vol. ii. p. 4., and in Don's Mill., i. p. 648.

A. villssum Wall., a tree 50 ft. high, native of the high alps of the Himalaya, near to perpetual snow, has cordate 5-lobed leaves, and fragant flowers. It is described in Dr. Wallich's work, and in Don's Mill., as before quoted.

A. A. villssum Wall., is a tree 50 ft. high, with a trunk 3 ft. In diameter. The leaves are very large, with long petioles, and the flowers are white. It is found in Nepal, on Mount Shiopore.

A. disscleum Thun. is a tree of Japan, with leaves 9—10-parted, and oblong acuminated lobes, with a red corolla. It is described by Thunberg in his Flora Japonica, p. 160.; in Dec. Prod., i. p. 955.; and Don's Mill., i. p. 650.

Y. A. japónicum Thun., with roundish palmate leaves, Is a Japan tree, 20 ft. high, with the bark of the branches, and the corollas purple, and the fruit woolly. It is described in Thunberg's Flora Japonica, p. 161.; in Dec. Prod., i. p. 595.; and in Don's Mill., i. p. 650. Y. A. septentlobum Thun., with snooth, acuminated, 7-lobed leaves, is a Japan tree, 40 ft. high, described by Thunberg, and, after him, by De Candolle and G. Don, as before quoted. Y. A. pictum Thun., with smooth, palmate, 7-lobed leaves, is a Japan tree, 30 ft. high, with ash-coloured branches, and leaves variegated with white. Described as above.
Y. A. trifidum Thun., with undivided and trifid entire leaves, and twigs smooth and purplish, is a Japan tree, 20 ft. high, described in the works quoted.
Y. A. truncâtum, described in Bunge's List of Plants of the North of China, noticed in p. 176.

New Sorts from Cross-Fecundation. A. obtusatum has very much the appearance of a hybrid between A. Pseudo-Platanus and A. O'palus; but, whether this be the ease or not, there seems no reason for doubting that cross-fecundation might be effected in this genus, as well as it is in various others. The objects ought to be, to get more colour into the flowers, and more red into the leaves. A. monspessulanum, with flowers as red as those of A. rubrum, would be a fine variety. Possibly some of the species might be fecundated by some species of the genus Negúndo, which would lead to great changes in the leaves. As a number of the species of A'cer do not flower and perfect seeds, till they become considerable trees, it would be desirable, when experiments are to be made by cross-fecundation, and the person wishing to try these experiments possesses only young trees, to graft them with scions from trees which already flower and fruit. In collecting species for this purpose, care must be taken, either to procure plants producing hermaphrodite flowers, or plants having male and female flowers on the same tree; unless, indeed, advantage is proposed to be taken of the circumstance of the tree being only of one sex, to fecundate its flowers, if female, or pistilliferous, with the male flowers of another species; or, if staminiferous, to fecundate with them the female flowers of some other kind. We are strongly inclined to believe that some of what are now considered aboriginal species of A'cer are only the result of cross-fecundation, produced by accident; and hence we anticipate a number of new forms, when the attention of cultivators is powerfully directed to this object. Negúndo fraxinifòlium will, in all probability, fecundate, and be fecundated by, acers of different kinds; and this alone would produce something which would amply repay the curious cultivator. The tree produces flowers at an early age; and, as there are in almost every part of the country abundance of trees of A'cer campéstris, and A. Pseudo-Plátanus, which flower every year, we would recommend a trial to be made between these sorts without delay. Success may not attend the first trial, but the object ought to be persisted in till some result be obtained. A. créticum, A. monspessulànum, and A. campéstre will, doubtless, fertilise together; because, in foliage, in mode of growth, in time of flowering, and in the form of the fruit, they are very much alike; and something might be done with them with very little trouble.

Additional Sorts from accidental Forms of Growth. The cagle's claw maple is a well known and very curious variety. Whenever any appearance of the same kind is observed in any of the other species, it ought to be continued by grafting. By carefully looking out for sports from the average forms, we shall probably, at some future day, have weeping maples, as well as the weeping ash; fastigiate maples, like the Lombardy poplar; and purpleleaved kinds, like the purple-leaved beech or common hazel. Though scarcely any of the variegated maples now known can be considered as very handsome,

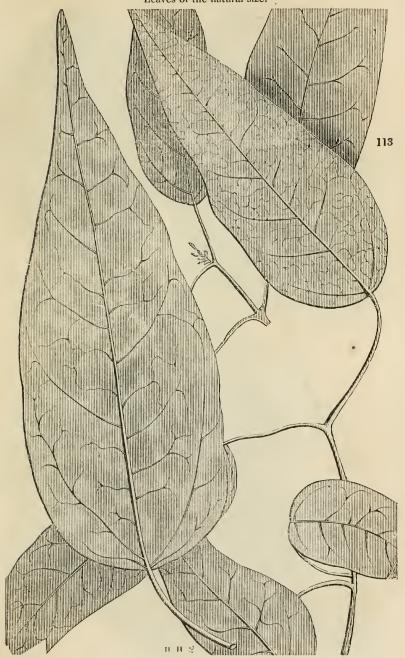
yet a new and beautiful variety of them may one day be procured.

# App. iii. Half-hardy Species of A'cer.

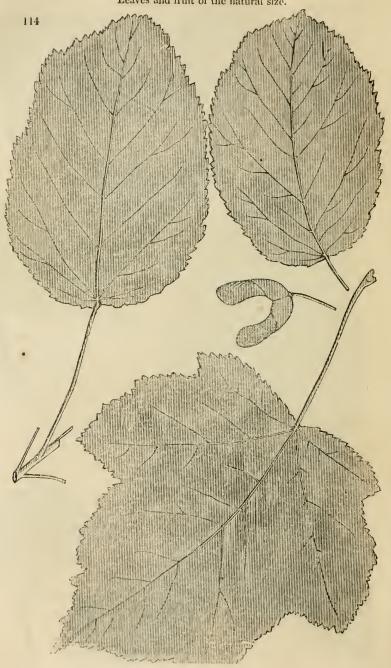
A. palmàtum Thun., described p.422., is, in all probability, only half-hardy; or, at all events, it is safe to treat this, and the other Japan species, and also those from Nepal, when once they are procured, as half-hardy, when in their young state. A. oblongum, described in p.405. according to Mr. Hoyle, descends to the lowest level of all the species found in Nepal, and is, therefore, probably the tenderest of those from that part of the world.

A'cer oblongum. The oblong-leaved Maple.

Leaves of the natural size.

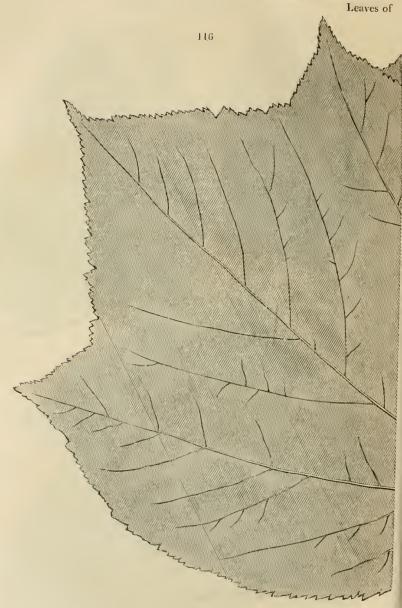


A'cer tatáricum. The Tartarian, or entire-leaved, Maple. Leaves and fruit of the natural size.



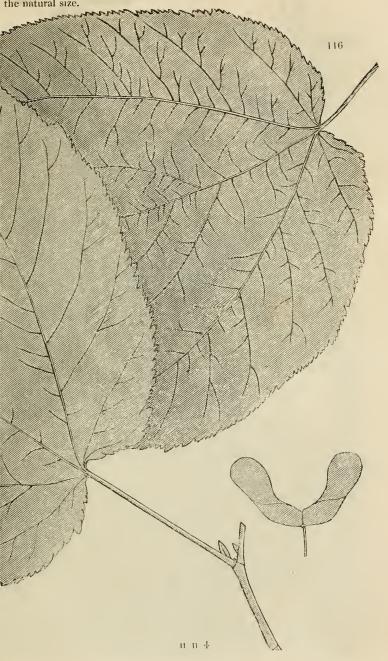


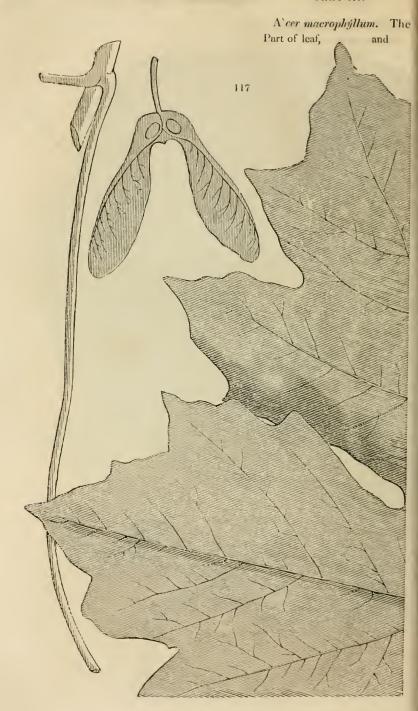
A'cer striatum. The striped-Leaves of



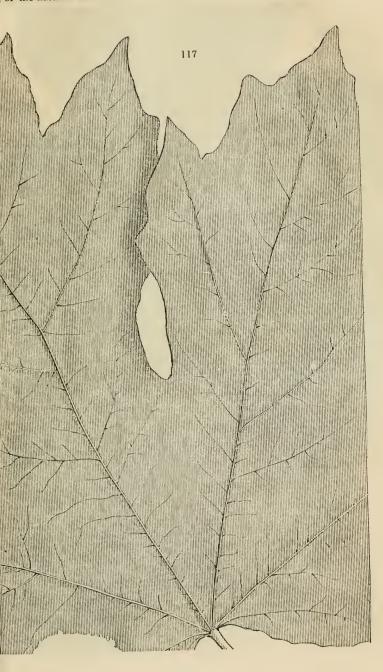
bark, or Pennsylvanian, Maple.

the natural size.

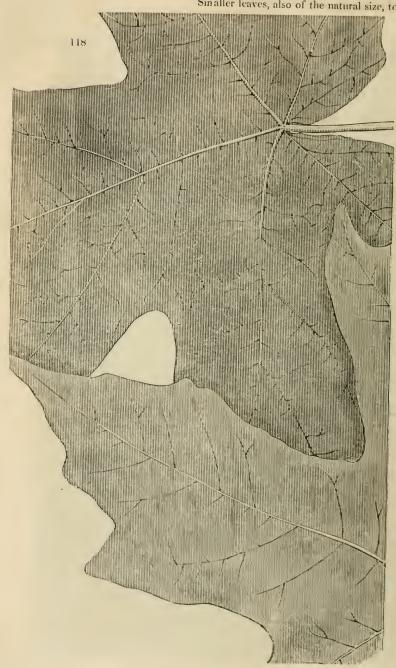




e-leaved Maple.
of the natural size.



A'cer macrophýllum. The Smaller leaves, also of the natural size, to



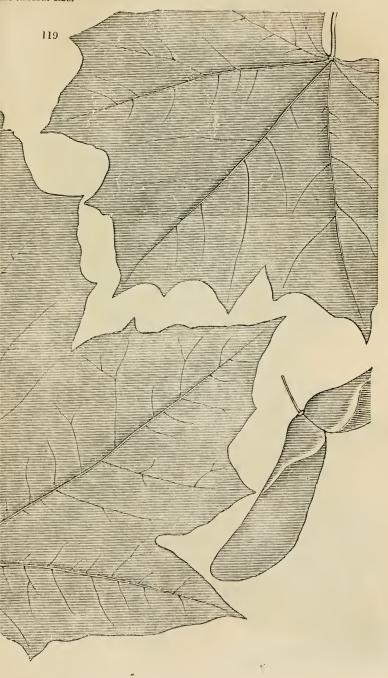


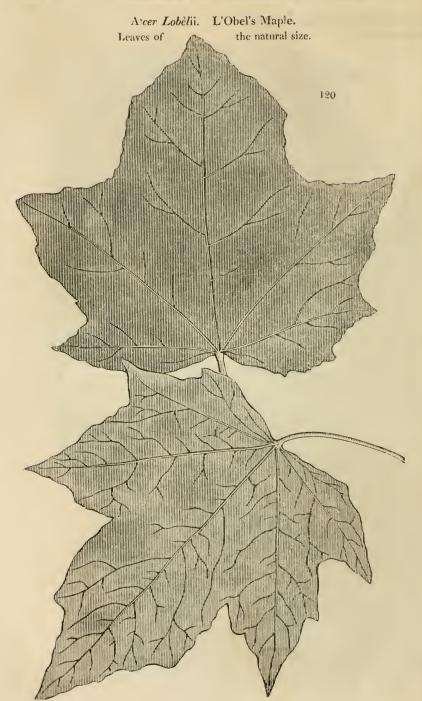
like

A'cer platanöides. The Platanus-Leaves and fruit of



like, or Norway, Maple.
the natural size.





A'cer platanöides laciniàtum.

The cut-leaved Platanus-like, or Eagle's claw, Maple.

Leaves of natural size. 121 122

PART III. A'cer sacchárinum The leaves and fruit







False Plane, or Sycamore, Maple. of the natural size.



A'cer obtusatum. The obtuse-

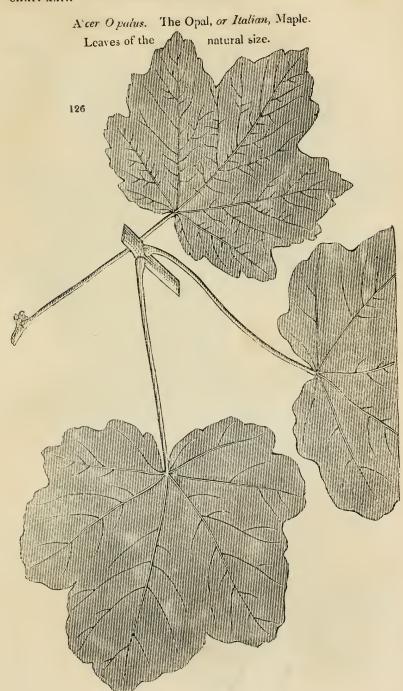


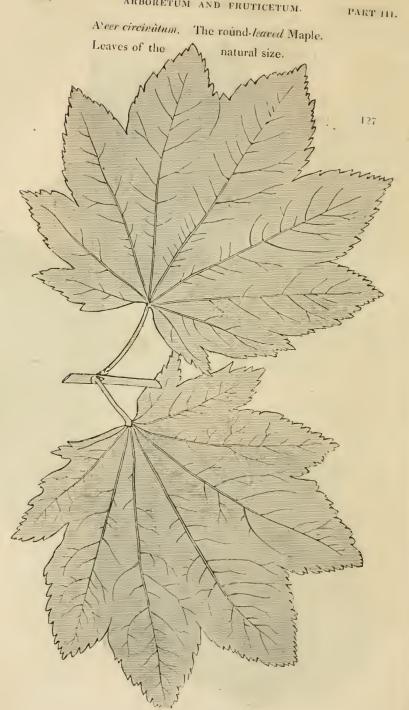
lobed-leaved, or Neapolitan, Maple.

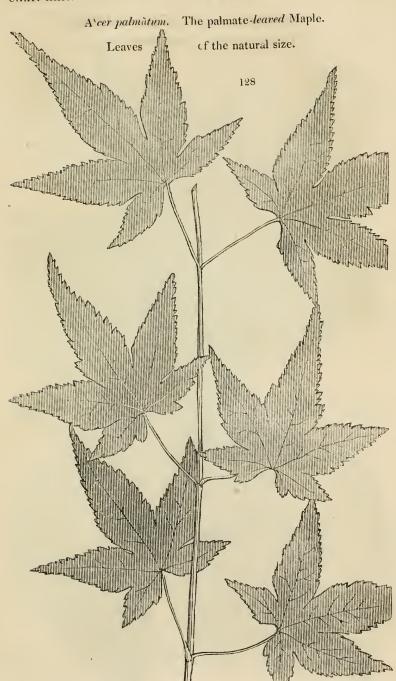
natural size.



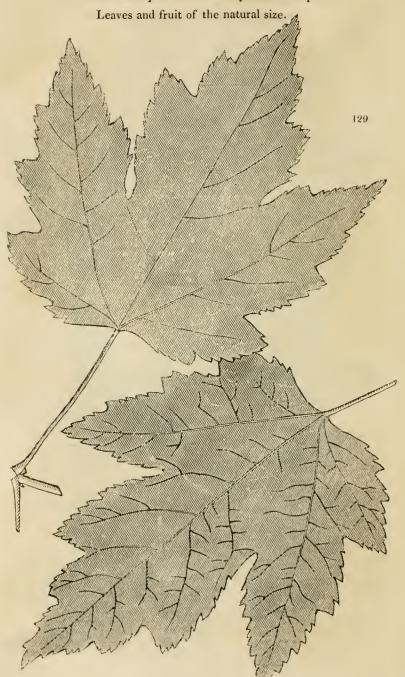


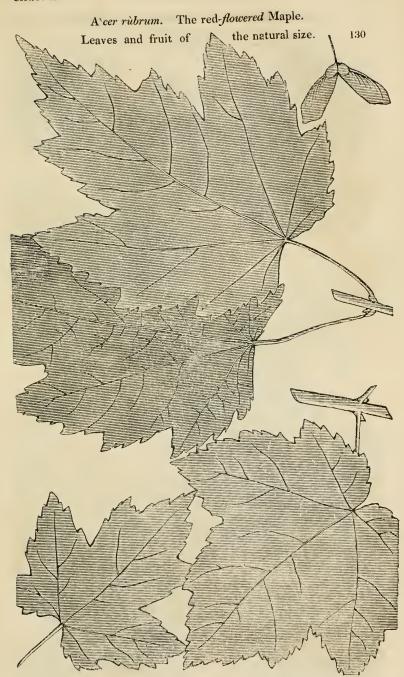






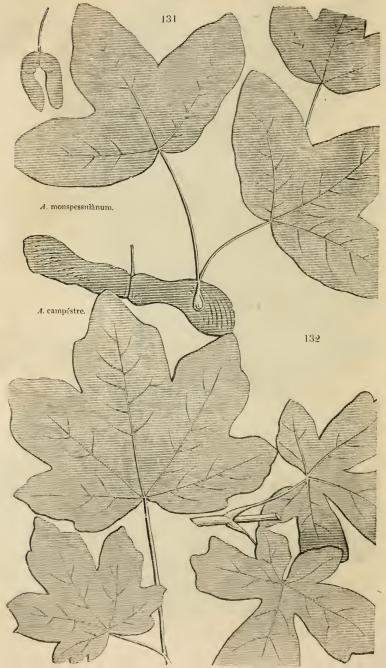
A'cer eriocárpum. The woolly-fruited Maple.



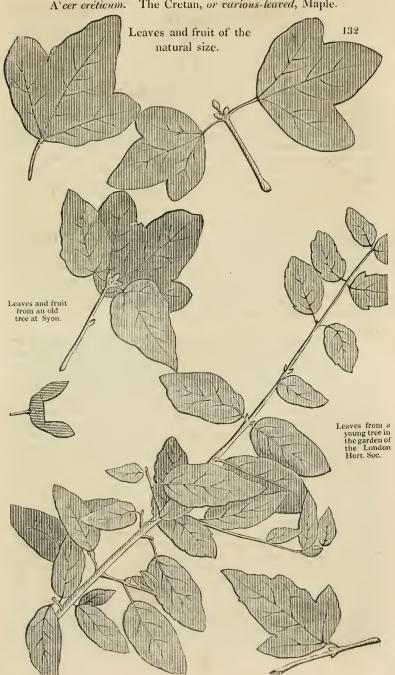


A'cer monspessulànum, and A. campéstre. The Montpelier Maple, and the common, or field, Maple.

Leaves and fruit of the natural size.



A'cer créticum. The Cretan, or various-leaved, Maple.



#### GENUS II.



NEGU'NDO Mænch. THE NEGUNDO, or BOX ELDER. Lin. Syst. Diœ'cia Pentándria.

Identification. Monch. Meth., 334.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 596.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 647. and 651. Synonymes. A'cer Lin.; Negundium Rafinesque. Derivations. This genus was constituted from A'cer Negundo L.; but the meaning of the latter word is unknown. Probably, it may be merely the Illinois name of Gigueres (from giguer, to romp, alluding to the tremulous and playful motion of the long pinnated leaves) Latinised.

Sexes diccious. Flowers without a corolla. Calyx with 4-5 unequal teeth. Male flowers upon thread-shaped pedicels, and disposed in fascicles: anthers 4-5 linear, sessile. Female flowers disposed in Leaves impari-pinnately divided. (Dec. Prod., i. p. 596.)

#### T 1. N. FRAXINIFO'LIUM Nutt. The Ash-leaved Negundo.

Identification. Nutt. Gen. Amer., 1. p. 253.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 596.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 651. Synonymes. A cer Negåndoj L., Mich. Arb., Tratt. Arch.; N. aceroides Mænch; Negåndium americanum Rafin.; the Ash-leaved Maple, the Black Ash; E'rable à Feuilles de Frène, Fr.; E'rable à Giguières, Illinois; Eschenblättriger Ahorn, Ger. Engravings. Mich. Arb., 2. t. 16.; Tratt. Arch., 1. No. 10.; Schmidt, Arb., 1. t. 12.; Wats. Dend., t. 172.; E. of Pl., No. 14294; and the plate of this species in Vol. 11. It is the female plant that is represented in these figures, except, perhaps, that of Trat. Arch., which we have not seen.

Leaves of from 3 to 5 leaflets, the opposite ones coarsely and sparingly toothed, the odd one oftener three-lobed than simple. (Dec. Prod., i. p. 596.) A tree from North America, in 1688, growing to the height of 50 ft. or 60 ft., and flowering in April.

Variety.

Y N. f. 2 erispum G. Don. The curled-leaved Ash-leaved Negundo, or Box Elder .- Figured in our Second Volume. The plant of this variety in the arboretum of the London Horticultural Society is of the male sex: the inflorescence consists of pendulous panicles of flowers, that are green, with some redness from the colour of the anthers; and each is placed upon a slender peduncle of about 1 in. long.

Description. As far as is known, only the female plant of the species has, as yet, been introduced into England. The flowers are produced, profusely, about the middle of April, and appear with the leaves: they are green, small, and in slender pendulous racemes. The racemes of flowers are inconspicuous, so that the flowering of the tree may occur without being noticed, unless the tree be earefully watched at its flowering season. The racemes of fruits that succeed to the flowers, increasing gradually to the length of 6 in. or 7 in., become obvious as the season advances, and appear conspicuously among the foliage. The leaves are opposite, and are from 6 in. to 15 in. long, according to the vigour of the tree, and the moisture of the soil in which it grows. Each leaf is composed of two pairs of leaflets, with an old one. The leaflets are petioled, oval-acuminate, and sharply toothed: towards autumn, the common petiole becomes of a deep red. The tree grows rapidly, arriving at maturity in 15 or 20 years; and in a suitable soil and situation, attains the height of 40 ft. or 50 ft.: it branches at a small distance from the ground, and forms a loose and wide-spreading head. The bark of its trunk is brown; and there is a disagreeable odour in the inner bark: that of the young branches is of a smooth rush-like appearance, interrupted by very few buds, and of a most beautiful pea-green, like the shoots of the common jessamine (Jasminum officinale), but on a larger scale. The proportion of the sap-wood to the heart-wood is large, except in very old trees; in these the heart-wood is variegated with rose-coloured and bluish veins.

Geography, &c. This tree is a native of the United States, and of Canada: in the latter country, it is abundant about the Red River, in N. lat. 54°, which is its most northern limit. It is seldom found in the northern states of the Union, or in the maritime parts of the southern states. It commences on the banks of the Delaware, in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, and increases towards the Alleghany Mountains, to the west of which it is most abundant; and, instead of being confined, as in the upper parts of Virginia and of the Carolinas, to the river sides, it grows in the woods, with the locust (Robinia), wild cherry (Cérasus virginiàna), and coffee tree (Gymnócladus). But in the bottoms which skirt the rivers, where the soil is deep, fertile, constantly moist, and often inundated, this tree is most abundant, and attains the largest size. Even here, however, the tree seldom exceeds the height of 50 ft., with a trunk 20 in. in diameter; and trees of these dimensions, Michaux adds, are found only in Tenessee, and in the back parts of Georgia, which lie far to the south. In Kentucky, it seldom attains above half this height.

History. This species was cultivated by Bishop Compton in 1688; and it was introduced into France by Admiral Gallisonière, in the time of Du Hamel. As already observed, only the female plant of the species is in British gardens, though the male plant exists in the form of the variety N. f. crispum. Both male and female plants appear to be in cultivation in France; because, according to Baudrillart, the Administration of Forests at Paris received a quantity of seeds from the neighbourhood of Lyons, from which a number of young plants were raised, and distributed through the national forests. The old tree of this species, in the garden at Fulham, planted by Bishop Compton in 1688, measured, in 1793, 6 ft. 4 in. in girt at 3 ft. from the ground, and was computed to be 45 ft high. In 1809, it measured 7 ft. 1½ in. in girt; and in 1835, as appears in p. 43., the dimensions are scarcely varied. The tree, from the rapidity of its growth, its showy appearance, the fine green of its shoots, its large pinnate leaves (which move with the slightest breeze) and spreading head, and its faculty of growing in almost any kind of soil, is a general fa-

vonrite, and is to be found in most collections.

Properties, Uses, &c. The wood of this tree has a fine even grain, and is saffron-coloured, slightly mixed with violet, but it is rather tender; the proportion of the soft wood to the heart-wood is so great, that it has never been used for any purpose in America except for that of fuel; in Europe, it is used for cabinet-making, particularly for inlaying; it works well, and is elastic and sonorous. According to some, sugar has been extracted from the sap; but Michaux denics this to be the case. He suggests that, from its rapid growth, after being cut down to the ground, it might form a valuable underwood, to be cut every 3 or 4 years, for fuel, charcoal, or other purposes. It has been tried in this way in France; but, unless the soil be kept constantly humid, the stool is found to decay in a very few years. Baudillart considers it the least useful of all the tree maples. In England, it is solely to be considered as an ornamental tree; and, as we have before observed, it is one of considerable show; and, being also one of rapid growth, it well merits the attention of planters, in situations where immediate effect is an object.

Soil, Situation, &c. The same soil and situation which suit the A'cer will answer for the Negándo. The plant grows with amazing rapidity, when the soil is deep and somewhat moist; but, as it is not a long-lived tree, it should not be placed in situations where the permanent effect of wood is of importance. When raised from seed, it should always, if possible, be sown in the autumn, as soon as practicable after gathering, as it keeps with difficulty till

the spring, even when mixed with sand.

Statistics. In the environs of London, the oldest tree is that already mentioned at the Bishop of London's; and the largestone, at Kenwood, 35 years planted, and 47 ft. high. There are trees at Syon, at Kew, and at Purser's Cross, above 40 ft. high; in Buckinghamshire, at Temple House, 40 years planted, and 40 ft high; in Yorkshire, at Grimston, 10 years planted, and 30 ft. high. In Wales, in Pembrokeshire, at Golden Grove, 30 years planted, and 25 ft. high. In Scotland, in the Glasgow Botanic Garden, 14 years planted, and 14 ft. high. In Ireland, in Galway, at Coel, 39 ft. high. In France, Michaux informs us, a row of these trees was planted in the Jardin des Plantes, in the Rue

de Buffon, which gave an excellent idea of their appearance in their native forests; the highest these trees now remaining, estimated at upwards of 60 years of age, are 51 ft. in height, with heads 54 ft. in diameter. At Toulon, in the Botanic Garden, a tree 20 years planted, is 50 ft high. In Saxony, at Wörlitz, a tree, 65 years planted, is 40 ft. high. In Austria, in Held's Nursery, at Vienna, 20 years planted, and 25 ft. high; at Brück, on the Leytha, 48 years planted, and 80 ft. high, with a head 48 ft. in diameter, close by water. In Prussia, at Sans Souci, 45 years planted, 24 ft. high. In Bavaria, at Munich, 24 years planted, and 30 ft. high. In Hanover, in the Botanic Garden at Gottingen, 20 years planted, and 40 ft. high.

Commercial Statistics. In London, plants of the species are 1s. each, of the variety N. f. crispum 1s. 6d. each, and seeds of the species 4s. a quart. At Bollwyller, plants of the smallest size of the species are 50 cents each, and larger plants 2 francs. At New York, plants are 25 cents each, and seeds 1 dollar a quart.

# App. i. Anticipated Species of Negúndo.

- $^{\circ}$  N. mexicanum Dec, is a native of Mexico, with trifoliate leaves, which grows to the height of 40 ft. It has been described under the name of A, terulatum Moc.; and also by De Candolle, who expresses a doubt as to whether it may not be a variety of N, fraxinifolium. Seeds or plants of it ought, if possible, to be obtained from Mexico.
- Y. N. cochinchinense Dec. is a doubtful species, probably belonging to Sapindâceæ rather than Aceràceæ. It is a tree 25 ft. high, in the woods of Cochin-China, and would form a very desirable addition to the British arboretum. A variety of N. fraxinifollum (the leaves having their two lower and their terminate leaflets (cruate) is mentioned by Dr. Hooker, as having been received by him from Dr. Schwinitz in the state of dried specimens. [F. Bor. Amer., i. 114.)

# App. I. Other Aceràcea.

Dobinea vulgàris Hamilt. (altered from the Nepalese name), a shrub 6 ft. high, a native of Nepal, with elliptical, oblong, acutely serrated leaves, is, in all probability, hardy, and would add to the variety of British collections. There no other species of this genus, and no other genus belonging to the order Aceràceæ has been yet discovered and recorded, either hardy or tender.

## CHAP. XXIII.

OF THE HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS OF THE ORDER ÆSCULA'CEÆ.

Identification. Lindl, Key. Synonymcs. Castaneaceæ Link; Hippocastaneæ Dec.

Distinctive Character. Calyx campanulate, 5-lobed. Ovary roundish, trigonal. Seeds large and globose; albumen wanting. Embryo curved, inverted, with fleshy, thick, gibbous cotyledons not produced above ground in germination. Plumule large, 2-leaved. Deciduous trees, with opposite digitate leaves. The fruit large and bitter, sternutatory, abounding in potash and starch. The bark astringent and tonic; and the fruit containing asculine, a febrifuge. The genera are two, which are thus contradistinguished:—

E'sculus L. Capsule echinated. Pa'v IA Boeh. Capsule smooth.

#### GENUS I.



E'SCULUS L. THE HORSECHESTNUT. Lin. Syst. Heptándria Monogýnia.

Identification. Lin. Gen., No. 462.; Hayne Dend., p. 43.; Dec. Prod., l. p. 597.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 562.

Synonymes. Hippocástanum Tourn.; Marronier d'Inde, Fr.; Rosskastanie, Ger. Derivation. The word Æsculus, derived from esca, nourishment, is applied by Pliny to a species of oak, which had an eatable acorn. The word Hippocástanum, from hippos, a horse, and castanca,

a chestnut, is said by some to have been given to this tree ironically, the nuts, though they have the appearance of sweet chestnuts, being only fit for horses; and by others, because, in Turkey, it is said the nuts are used for curing horses of pulmonary diseases. According to Evelyn, they are also given in England to horses that are broken-winded, and to other cattle that have coughs

Description. All the species (except one, which is a shrub) are deciduous trees, with deeply cut leaves, and showy flowers; and they are distinguished from the genus Pàvia by the roughness of their fruit, and by the comparative roughness, also, of their leaves. To us it appears doubtful if the roughness of the fruit be a sufficient generic distinction, since it varies much in different individuals, and since, in some of the sorts, which have apparently been originated between Æ'sculus and Pàvia, the fruit is as smooth, or nearly as much so, as in the proper pavias. It is highly probable that the two genera consist, in fact, of only two, or at most three, distinct species: however, all the different sorts in cultivation are so truly ornamental, that they may very conveniently be kept distinct, as races or botanical species. The common horsechestnut is invariably propagated by the nuts, which are sown when newly gathered, or in the following spring; and in either case they will come up the succeeding summer. All the other sorts, as being varieties of the species, are propagated by budding or grafting.

#### T 1. E. HIPPOCA'STANUM L. The common Horsechestnut.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 488.; Willd. Baum., p. 14.; Hayne Dend., p. 43.; Dec. Prod., I. p. 597.; and Don's Mill., 1. p. 652.
Synonymes. Hippocástanum vulgàre Tourn.; Marronier d'Inde, Fr.; gemeine Rosskastanie, Ger. Engravings. Woodv. Med. Bot., t. 128.; Plenck Icon., t. 293.; Willd. Abbild., t. 40.; and the plate of this species in our Second Volume.

Leaflets 7, obovately cuneated, acute, and toothed. A tree, growing to the height of 50 ft. or 60 ft., in cultivation since 1629, and flowering in May.

Varieties.

\* Æ. H. 2 flore plèno. The double-flowered Horsechestnut. - This variety is recorded in nurserymen's catalogues, but is not common.

# Æ. H. 3 variegata. The variegated-leaved Horsechestnut. - The leaves are blotched with yellow, or yellowish white, but they have a ragged and unhealthy appearance, and are by no means ornamental.

Description. A tree of the largest size, with an erect trunk, and a pyramidal head. The leaves are large, of a deep green colour, and singularly interesting and beautiful when they are first developed. When enfolded in the bud, they are covered with pubescence, which falls off as the leaves become expanded, sooner or later, according to the dryness or moistness of the The growth, both of the tree and of the leaves, is very rapid; both shoots and leaves being sometimes perfected in three weeks from the time of foliation; in which time, says Miller, I have measured shoots 13 ft. long, with their leaves fully expanded. The flowers appear a short time after the leaves, and are white, variegated with red and yellow: they expand in May, and the fruit ripens about the end of September or the beginning of October. It is allowed to fall from the tree; but, if wanted for seed, must be soon afterwards gathered up, and either sown, or mixed with earth; because, if exposed to the atmosphere, it will lose its germinating faculties in a month. (Baudrillart.) The buds are covered with a gummy substance, which protects their downy interior from the wet. Miss Kent observes that "we cannot have a better specimen of the early formation of plants in the bud, than in that of the horsechestnut." A celebrated German naturalist detached from this tree, in the winter season, a flower bud not larger than a pea, and first took off the external covering, which he found consisted of seventeen scales. Having removed these scales, and the down which formed the internal covering of the bud, he discovered four branch leaves surrounding a spike of flowers, the latter of which were so distinctly visible, that, with the aid of a microscope, he not only counted 68 flowers, but could discern the pollen of the stamens, and perceive that some was opaque, and some transparent. This experiment

may be tried by any one, as the flowers may be perceived with a common magnifying glass; but, as detaching the scales requires care, it would be advisable for an unpractised student to gather the bud in early spring, when the sun is just beginning to melt away the gum with which the scales are scaled together.

(Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. iii. p. 135.)

Geography. "The native country of the common horsechestnut," Mr. Royle observes, "is yet unknown, though stated, in some works, to be the north of India." He adds that he has "never met with it, though often visiting the lofty mountains of Northern India, where, if anywhere, it was likely to be found, and where the nearly allied Indian pavia is so abundant." (Illust., p. 135.) As the genus Pàvia is a native both of India and America, and as E'sculus ohioénsis, which is nothing but a variety of the common horsechestnut, is a native of North America, it seems to us highly probable that the genus E'sculus will ultimately be found to belong to both continents.

History. The horsechestnut passed from Asia to Europe about the middle of the sixteenth century. The tree was first described by Matthiolus, and afterwards by Clusius in his Rariorum Plantarum Historia, &c. He there says, that, in 1581, it was still considered as a botanical rarity; but that in 1588 there was a plant of the species at Vienna, that had been brought there twelve years before, but which had not then flowered. In France, it was first raised from seed procured from the Levant, in the year 1615, by one Bachelier whose flower-gardens at Paris were then celebrated. The largest tree of the kind in France, and which was considered as the parent stock from which all the others have been propagated, formerly existed in the gardens of the Temple. (Beckmann's Hist., vol. i. p. 317.) A tree of this species was planted in the Jardin des Plantes, in 1650, which was the second plant introduced into France: it died in 1767; and a section of its trunk is still preserved in the Museum of Natural History. According to M. Jaume Sainte-Hilaire (see p. 147.), and his account appears to us the most probable, the horse-chestnut passed from the mountains of Thibet to England in 1550, and was afterwards taken to Vienna by Clusius, and thence to Paris by Bachelier. The earliest notice which we have of the horsechestnut being in England is in Gerard's Herbal, where, in 1579, he speaks of it as a rare foreign tree. In Johnson's edition of the same work, in 1633, the horsechestnut is said to be growing in Mr. Tradescant's garden at South Lambeth. Parkinson, in 1629, says, "Our Christian world had first a knowledge of it from Constantinople." The same author placed the horsechestnut in his orchard, as a fruit tree, between the walnut and the mulberries. How little it was then known may be inferred from his saying, not only that it is of a greater and more pleasant aspect for the fair leaves, but also of as good use for the fruit, which is of a sweet taste, roasted and eaten, as the ordinary sort. Houghton (1700) mentions some horsechestnut trees at Sir William Ashhurst's at Highgate, and especially in the Bishop of London's garden at Fulham. Those now standing at Chelsea College were then very young. There was also a very fine one in the Post-house Garden, in Old Street, and another not far from the Ice-house, under the shadow of the Observatory in Greenwich Park. (Mart. Mill.) In Germany, as we have seen in p. 147., the horsechestnut, after having been planted at Vienna, soon found its way to Baden, where it was planted about the end of the sixteenth century, and where some of the trees are still in existence. The tree is now generally cultivated in the middle states of Europe, and also in North America.

Properties and Uses. The wood weighs, when newly cut, 60 lb. 4 oz. per cubic foot; and, when dry, 35 lb. 7 oz.; losing, by drying, a sixteenth part of its bulk. According to other experiments, the wood, green, weighs 62 lb. 3 oz.; half dry, 46 lb. 2 oz.; and quite dry, 37 lb. 3 oz. It is soft, and unfif for use where great strength, and durability in the open air, are required; nevertheless, there are many purposes for which it is applicable when sawn up into boards; such as for flooring, linings to carts, packing-cases, &c. In France, sabots are made from it; and it is said to be used by carvers, turners,

&c. Boutcher says, that it is suitable for water-pipes that are to be kept constantly under ground; and it is also recommended for this purpose by Du Hamel. The charcoal of the horsechestnut may be used in the manufacture of gunpowder; and the ashes of every part of the plant, more especially of the fruit, afford potash in considerable quantity. The bark, which is very bitter, is employed for tanning, and also for dycing yellow; and it has been used medicinally as a substitute for Jesuits' bark. In Turkey, the nuts are ground, and mixed with horse food, especially when the horses are brokenwinded: and, in their natural state, they are eaten by goats, sheep, and deer. Rutty says the nuts are an excellent food for deer and hogs: they also possess a detergent quality, and serve, in some degree, as a soap. They are used in Ireland to whiten flaxen cloth, and for this purpose are rasped into water, in which they are allowed to macerate for some time. (Nat. Hist. of the County of Dublin, vol. i. p. 107.) The nuts, when ground into flour, and mixed in the proportion of one third with the flour of wheat, are said to add to the strength of bookbinder's paste. (Mech. Mag., vol. viii. p. 223.) M. Vergaud has proposed to change the starch which can be extracted from the nut into sugar, and afterwards to employ it in distillation. (Gard. Mag., vol. i. p. 318.) Parmentier, in his Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle, after noticing most of the uses to which this tree and its nuts have been applied, says, it appears, after all, that no use applicable to every-day purposes has yet been discovered respecting it. (See Baudrillart, Traité, &c., tom. ii. p. 364.) In Britain, the horsechestnut can only be considered as an ornamental tree, and, as such, is well known, and needs no eulogium. It produces a splendid effect when in flower, either singly, in avenues, or on the margins of plantations. The finest avenue of these trees in England is that at Bushy Park. Gilpin objects to the horsechestnut, as being lumpish in its form; but in saying this he evidently judged of the tree merely with reference to picturesque beauty, to which it has few pretensions till it becomes very old: whereas, in point of floral beauty, it and its several varieties, or races, are unequalled by any tree of equal size which will endure our climate. A very remarkable vegetable principle, called æsculine, which is found in this genus, and which is said to possess alkaline properties, and to act as a febrifuge, is mentioned in Stephenson and Churchill's Medical Botany, Miss Kent states that the fruit is not only sometimes ground and given to horses, but that deer are very fond of it, and that it is given to sheep, in a raw state, or when made into a paste, after maceration in lime water, to fatten them. Soap and starch have also been procured from these nuts. (Mag. Nat. Hist., iii. p. 135.)

Poetical and legendary Allusions. The horsechestnut, where allowed to attain its proper shape on a lawn, is certainly a most magnificent tree. Some authors have compared it to an immense lustre or chandelier, its long racemes of flowers tapering up from its drooping foliage like lights. A horsechestnut tree, in full flower, has been called by Daines Barrington a giant's nosegay; and in the Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. iv. p. 238., an eloquent description of this tree has been given by Mr. Dovaston, who compares its racemes of flowers to those of a gigantic hyaeinth. Miss Kent, in the same work, vol. iii. p. 135., calls it a Brobdignagian lupine. In Paris, the magnificent trees in the garden

at the Luxembourg have been celebrated by Castel.

"Là de marroniers les hautes avenues S'arrondissent en voûte, et nous cachent les nues."

The manner in which it scatters its flowers on the grass, and the comparative uselessness of its fruit and timber, make it an excellent emblem of ostentation.

Soil, Situation, &c. The horsechestnut requires a deep, free, loamy soil, and will neither attain an ample size, nor flower freely, except in a situation rather sheltered than exposed. In England, it seldom suffers by the frost in spring; and the severest of our winters do not injure either its young shoots or its buds, which are covered with a resinous gluten. The species is always

propagated by the nut, sown in antumn or spring, and covered with from 2 in. to 4 in. of soil. The cotyledons do not rise to the surface, as in the oak, the beech, and some other trees. Some nurserymen cause the nuts to germinate, before sowing them, in order to have an opportunity of pinching off the extremity of the radicle; by which means the plants are prevented from forming a taproot; or, at least, if a taproot is formed, it is of a much weaker description than it otherwise would be, and the number of lateral fibres is increased; all which is favourable for transplanting. When the tree is intended to attain the largest size, in the shortest time, the nut ought to be sown where the tree is finally to remain; because the use of the taproot is mainly to descend deep into the soil, to procure a supply of water, which, in dry soils and seasons, can never be obtained in sufficient quantities by the lateral roots, which extend themselves near the surface in search of nourishment and air.

hateral roots, which extend themselves near the surface in Search of nourishment and air.

Statistics. E. Hippocdstanum in the Environs of London. At Syon, 80 ft. high, the diameter of the trunk 3 ft. 8 in., and of the head 48 ft.; at Enfield, 100 ft. high (see our plate in Vol. 11): at Ham House, 60 ft. high; the diameter of the trunk, at 1 ft. from the ground, 6 ft. 4 in., and that of the head 48 ft.; a magnineent tree, the trunk dividing, at 8 ft. from the ground, in three immense branches, which are respectively 2 ft. in., a ft. 3 thouse, Twickenham, 100 years planted, and 70 ft. high.

E. Hippocdstanum South of London. In Cornwall, at Caulen Penryn, 25 ft. high, the trunk 5 ft. in diameter, and the diameter of the head 86 ft. In Devonshire, in Veitch's Nursery, Exeter, 34 years planted, and 43 ft. high; at Luscombe, 34 years planted, and 14 ft. high; and 10 states and 43 ft. high. In Wilkins's Nursery, lale of Wight, 30 years planted, and 35 ft. high. In Sourcestshire, at Nettlecombe, 60 years planted, and 60 ft. high. In Wilkins's Nursery, lale of Wight, 30 years planted, and 35 ft. high. In Sourcestshire, at Nettlecombe, 60 years planted, and 26 ft. high. In Wilkins's Nursery, lale of Wight, 30 years planted, and 30 ft. high. In Sourcestshire, at Nettlecombe, 60 years planted, and 26 ft. high. In Wilkins's Nursery, lale of Wight, 30 years planted, and 50 ft. high, and 10 state of the lead 80 ft. In Wilkins's Nursery, lale of the head 80 ft. In Lincolnshire, at Netton, 59 ft. high; said to be the largest of the production of the head 80 ft. In Lincolnshire, at Nocton, 59 ft. high; said to be the largest in Britain. This is a most magnificent tree, with immense branches, extending over a space 305 ft. in circumference: the branches are so large as to require props; so that at a little distance it looks like an Indian banyan tree. In Oxfordshire, in a field adjoining the Botaine Garden at Oxford, 60 ft. high, the head 50 ft. in diameter; and a tree of the pendulous variety, also 60 ft. high, 16 diameter of

Commercial Statistics. Plants, in the London nurseries, are, seedlings 7s. a thousand; transplanted plants, from 2 ft. to 5 ft. high, 5s. a hundred; and the variegated variety 2s. 6d. a plant: at Bollwyller, seedlings, 2 years transplanted,

are 15 francs a hundred; the variegated-leaved variety, and a variety with fern-like leaves (Æ. aspleniifòlia), 3 francs each: at New York,?.

\* 2. Æ. (H.) OHIOE'NSIS Michx. The Ohio Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. Identification. Mich. Arb., 3. p. 242.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 597.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 652.

Distinct. Char., &c. The fruit is said to be of about half the size of that of the common horsechestnut. Judging from the two trees in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, one of which flowered in 1835, we should say that this was nothing more than a variety of the common species, and far inferior to it in point of beauty.

T 3. Æ. (H.) RUBICU'NDA Lois. The reddish-flowered Æsculus, or Horsechestnut.

Identification. Loiseleur Herb. Amat.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 597.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 652.; Marronier rubicund, Fr.; scharlachrothe Rosskastanie, Ger. Synonymes. Æ. cârnea Hort. and Lindl. Bot. Reg.; Æ. rôsea Hort.; Æ. coccinea Hort.; Æ. Hippocastanum var. rubicúndum Schubert; Whitley's fine scarlet. Engravings. Herb. Amat., t. 367.; Hayne, Abbild., t. 22.; Bot. Reg., t. 1056., as Æ. cârnea; Wats. Dendr., t. 121., as Æ. cârnea; and the plate in our Second Volume.

Distinct. Char., &c. Petals 4, with the claws shorter than the calyx. flowers are scarlet, and very ornamental; the leaves of a deeper green than those of any other sort. It is doubtful whether this tree be a native of North America, or originated in British gardens. It passes under different names in different nurseries, as will be seen by our list of synonymes, and may be considered as differing little, if at all, from Æ. cárnea Lindl. It is distinguished from Pàvia rùbra by its larger and rougher leaves, and from Æ. Hippocastanum by the leaves being fuller and more uneven on the surface, and of a deeper green. The tree is also smaller, and of much less vigorous growth; but, as it has only been in cultivation since 1820, sufficient time has not elapsed to know its ultimate size. It is, without doubt, the most ornamental sort of the genus.

Statistics. In the environs of London, at Kenwood, 8 years planted, and 12 ft. high; in Devonshire, at Endsleigh Cottage, 18 years planted, and 30 ft. high; in Staffordshire, at Arley Hall, 27 ft. high, diameter of the trunk 10 in., and of the head 24 ft.; in Suffolk, at Ampton Hall, 12 years planted, and 12 ft. high; in Surrey, at Farnham Castle, 20 years planted, and 10 ft. high.

Commercial Statistics. Plants of this sort, in the London nurseries, cost from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each; at Bollwyller, 2 francs; at New York,?.

4 4. E. (H.) GLA'BRA Willd. The smooth-leaved Æsculus, or Horsechestnut. Identification. Willd. Enum., p. 405.; Hayne Dend., p. 44.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 597.; Don's Mill., 1. Engravings. Hayne Abbild., t. 34.; and our fig. 133.



Distinct. Char., &c. Claws of the petals of about the length of the calyx. Leaflets of a pale green, very smooth. Flowers of a greenish yellow. A low tree, a native of North America, introduced in 1822, and flower-

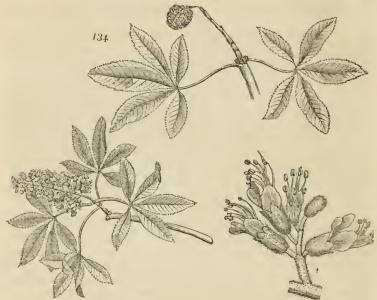


ing, with the other sorts, in June. This sort is very distinct; but whether it is a species, or not, appears to us doubtful. The whole plant is comparatively glabrous, and even the fruit

partakes of that quality. The tree is of less vigorous growth than Æ. rubicúnda; and the shoots take a more upright direction. It appears to lose its leaves sooner than most of the other sorts. There is a tree of it in the London Horticultural Society's Garden. Plants, in the London nurseries, cost 3s. 6d. each.

Y 5. .E. (H.) PA'LLIDA Willd. The pale-flowered Æsculus, or Horscelestnut. Identification. Willd. Enum., p. 406.; Hayne Deud., p. 44.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 597.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 652. Symonyme. Gelbliche Rosskastanie, Ger.

Synonyme. Gelbliche Rosskastanie, Ger. Engravings. Hayne Abbild., t. 25.; and our fig. 134.



Distinct. Char., &c. Petals with the claws shorter than the calyx. Stamens twice as long as the corolla. Flowers greenish yellow or whitish. A native of North America, in the forests of Kentucky, introduced in 1812. This sort so closely resembles Æ. glabra as to leave no doubt in our mind of its being essentially the same. It is of somewhat more robust growth, and the leaves are, perhaps, not quite so smooth. The tree in the Horticultural Society's Garden, in 1834, measured 12 ft. in height, after having been 8 years planted; the diameter of the trunk was 3½ in., and of the head 7 ft.

# 7 6. Æ. (H.) Lyo'ntt Hort. Lyon's Æsculus.

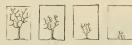
Plants of this species, or variety, are in the garden of the London Horticultural Society; but they are so small, that it is difficult to say what they will ultimately prove to be.

# App. i. Other Sorts or Varieties of Æ'sculus.

In consequence of this genus ripening its seeds freely, and admitting of cross-fecundation with the genus Phvia, several varieties have, within these few years, been raised by British cultivators; and, indeed, there seems no limit to the number which may be raised by these means. In the Fulham Nursery are, Whitley's fine searlet, which seems little, if at all, different from Æ. rubicúnda; Æ. nuncicana, which also differs little from Æ. rubicúnda; and several other varieties, which will be noticed in our appendix to the genus Pàvia. (See Gard, Mag, vol. Xi. p. 248.) In the garden of the London Horticultural Society are the following names: — Æ. H. incisum, Æ. H. præ'ear, Æ. H. tortwosum, and Æ. H. nigrum; but the plants to which they are applied are all quite small and young. It may be worth while to remark, that purchasers of the different varieties should always take care

to have worked plants; and indeed they should, if practicable, endeavour to see the tree from which the plants have been worked, when that tree is in flower. For this reason we think that nurserymen, who propagate varieties of these and other select flowering trees, ought always to keep specimen plants in their own grounds, from which to take scions for propagation. At all events, such varieties ought never to be raised from seed; because, though there can be no doubt but that the progeny would bear a general resemblance to the parent, yet the particular feature for which the variety was cultivated might be wanting. For example, the flowers of the seedlings may come earlier or later, larger or smaller, than those of the parent. Early and late varieties of all showy-flowered trees are very desirable, because they prolong the season of blooming. Early leafing varieties of trees, and trees which retain their leaves late in the season, are also desirable; and in this respect the common horsechestnut varies exceedingly, as any nue may observe, by walking along the avenue of horsechestnuts in Bushy Park in spring and autumn. There is one variety of the common horsechestnut, exemplified in a tree in the garden of the Tuilleries, which we should like much to see introduced into Britain. This tree is easily distinguished, even in summer, from all the others in the same garden, by the profusion of flowers with which it is covered, and also by the earliness of their appearance, and that of the leaves. The tree was first mentioned to us by our correspondent, Mr. Blaikie, some years since, as flowering always a fortnight carlier than the others; and another friend has supplied us with a fact respecting the individual tree at the Tuilleries, which is of some historical interest. On Napoleon's entry into Paris, on the 20th March, 1815, after his return from Elba, this tree furnished to him and his friends foliage for their personal decoration, being the only tree then in leaf in the garden of the Tuilleries, (See Gard. Mag.,

#### Genus II.



PA'VIA Boerh. The Pavia, or Smooth-fruited Horsechestnut Tree. Lin. Syst. Heptándria Monogýnia.

Identification. Boern, 1. Boerh. Lugd., t. 260.; Dec. Prod., I. p. 598.; Don's Mill., I. p. 652.

Synonyme. Pavier, Fr. Derivation. In honour of Peter Paw, a Dutch botanist, once Professor of Botany at Leyden.

Gen. Char. Middle-sized deciduous trees or shrubs, distinguishable from the horsechestnuts by the smoothness of their fruit, and the comparative smallness of their flowers, which have their petals erect and narrower. leaves, also, are generally smaller, and smoother. There are probably only three, or possibly only two, aboriginal species.

## I. P. RU'BRA Lam. The red-flowered Pavia.

Identification. Lam. Illust.; Dec. Prod., l. p. 598.; Don's Mill., l. p. 653.
Synonymes. Æ'sculus Pàvia Lin.; Æ. Pàvia var. & rùbra Hayne Dend., p. 44.; Pàvia parviflòra Hort.; small Buckeye, Amer.; Marronier Pavie, or Pavie à Fleurs rouges, Fr.; rothe Hosskastanie,

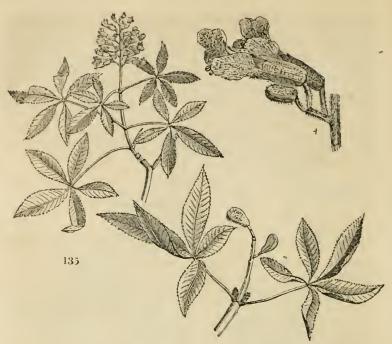
Engravings. Lam. Illust., t. 273.; Hayne Abbild., t. 21.; Wats. Dend., t 120.; Krause, t. 55.; and our plate of the tree in Vol. 11.

Spec. Char., &c. Fruit smooth. Corolla of 4 petals, that are longer than the stamens. Leaflets 5, elliptic-oblong, tapered to both ends, and smooth, as is the petiole; axils of the nerves hairy on the under surface of the leaf. (Dec. Prod., i p. 598.) A slender-growing tree, from the mountains of Virginia and Carolina; and said, also, to be a native of Brazil and Japan. Introduced in 1711, and producing flowers, which are of a brownish searlet colour, in May and June. Height, from 10 ft. to 20 ft.; or, in some cases, to 30 ft. The tree in the garden of the London Horticultural Society was, in 1834, 10 ft. high, after having been planted 8 years.

Description, &c. In its native country, the P. rûbra varies in magnitude from a low rambling shrub to a tree of 20 ft. or more in height. In England, it is in cultivation in various forms: as a tree, in which character it has, at Syon (see our plate in Vol. II.), attained the height of 26 ft.; as a pendulous tree, of 12 ft. or 14 ft. in height; and as a trailing shrub, under the name of P. humilis in the London Horticultural Society's Garden, and in the arboretum of Messrs, Loddiges. In addition to these forms, there are several others which are enumerated below.

#### Varieties.

\* P. r. 2 arguta G. Don. The sharp-toothed-leaved red-flowered Pavia.— Figured in the Botanical Register, t. 993., and in our fig. 135. Introduced into the garden of the London Horticultural Society from the nursery of M. Catros of Bordeaux, under the name of Æ'sculus Pàvia parviflora. It is a handsome small tree, with dark brownish red flowers,



differing little from those of P. rùbra. The tree in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, which, in 1834, was marked Æ'seulus Pàvia parviflòra, was then 15 ft. high, after having been 10 years planted.

7 P. r. 3 sublaciniàta Wats. The slightly cut-leaved rcd-flowered Pavia.— Figured in Wats. Dend., t. 120. Leaflets acutely serrated: in other respects it differs little from the species. In 1823, plants of it were in the Fulham Nursery, whence it was figured by Watson. The plants in the same nursery named Æ'sculus Pàvia serràta (see Gard. Mag., vol. xi. p. 248.) appear to be the same sort.

\*\* P. r. 4 humilis. P. humilis G. Don. in H. B., and in his Mill.; and E'sculus humilis Lodd. The dwarf red-flowered Pavia.—Figured in the Botanical Register, t. 1018. A diminutive, weak, straggling form of the species, probably obtained from some sport, and which, on its own root, is only a recumbent bush, from 2 ft. to 3 ft. in height; but which, when grafted on the common horsechestnut, forms the very beautiful pendulous low tree noticed below. A plant of P. humilis, in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, was, in 1834, 3 ft. high, after having been planted 7 years.

The Pr. 5 himilis péndula. The pendulous-branched dwarf red-flowered Pavia.

— Figured in our Second Volume. This is not properly a variety, but only a variation in form, produced by changing the position of the plant by grafting. There is a very handsome low tree of it in the arboretum at Messrs. Loddiges's, which continues flowering and fruiting almost the whole summer. We consider this one of the most beautiful and interesting forms of Pàvia, and would recommend horsechestnut trees of 20 or 30 years' growth to be grafted all over with it at the points of the shoots, care being taken afterwards, once or twice in every year, to rub off all the buds from the stock as

soon as they appear, so that the entire force of the plant may be directed to the nourishment of the scions. Plants of P. r. h. péndula, in the London nurseries, are 5s. each: but, as they are rather scarce, the readiest way of obtaining pendulous trees is, to procure plants of P. r. hùmilis, which can be had for 2s. each, and common horse-chestnut trees 12 ft. high, which can be had for 2s. 6d. each; and to graft the shoots of the former on the tips of those of the latter.

Statistics. In the environs of London, at Syon, there is a tree of P, rùbra 26 ft. high (as exhibited in the plate in our Second Volume); at Ham House, Essex, 21 ft. high, the diameter of the head, 32 ft.; in Hampshire, at Southampton, 12 years planted, and 90 ft. high; in Surrey, at Bagshot Park, 12 years planted, and 14 ft. high; in Witshire, at Wardour Castle, 20 years planted, and 30 ft. high; in Suffolk, at Finborough Hall, 6 years planted, and 10 ft. high. In France, at Paris, in the Jar did des Plantes, 23 years planted, and 30 ft. high; in the Botanic Garden at Toulon, 40 years planted, and 12 ft. high. In Hanover, at Schwöbber, 40 ft. high. In Saxony, at Wörlitz, 25 years planted, and 30 ft. high.

Commercial Statistics. Plants, in the London nurseries, are 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; at Bollwyller, 80 cents; at New York, 25 cents, and nuts 40 cents a quart.

#### \* 2. P. FLA'VA Dec. The yellow-flowered Pavia.

Identification. Dec. Prod., 1. p. 598.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 653.
Synonymes. #Seculus flava Ait., Hayne; #E. lutea Wangh.; Pavia lutea Poir.; the large Buckeye, big Buckeye, Amer.; the yellow Pavia.
Engravings. Wangh. in Act. Nat. Scrut. Berl., 8. t. 6.; Hayne Abbild., t. 23.; Krause, t. 44.; Wats. Dend. Brit., t. 163.; and our plate in Vol. II.

Distinct. Char., &c. Petioles pubescent, flattish towards the tip. Leaflets 5-7, pubescent beneath, and above upon the nerves. (Dec. Prod., i. p. 598.) This species differs from P. rùbra, in being a much stronger plant, assuming the character of a tree of the second rate, and attaining the height of 30 ft. or 40 ft., or upwards, in England. The leaves are pubescent, and much paler than those of P. rubra, and the flowers are yellow. The tree seems to partake both of the character of E'sculus and Pàvia. It is a native of Carolina and Virginia, in mountainous woods, and was introduced into England in 1764. In its native country, on the declivities of mountains, where the soil is loose, deep, and fertile, this tree attains the height of 60 ft. The largest tree in England or 70 ft., with a trunk 3 ft. or 4 ft. in diameter. is at Syon, and is 40 ft. high, as exhibited in the plate in our Second Volume. The tree in the garden of the London Horticultural Society was, in 1834, 12 ft. high, having been planted 8 years. This species is not quite so free a flowerer as P. rubra, and it is one of the first of the genus to drop its leaves in autumn: they generally commence falling about the middle of August, and the tree is frequently naked by the 1st of September. Like all the Æsculàceæ, to thrive, it requires a deep rich soil. It is commonly propagated by buds, because the colour of the flower is found to vary much in plants raised from seed. A nurseryman, writing on this subject in the Gardener's Magazine (vol. xi. p. 249.), observes that there are two varieties of P. flava in cultivation in the English nurseries: one, an inferiorly flowering variety, generally raised from seed; and the other variety producing a larger flower, and of brighter colour, only to be propagated by budding or grafting. There are two fine grafted trees of this variety in the Fulham Nursery, with trunks 5 ft. and 6 ft. in circumference, and nearly 30 ft. in height.

Statistics. In the environs of London, at Syon, there is a tree 40 ft. high, already mentioned; in the Fulham Nursery, two, nearly 30 ft. high; at Kenwood, one, 40 years planted, which is 37 ft. high; at Ham House, Essex, one, planted by Dr. Fothergill, which is 28 ft. high; in the arboretum at Kew, the tree is 30 ft. high; at York House, Twickenham, 40 years planted, and 30 ft. high. In the Isle of Jersey, in Saunders's Nursery, 10 years planted, and 12 ft. high. In Lancashire, at Latham House, 14 years planted, and 57 h. high; in Monmouthshire, at Dowlais House, 20 years planted, and 15 ft. high; in Oxfordshire, in the Oxford Botanic Garden, 40 years planted, and 34 ft. high. In Scotland, in Perthshire, in the Perth Nursery, 20 years planted, and 15 ft. high; in Stirlingshire, in Calendar Park, 10 years planted, and 14 ft. high. In Ireland, in the environs of Dublin, at Castletown, 35 ft. high; in the Glasnevin Botanic Garden, 30 years planted, and 30 ft high; in Cauth, at Oriel Temple, 40 years planted, and 31 ft. high. In France, at Paris, in the Jardin des Plantes, 55 years planted, and 44 ft. high; in the Botanic Garden at Toulon, 40 years planted, and 18 ft. high. In Hanover, at Schwöbber, 40 ft. high. In Saxony, at Wörlitz, 20 ft. high. In Austria, at Kopenzel, 12 years planted, and 18 ft. high; at Brück on the Leytha, 24 ft. high.

Commercial Statistics. Plants, in London, cost from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each; at Bollwyller, 80 cents; and at New York, 25 cents, and nuts 40 cents a quart.

2 3. P. DI'SCOLOR Swt. in H. B. The two-coloured-flowered Pavia.

Identification. Swl. Hort. Brit., p. 83.; Don's Mill., I. p. 653. Synonyme. #7/sculus discolor Ph. and Bot. Reg. Engraving. Bot. Reg., t. 310.

The whole plant, including the young wood, is covered Distinct. Char., &c. with pubescence. The flowers are large, showy, continuing a long time expanding, and numerous, though they are but sparingly succeeded by fruit. When the plant is raised from seed, it is remarkable for its thick, fleshy, carrot-like roots, which, in free soil, penetrate perpendicularly to the depth of 8 ft. or 10 ft., as has been found to be the case in the Hammersmith Nursery. This sort was introduced from North America (where it is found principally in the western territory of Georgia), in 1812, by Mr. Lyon. Unless when grafted on Æ. Hippocastanum, it is seldom seen above 4 ft. or 5 ft. in height; but it is a very free flowerer, and, considered as a shrub, one of the most ornamental in May that can be planted. The plant in the garden of the London Hort. Soc. was, in 1834, 4 ft. high, after having been 3 years planted. There are varieties of it in the nurseries under different names; one of these, raised by Messrs. Rivers at Sawbridgeworth, hears the name of P. carnea pubéscens. There is a handsome specimen of this bush in the Hammersmith Nursery; it is about 5 ft. high, and 6 ft. or 8 ft. in diameter, and is profusely covered with bloom every year. A large tree of the common horsechestnut, covered with grafts of this species, as recommended in the case of P. hùmilis, would form a noble object. Scions taken from flower. ing trees, and grafted on P. hùmilis, would form beautiful miniature trees for pots. Scions from flowering trees, grafted on stocks of this species, flower the second year, and form the most beautiful flowering shrubs for small gardens that can well be recommended. The same may truly be said of P. hùmilis, and P. macrostàchya, and yet none of these species are ever to be met with in the suburban gardens of the metropolis. Plants, in the London nurseries, cost 2s. 6d. each.

## 4 4. P. ny BRIDA Dec. The hybrid Pavia.

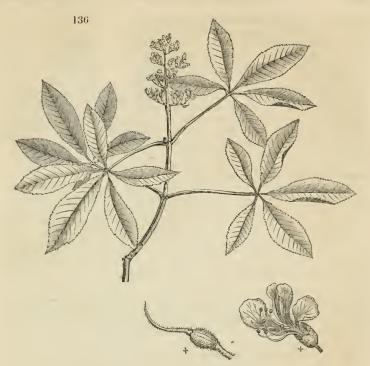
Identification. Dec. Prod., 1. p. 598.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 653. Symonymc. Æ'sculus hýbrida Dec. Hort. Monsp., 1813, p. 75.

Distinct. Char., &c. Leaves clothed beneath with velvety pubescence, petioles smooth; flowers variegated with yellow, white, and purple. The tree in the London Horticultural Society's Garden was, in 1834, 6 ft. high, after having been 5 years planted. The leaves and flowers bear some resemblance to those of P. discolor; but the flowers of P. hybrida are more sparingly produced. This sort is not in general cultivation; though, like every other kind of Pavia and Æ'sculus, it well deserves to be so.

## \* 5. P. NEGLE'CTA G. Don. The neglected Pavia.

Identification. Loud. Hort. Brit., p. 143.; Don's Mill., p. 653.; Swt. Hort. Brit., p. 83. Synonymes. Ar sculus neglecta Lindl. in Bol. Reg. Reg. Engravings. Bot. Reg., t. 1009.; and our fig. 136.

Distinct. Char., &c. Leaves with rufous down on the veins on the upper side, smooth beneath; rather plicate. Flowers pale yellow, veined with red. This is a tree resembling the preceding sort, and, like it, is apparently a hybrid between P. rubra and P. discolor. It was purchased by the London Horticultural Society from M. Catros of Bordeaux, under the name of E. ohioensis. In the Botanical Register, it is said to be most nearly related to A. (Pàvia) flàva, but to differ from it in the flowers appearing 10 days earlier, and in the leaflets being more glabrous, with rufous down on the veins on the upper side, and with hairs in the axils of the veins on the under surface. There is a tree of this sort in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, which, in 1834, was 12 ft. high, after having been 8 years planted; but it has scarcely yet found its way into the nurseries.



7 6. P. MACROCA'RPA Hort. The long-fruited Pavia.

Synonymes. Æ'sculus Pàvia macrocárpa Lodd. Cat., 1830.; Pàvia macrocárpa in the Hort. Soc. Gard.
Engraving. Our plate in Vol. 11.

Distinct. Char. &c. This tree is upwards of 20 ft. high; and that in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, was, in 1834, 12 ft. high, after having been 8 years planted. This sort appears to us to be intermediate between some variety of Æ'sculus Hippocástanum and Pàvia ribra. The leaves are large, smooth on the upper surface, and shining. The flowers are nearly as large as those of the common horsechestnut, but with the petals less spreading, and of a pale red colour mixed with yellow. The branches are spreading and loose; and the whole tree has an open graceful appearance, quite different from that compactness of form and rigidity of branches which belong to most of the tree species and varieties both of Æ'sculus and Pàvia. This sort can scarcely be said to be in cultivation in the nurseries, notwithstanding its claims to a place in every collection of ornamental trees.

# 2 7. P. MACROSTA'CHYA Lois. The long-racemed Pavia.

Identification. Lois. Herb. Amat.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 598.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 652. Synonymes. Æ sculus parvifidra Walt.; Æ. macrostachya Mx. and Hayne; Pàvia álba Poir.; Pàvia eddlis Poit. Arb. Fr., t. 88.; Pavier à longs E'pis, Pavier nain, Fr.; langahrige Rosskastania Ger

tanie, Ger. Lois. Herb. Amat., t. 212.; Jacq. Eel., t. 9.; Poit. Arb. Fr., t. 88.; Hayne Abbild., t. 26.; Colla Hort. Rip., t. 19.; and our fig. 137.

Spec. Char., &c. Stamens much longer than the corolla; racemes very long. Root stoloniferous. Flowers white. (Dec. Prod., i. p. 598.) A shrub, with loose racemes of white flowers, with long projecting stamens, which give the spike a fine fringed appearance. A native of North America, on the banks of rivers, more particularly in Georgia, near the little town of St. Augustin;

introduced in 1820; flowering in June, July, and August. The shoots are slender, spreading, and rooting at the joints where they happen to rest on the soil, with ascendent extremities. The tree comes into flower about a month or six weeks later than the other Æsculàceæ, and continues flowering, in the case of large plants on moist soil, for three months or longer, forning one of the greatest floral ornaments of the shrubbery, at a season when very few trees or shrubs are in flower. The fruit, which is small, seldom ripens in England; but in America it is said to be eaten, boiled or



roasted: and M. Poiteau, accordingly, has included this species of Pavia in his list of fruit trees. (See Bon Jard., 1835, p. 775.) When plants are to be raised from the nuts, he says they ought to be sown immediately; as, if kept exposed to the air, they shrink, and soon lose their vegetative power. The flowers are agreeably fragrant, and, as before observed, very ornamental; as are the spreading leaves, supported on long slender petioles; which, from their graceful disposition, combined with the feathery lightness of the racemes of flowers, give the whole plant an air of elegance quite different from that of any other species of dwarf pavia.

Statistics. The largest plant in the environs of London is at Syon; but it is not more than 12 ft. high. The plant of this species in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, 7 years planted, was, in 1834, 5 ft. high. In Berkshire, at White Knights, there are a great many plants which flower profusely the whole season, and among them is one, 25 years planted, which is 15 ft. high; in Lancashire, at Latham House, one, 12 years planted, 10 ft. high; in Suffolk, in the Bury Botanic Garden, 7 years planted, and 6 ft. high.; and, in Surrey, at Farnham Castle, several plants, 10 ft. high.

Commercial Statistics. Plants, in London, are 1s. 6d. each; at Bollwyller, 2 francs; and at New York, 25 cents, and nuts 50 cents per quart.

# App. i. Other Varieties of Pavia.

In the Fulham Nursery are plants belonging to Pavia, or intermediate between Pavia and E'sculus, with the names, Pavia serrāta and P. erecta; and in the garden of the London Horticultural Society are plants marked E sculus Pavia flava var. In different nurseries, there are different names for the same variety; and, as almost all the sorts seed freely, and hybridise as freely, both with E'sculus, and with each other, new varieties may be expected in abundance. All the species and varieties are so truly beautiful, that this is not to be regretted, more especially if they are kept distinct, and so described and named as to indicate what they are, and to enable purchasers to be certain of obtaining them. It is almost unnecessary to observe, that all the most valuable varieties are best perpetuated by budding or grafting, and that, with regard to the pavia, as well as to the æsculus (see p. 469.), collectors ought always to see that the plants they purchase have been worked.

# CHAP. XXIV.



OF THE HARDY AND HALF-HARDY LIGNEOUS PLANTS OF THE ORDER SAPINDA'CEE.

Of this order there is only one hardy ligneous plant in the country, namely, Kölrentèria paniculàta Laxm; and the half-hardy species, which chiefly belong to the genus Dodonæ'a, are not much cultivated even in green-houses.

#### GENUS I.



### KÖLREUTE'RIA Laxm. THE KOLREUTERIA. Lin. Syst. Octándria Monogýnia.

Identification. Laxm. Acad. Petr. 16. p. 56I.; L'Hérit. Sert., 18. t. 19.; Willd. Spec. Pl., 330.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 616.; Don's Mill., I. p. 672.
Synonyme. Sapindus sp. Lin. Fil.
Derivation. In honour of John Theophilus Kölreuter, once Professor of Natural History at Carlsruhe, and celebrated for his researches on the pollen of plants.

Petals 4, each with 2 scales at the base. Calyx of 5 sepals. Capsule 3-celled, inflated. Seeds ovate-globose, the seed-coat penetrating into the seed, and occupying in the place of an axis the centre of the embryo, which is spirally convoluted. Leaves impari-pinnate, of many pairs of leaflets that are ovate, and coarsely toothed. Flowers, yellow, in panicles. (Dec., Prod., i. p. 616.) - A deciduous tree of the middle size.

#### \* 1. K. PANICULA'TA Laxm. The panicled-flowering Kolreuteria.

Identification. N. D. Ham., t. 36.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 616.; Hayne Dend. p. 45.; Don's Mill., 1.

Synonymes. Sapindus chinénsis Lin. Fil. Supp., p. 221.; K. paullinioides L'Hérit. Sert.; Savonnier paniculé, Fr.; rispentragende Kölreuterle, Ger. Engravings. L'Hérit. Sert., 18. t. 19.; N. Du Ham., 1. t. 86.; Bot. Reg., t. 320.; and the plate of the tree in our Second Volume.

Description, History, &c. A tree of the middle size, with a loose irregular head, polygamous; that is, sometimes hermaphrodite, and sometimes unisexual: a native of China, and introduced in 1763. It was first cultivated at Croome, in Worcestershire, by the Earl of Coventry; and, being highly ornamental, both from its large compound leaves and fine loose terminal spikes of yellow flowers, it is to be found in most collections. Considering that it is a native of China, it is very hardy; the hermaphrodite plants not unfrequently ripening seeds in the neighbourhood of London. It has not only a very fine appearance when in flower, but also in autumn, when the tree is covered with its large bladdery capsules, and the leaves change to a deep yellow, which they do before they fall off. It was introduced into France in 1789, and is perfectly hardy in the neighbourhood of Paris, and also in the south of Germany. It is of the easiest culture in any common soil, and is readily propagated either by seeds or cuttings of the root or branches. In the London nurseries. it is generally propagated by seed. Though there are trees of this species of considerable size, both in Britain and on the Continent, we have never heard anything of the quality of its wood; which, from the prevalence of a yel'ow colour in its foliage and flowers, may probably be of a fine colour, and yiere a yellow dye. The tree ought to be in every collection, on account of the beauty of its leaves, flowers, and fruit. In a young state, it is sometimes seen with a ragged head, owing to the young shoots dying back, after wet summers and cold autumns; but, as it gets older, it makes shorter shoots, and these have more time to ripen. Accordingly, old trees have generally much handsomer heads than young ones. The general contour of these heads is hemispherical, as may be seen by the fine old specimens at Kew, in the Fulham Nursery, and in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris.

Statistics. In the environs of London, the largest tree is at Ham House, where it is 42 ft. high, and the diameter of the trunk, at 1 ft. from the ground, is 16 in.; at Kew, it is 30 ft. high; in the Fulham Nursery, 25 ft.; at Fulham Palace, 17 years planted, it is 20 ft. high; at Syon, 20 ft high; in the Berkshire, at White Knights, 25 years planted, and 23 ft. high; in Hertfordshire, at Cheshunt, 6 years planted, and 11 ft. high; in Staffordshire, at Alton Towers, 10 years planted, and 10 ft. high; in Yorkshire, in the Hull Botanic Garden, 12 years planted, and 8 ft. high. In Staffordshire, at Dunrobin Castle, 20 ft. high. In treland, in the envirous of Dublin, at Castletown, 15 ft. high; in the Glassnevin Botanic Garden, 29 years planted, and 2 ft. high; at Terenure, 10 years planted, and 6 ft. high; at Oriel Temple, 25 years planted, and 30 ft. high. In France, in the Jardin des Plantes, 30 years planted, and 25 ft.

high; at Scéaux, 10 years planted, and 20 ft, high; in the Toulon Botanic Garden, 20 years planted, and 12 ft. high; at Nerrières, near Nantés, 20 years planted, and 15 ft. high. In Austria, in the University Botanic Garden at Vienna, 25 years planted, and 25 ft. high.

Commercial Statistics. Plants, in London, cost from 1s. to 2s. 6d. each; at Bollwyller, I franc each; at New York, ?.

# App. I. Half-hardy ligneous Species of Sapindacea.

Dononæ'a, a genus of plants named in honour of Rambrot Dodocus, author of Historia Planta-rum, who died in 15%5, consists of nearly 30 species of green-house plants, which are chiefly natives of new Holland, though some of them are from the East and West Indies and South America. They are all shrubs, with exstipulate, simple, or pinnate leaves, and small greenish yellow flowers. They are not showy, but they are interesting to the botanist, as illustrating this order, and also on

They are not showy, but they are interesting to the botanist, as illustrating this order, and also on account of the ramified venation of their leaves.

\*\*D. visco's a Lis\* a native of the Caribbee Islands, where it is a shrub growing to the height of 6 ft. It has been in the country since 16%, and is occasionally to be limet with in green-houses. It is highly probable that it would stand our winters against a wall, with sufficient protection.

\*\*D. alternata Cunning. is a native of New Holland, and has been in cultivation since 18%.

\*\*D. panaticinsts Dec., D. angustifolia Suz., D. vise'ssa Cau., is a native of the colder parts of Jamaica, where it grows to the height of 6 ft.; and, being very sour and bitterish in all its parts, it is known there by the name of switch sorrel. It has been in our green-houses since 1810.

\*\*D. salietfolia Dec., D. angustifolia Lam., is in cultivation in French gardens under the name of bois de reinelle, and has been in our green-houses since 1820. The leaves are very narrow, and they are sweet-scented. It is supposed to be a native of New Holland.

\*\*D. lativina Sich, D. triquetra Bot. Rep. t. 231., D. cuacida Smith, and D. asplenifòlia Rudge, are all natives of New Holland, occasionally to be met with in green-houses. They are generally cultivated in loam and peat, or in any light soil; and, when they are tried against a conservative wall, eare should be taken that they are not overpowered at the root, or at the top, by other plants.

## CHAP. XXV.

#### OF THE HALF-HARDY LIGNEOUS PLANTS OF THE ORDER MELIA'CEÆ.

7 1. Mèlia Azedarách L., the bead tree, or Indian lilac, (fig. 188.) is an old inhabitant of British green-houses, and well known to all those who have travelled in Italy. The word Mèlia is derived from mèlia, the Greek name for the manna ash (from mèli, honey); from a fancied resemblance between the leaves and those of the ash: and Azedarách from an Arabic word signifying a poisonous plant; the berries of the melia being formerly supposed to be poisonous. Its foliage and its spikes of thusers are always the melly detarge the plant being remarkally show when fully detarge the plant being remarkally show when fully deto be poisonous. Its foliage and its spikes of thowers are large, the plant being remarkably showy when fully developed; and it is by no means tender. It grows in its native country, Syria, to the height of 40 ft.; and there are trees of nearly that height in the neighbourhood of Naples. It is planted as an ornamental tree in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the south of France. There are trees of it in the public walks at Montpelier, at Toulon, and in various cities in Italy. In the southern states of North America, more particularly in Carolina, it is planted near houses, and known there by the name of the pride near houses, and known there by the name of the pride of India; a name also given to the Lagerstre'mia indica.



near houses, and known there by the hame of the price of India; a name also given to the Lagerstree mia findica. In Greece, and along the shores of the Grecian Archipelago and the Mediterranean, the Mélia Azedarách is always planted in the area of monasteries for the sake of the nuts, contained in its fruits, which are made into rosaries by the monks; and hence its name of the bead tree. The fruit, which is of the size of a cherry, but more cylindrical, and of a pale yellow colour when ripe, was said by the Arabian physician Avicenna to be poisonous; and the pulp was mixed with greaxe, for the purpose of killing rats and dogs. According to Royle, however, the fruit can only be considered poisonous when used in large doses. It is used in Java as a vermituge. The nuts, which are of a brown colour, are bored, and, as already stated, strung as beads in Catholic countries. In Britain, the tree frequently flowers in green-houses, and sometimes ripens seeds: it has been tried in the open air, both as a standard and against a wall. It has stood through several winters, in the open air, at Biel, in East Lothian; and at Bungay, in Suffolk, a plant, which had been 9 years planted against a wall, was, in 1834, 94 ft, high, the trunk 9 in. in diameter, and had branches extending 18 ft, on each side of the trunk. One, raised from seed in 1828, which has stood ever since against a wall in our garden at Bayswater, protected by a glass case during winter, flowered in 1835. In the warmest parts of Devonshire and Cornwall, it might be treated as a standard tree. Plants are generally raised from seeds; and they may be procured in the London nurseries at 2s, each; at Bollwyller, for 1 franc and 50 cents; and at New York, for 25 cents a plant, and I dollar a quart of seeds.

plant, and I dollar a quart of seeds.

Y 2. M. sempervirens Sw.z., the energreen Melia, or Bead Tree, known in the West Indies by the name of the Indian Iliac, is said to be a tree growing to the height of about 25 ft. It has been in our green-houses since Io56; and is by some considered as only a variety of M. Azedarách.

T 3. M. australis Swt. is a native of New Holland, introduced in 1810, and said to grow, in its

4 S. M. australis Sw. is a native of New Holland, littleduced in 1809, and sale substance and represent the height of 20 ft.
4 H. Japónica G. Don is a green-house species, growing 30 ft. high, which has not yet heen introduced; and M. Buckayun Royle is a species of which little seems to be known.

All the species of Mèlia, being deciduous trees, without visible buds, are peculiarly eligible for growing against a conservative wall; because, by the application of heat artificially, and by preventing (which can be done by thatching the ground) the rain from falling on the soil under the trees at the end of summer, the wood may be ripened to such a degree as to enable it to stand our winters with very little or no protection. winters with very little or no protection.

## CHAP. XXVI.

OF THE HARDY LIGNEOUS PLANTS OF THE ORDER FITA'CEÆ.

Thalamiflorous. (H. B.) Calyx small. Petals 4 or 5, inserted on the outside of a disk surrounding the ovarium; in æstivation, turned inwards at the edge in a valvate manner. Stamens equal in number to the petals, inserted upon the disk that surrounds the ovarium; filaments distinct or slightly cohering at the base. Anthers versatile. Ovarium 2-celled. Fruit a pulpy berry. Seeds 4 or 5, fewer by abortion; embryo erect; albumen hard. Climbing shrubs, with tumid separable joints. Leaves with stipules. Properties, acidity and sugar. (Lindl. Introd. to N. S., and Key.) The species are trailing and climbing shrubs, and they include the grape vine, which may be considered as the type of the order. "The genus Vitis is found in the equinoctial parts of the Old and New Worlds, extending into both the temperate zones; as, southwards, to the Cape of Good Hope and New Holland; and, northwards, to Japan and North America, as well as from the plains of India to the defiles of Cancasus." (Royle, Illustr., p. 144.) The genera which contain hardy species are two, which are thus distinguished :-

Vi'tis. Calyx 5-toothed. Style wanting. Berry, 2-celled, 4-seeded. AMPELO'PSIS. Calyx nearly entire. Petals 5. Stamens 5. Style 1, crowned by a capitate stigma. Ci'ssus. Calyx nearly entire. Petals 4. Stamens 4. Ovary 4-celled.

GENUS I.



VITIS L. THE GRAPE VINE. Lin. Syst. Pentándria Monogýnia.

Identification. Lin, Gen., 284; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 633.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 695, Synonymes. Giud, Celtic; Vid, Span.; Vigne, Fr.; Wein, Ger.

Gen. Char. Flowers hermaphrodite, diæcious or triæcious. Calyx commonly 5-toothed. Petals 5, cohering at the top, separating at the base, and deciduous. Stamens 5.—Chinbing shrubs, deciduous, with leaves simple, lobed, or serrated, sometimes compound, and small greenish yellow flowers in thyrsoid racemes. (Dec. Prod., i. p. 633.) The species are deciduous climbers, one of which has long been celebrated in the Old World as the grape vine; and all the others are natives of North America. The varieties of the first species have been described at length by Du Hamel in France, Don Roxas de Clemati in Spain, and Sickler in Germany; and the species and varieties of North America by Rafinesque.

### 1. V. VINI'FERA L. The wine-bearing Vine.

Identification. Lin. Spec., 293.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 693.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 695. Synonymes. Vigne, Fr.; gemeiner Weinstock, Ger. Engravings. Duh. Arb. Fr., 2. t. 16.; Jacq. Ic., 1. p. 53.; and our fig. 139.

Spec.Char., &c. Leaves lobed, toothed, sinuated, or serrated, naked or downy. (Dec. Prodrom., i. p. 633.) A deciduous climber, in cultivation from the remotest period of history, in the warmest parts of the temperate zones of the Old World, and of which there are innumerable varieties.



Geography and History. The grape vine is generally considered to be a native of Persia; and Dr. Sickler, in the first volume of his Geschichte der Obstcultur, has given an interesting account of its migration to Egypt, Greece, and Sicily. From Sicily, which is generally considered to be one of the oldest seats of civilisation in the western hemisphere, the vine is said to have found its way into Italy, Spain, and France. It is supposed to have been cultivated in the latter country in the time of Antoninus, and to have been introduced into Britain by the Romans, but during what reign is uncertain. There were vineyards, however, in England, according to the venerable Bede, in the year, A.D. 280. The vine has been for ages in a wild state, in the woods and hedges of Provence, Languedoc, and Guienne, in France, where it differs from the cultivated plant, in having smaller and more cottony leaves, and very small fruit, rather austere than sweet. These wild vines, which were called by the ancients labrusca, are still known, in the south of France, by the names of lambrusco, and lambresquiero. (N. Du Ham.) The history of the vine as a fruit shrub, and all that relates to its varieties and their propagation and culture, will be found given at length in our *Enclyclopædia* of Gardening; and we shall here only notice those varieties which we think deserving of introduction, as ornamental and fragrant-flowered standard climbers, for training against a prop in the free ground, in a British arboretum; or to be trained against a wall, in the arboretums of colder countries. Plants, in the European nurseries, are procurable at 1s. or 1 franc each; and at New York, for 371 cents each.

The hoary-leaved Grape Vine. Miller's Grape, A V. v. 2 fòliis incànis. or Miller's black Cluster Grape. - Leaves almost entire, small, woolly, and whitish. Fruit round, small, in compact bunches, black. This variety is selected on account of the whiteness of its leaves.

A V. v. 3 fölüs rubescéntibus. The rubescent-leaved Grape Vine. The Claret Grape; Tenturier, Fr. (N. Du 140

Ham., var. 75., not Clairette Du Ham., var. 12.) - The leaves are larger than those of the preceding variety, and more lobed and notched: in the autumn, before they die off, they change to a deep claret colour, in which state they are highly ornamental.

A V. v. 4 apiifòlia Hort. The Parsley-leaved Grape Vine. Crotal, Fr. (fig. 140.) — The leaves are beautifully laciniated, middle-sized, and the fruit black. This variety is by some considered as a species,



140

and, as such, is known as V. laciniòsa L. It forms a very handsome climbing shrub, which has been in cultivation for its fruit since 1648. A 2. V. LABRU'SCA L. The wild Vine, or Fox Grape.

Identification. Lin. Spec., 293.; Dec. Prod., I. p. 634.; Don's Mill, I. p. 711. Synonymes. V. taurina Watt.; filziger Wein., Ger. Engravings. Plum. Icon., t. 250. fig. 1.; Jacq. Scheen., t. 426.; and oarfig. 141.

Spec. Char., &c. Sexes diœcious or polygamous. Leaves heart-shaped, rather 3-lobed, acutely toothed beneath, and the peduncles tomentose and rather rusty. (Dec. Prod., i. p. 634.) A tendriled climber, growing to about the same height as the common vine, but with much larger leaves (which are scarcely lobed, and downy, especially when young), and berries which are large and black, with a rough acid flavour, but are, nevertheless, eatable in a wild state, and much improved by cultivation. The whole plant has a disagreeable foxy smell, whence the name. "The fruit is, according to Professor



Bigelow, large, purple, and pleasantly tasted; while Torrey remarks that it has a strong disagreeable flavour in a wild state, but that, when cultivated, it is as pleasant as any of the varieties of V. vinífera." (Hook. Flor. Bor. Amer., p. 115.) There are two varieties growing in the vineyards of North America; one with white berries, and the other with red ones. From both of the varieties, and from the species, an excellent wine is made; which, when kept for five or six years, resembles Moselle. In America, the varieties have been much improved by culture; and, according to Rafinesque (Med. Fl., i. p. 121.), greatly increased in number by culture, with a view to the production of wine. In Britain, the plant can only be considered as ornamental; and, from the largeness of its foliage and fruit, it forms a very distinct species of Vitis. A plant of the red-fruited variety, in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, placed against a wall with a west aspect, ripens fruit every year, which we have tasted, and found by no means disagreeable. We have also had some bottles of the wine sent us from America, which was not inferior to the weaker sorts of Rhenish wines. Possibly this plant might deserve cultivation on the Continent, with a view to the mixing of the fruit with that of the varieties of the grape vine, in making wine; since austere varieties of apple and pear, mixed with sugary varieties, are found to make the best kinds of cider and perry. Plants of this species, in the London nurseries, are 1s. 6d. each; at Bollwyller, I franc; and at New York, the species and its varieties are 373 cents each.

## A 3. V. ASTIVA'LIS Michx. The Summer Vine, or Grape Vine.

Identification. Michx. Fl. Bor. Amer., 2. p. 230.; Dec. Prod., 1, p. 634.; Don's Mill., 1, p. 711. Synonymes. V. Labrúsca Walt. Fl. Car., 242.; V. vulplna Willd. Spec., p. 1181.; and E. of Pl., Synonymes. No. 2860.

Engravings. Jac. Hort. Scheen., t. 425.; E. of Pl., 2860.; and our fig. 142.

Engravings. Jac. Hort. Schoen, t. 420.; E. of Ph., 2000.; Spec. Char., &c. Sexes diocious, or polygamous. Leaves broadly heart-shaped, with from 3 to 5 lobes; the under surface of the young ones invested with a cottony down; of the adult ones, smooth. Racemes fertile, oblong. Berries small. (Dec. Prod., i. p. 634.) A native of North America, and abounding there in woods and wastes, from Virginia to Carolina. The berries are small, of a dark blue colour, finely covered with bloom, not disagreeable to the taste, and made into a very tolerable wine by the inhabitants. It was introduced into England in 1656, but is not wery common in collections. very common in collections.



#### The scallop-leaved Vine, or Summer Grape Vine. A 4. V. SINUA'TA G. Don.

Identification. Don's Mill., 1. p. 711.

Synonymes. V. astivalis var. sinuata Ph. Flor. Amer. Sept., 1. p. 169.; Dec. Prod., 1. 634. "Probably the V. labruscoldes of Muhl. Cat., 27." (G. Don.)

Spec. Char., &c. Sexes directous or polygamous. Leaves sinuately palmate, coarsely toothed, with rhomboid recesses; young ones covered beneath with cobwebby rusty down; adult ones smooth. (Don's Mill., i. p. 711.) Found in woods from Virginia to Carolina, along with the two preceding species, of the last of which, notwithstanding Mr. G. Don's opinion, we think this only a variety. The berries are dark blue, agreeable to eat, and a very good wine is made from them. Introduced into England in 1656, but not much cultivated.

A 5. V. CORDIFO'LIA Michx. The heart-shape-leaved Vine, or Chicken Grape.

Identification. Michx. Fl. Bor. Amer., 2. p. 231.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 654.; Don's Mill. 1. p. 711. Synonymes. V. iuclsa Jacq. Schæn., t. 427.; V. vulplna Lin Spec., p. 293., Walt. Flor. Car., 243. Engravings. Jacq. Schæn., t. 247.; E. of Pl., 286.; and our fig. 143.

Spec. Char., &c. Sexes diecious or polygamous. Leaves heart-shaped, acuminate, toothed in the mode of incisions, smooth on both surfaces. Racemes loosely manyflowered. Berries small, greenish, ripened late. (Dec. Prod., i. p. 634, 635.) Found wild from Canada to Florida, on the edges of rivers and in woods, where it is called the winter grape, probably from the late ripening of the fruit; and chicken grape,



ripening of the fruit; and chicken grape, perhaps from the very small size of the berries. Dr. Torrey considers this to be the true V. vulpina of Linnæus, on account of its glabrous leaves. (Hook.) Introduced in 1806. Plants of it (but whether male or female, we are uncertain) are in the arboretum of Messrs. Loddiges, price 1s. 6d. each.

A 6. V. RIPA'RIA Michx. The river-side, or sweet-scented, Vine.

Identification. Michx. Flor. Bor. Amer., 2. p. 821.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 635.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 711 Synonymes. V. odoratissima Donn Hort. Cant., and Lodd. Cat.; Vigne de Battures, Amer. Engravings. Bot. Mag., t. 2429.; E. of P., 2862.; and our fig. 144.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves heart-shaped, shallowly 3-cleft, toothed in the mode of incisions and unequally. Footstalk, and the margin of the nerves, pubescent. (Dec. Prod., i. p. 635.) A native of North America, from Pennsylvania to Carolina, on the gravelly shores of islands and banks of rivers. "Extending to the south end of Lake Winipeg, in lat. 520°." (Richardson, in Hook.) Dr. Hooker observes that some of his specimens of this plant have the leaves so slightly lobed, that he scarcely knows how they are to be distinguished from V. vulpina (our No. 3.). Female plants are very seldom found north of the Potowmac river, though the male extends very far beyond it. The



flowers have an exquisitely sweet smell, somewhat resembling that of mignonette. The female plant is in the arboretum of Messrs. Loddiges, where its shoots extend to the length of 20 ft.

§ 7. V. ROTUNDIFO'LIA Michx. The round-leaved Vine, or Bullet Grape. Identification. Michx. Flor. Bor. Amer., 2. p. 231.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 635.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 711.

Spec. Char., &c. Sexes diœcious or triœcious. Leaves between heart-shaped and kidney-shaped, toothed in rather an equal manner, shining on both surfaces. Racemes composed of several little heads of flowers. Berries of a deep blue colour. (Dec. Prod., i. p. 635.) Found in North America, from Virginia to Florida, on river sides, and on islands. The berries are as large as those of the common muscadine grape, by which name it is sometimes called: they are agreeable to eat. Introduced in 1806, but not often met with in collections. There is a plant in the garden of the London Horticultural Society.

#### & S. V. CARIBE'A Dec. The Caribean Vine.

Identification. Dec. Prod., 1. p. 634.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 711. Synonyme. V. Indica Swz. Obs., 95., Poir. Dict., 8. p. 607. Engraving. Sloane Hist., 2. p. 104. t. 210. fig. 4.

Spec. Char., &c. Sexes diœcious or triœcious. Leaves heart-shaped, acuminate, toothed with acute and rather projecting teeth; rather glabrous above,

beneath, and the peduncles, tomentose. (Dec. Prod., i. p. 634.) Flowers small and white. Berries small, brownish green, watery and acid, but eatable. This plant produces a great quantity of clusters of small black grapes, of an austere taste; but they would, doubtless, make a good red wine. When it grows luxuriantly, as it generally does on the higher woody lands of Jamaica, it is so full of juice, that a piece of a shoot, about 3 ft. long, will yield near a pint of clear tasteless water, which has saved the lives of many persons who have wandered long in the woods without any other refreshment of a liquid sort. For this reason, the plant is called, in Jamaica, water withe. According to Sloane, the fruit is red or deep purple, the size of currants, and agreeably acid, as well as astringent. (Don's Mill., i. p. 711.) Introduced in 1800, but seldom to be met with. Not in the London Horticultural Society's Garden, nor in the collection of Messrs. Loddiges.

# App. i. Other hardy or half-hardy Species of Vitis.

Dr. Wallich has enumerated upwards of fifty species of Pitis, natives of India. Of these V. Willichi Dec., a native of Nepal, was introduced in 1829, and treated as a stove elimber; but it will probably be found half-hardy. V. glabrata Roth is a native of the East Indies, introduced in 1819. It resembles in foliage F. vulphan, and is considered half-hardy. V. tndiea L. (fig. 145) was introduced in 1692, and is generally treated as a stove climber; but, being deciduous, if its wood could be ripened in sufficient time, it might stand our winters against a conservative wall. The same may be said of V. cæ'sia Hort. Trans., a native of Sierra Leone, introduced in 1892. There are numerous other Indian and some Japan species, which remain to be introduced. There are also some species natives of South America, described by Humboldt, of which very little is known; but four of them, which are described in Don's Miller, are considered to be hardy.

Of North American species and varieties no fewer than 130 have been described by Professor Rafinesque in his Medical Flora, already quoted, and in his Monograph of American Vines. (See Gard. Mag., vol. viii. p. 248.)



# GENUS II.



THE AMPELOPSIS. Lin. Syst. Pentándria AMPELO'PSIS Michx. Monogýnia.

Identification. Michx. Fl. Bor. Amer., 1. p. 159.; Dec Prod., 1. p. 632.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 694. Synonymes. 17ths sp., and Cissus sp. Derivation. Ampelos, a vine, and opsis, resemblance; similarity in the habits of the species.

Gen. Char., &c. Calyx almost entire. Petals 5, falling off separately. Stigma capitate. Ovary not immersed in a disk, including 2-4 ovules. (Kunth, Nov. Gen. Am., 5. p. 222., quoted in Dcc. Prod., i. p. 632.)—A genus intermediate between Cissus and Vitis. (Dec. Prod., i. p. 632.) The species are found in North America, in the north of Africa, in China, and in the Himalaya. They are all climbing shrubs, mostly deciduous, of the easiest propagation and culture: some of them, as the A. hederacea, are very ornamental.

# R 1. A. CORDA'TA Michx. The cordate-leaved Ampelopsis.

Identification. Michx. Bor. Amer., I. p. 159.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 633.; Don's Mill., I. p. 694. Synonymes. Cissus Ampelópsis Pers. Syn., 1. p. 142.; Vitis indivisa Willd. Baum., 538.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves heart-shaped, acute, toothed, indistinctly 3-lobed; the nerves villous beneath. Racemes doubly bifid. (Dec. Prod., i. p. 633.) Found in North America, from Pennsylvania to Carolina, among hedges. and by the sides of rivers. The flowers are reddish, and produced in May and June; and the berries are of a pale red colour. Introduced in 1803, but rare in British collections.

1 2. A. HEDERA'CEA Michx. The Ivy-like Ampelopsis, or Five-leaved Ivy.

Identification. Michx. Fl. Bor. Amer., l. p. 160.; Dec. Prod., l. p. 633.; Don's Mill, l. p. 694. Synonymes. Hédera quinquefolia Linn. Spec., 292.; Vitis quinquefolia Lam. Ill., No. 2815.; Cissus hederàcea Ph. Fl. Amer. Sept., l. p. 170.; Cissus quinquefolia Hort. Par.; Vitis hederàcea Willd. Spec., p. 1182.; Ampelópsis quinquefolia Hook. Fl. Bor. Amer., l. 114.; Vigne Vierge, Fr.; Jungfern Reben, or wilder, Wein, Ger. Engravings. Cornut. Canad., t. 100.; E. of Pl., 2868.; and our fig. 146.

Spec. Char. &c. Leaves digitate, of from 3 to 5 leaflets, that are stalked, oblong, toothed with mucronated teeth. Racemes dichotomously corymbose. (Dec. Prod., i. p. 633.) A vigorous-growing climber, or trailer, rooting at the joints; a native of North America, from Pennsylvania to Carolina, in woods on the Alleghany Mountains. It was introduced into England in 1629; and, from its rapid growth, and the beauty of its foliage (especially in autumn, when it changes to a deep rich red), it soon became popular all over Europe. It grows freely in the smoke of cities; and in London, and more especially in Paris, it may be found reaching to the tops of houses from 50 ft. to 60 ft. in height. In fine seasons, it produces flowers, which are of a greenish purple colour, succeeded by corymbs of small black fruit. Plants, in the London nurseries, cost 1s. each, and seeds 1s. a packet; at Bollwyller, plants are 1 franc each; at New York, 15



1 3. A. (H.) HIRSU'TA Donn (Hort, Cant.). The hairy-leaved Ampelopsis.

Identification. Donn Hort, Cant.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 633.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 694. Synonymes. Cissus hederacca var. hirsuta Ph. Fl. Amer. Sept., 1. p. 170.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves pubescent on both surfaces. A native of the Alleghany Mountains, introduced in 1806, and, in our opinion, likely to be only a variety of A. hederacea.

# A 4. A. BIPINNA'TA Michx. The bipinnate-leaved Ampelopsis.

Identification. Michx. Fl. Bor. Amer., 1. p. 160.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 633.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 694. Synonymes. Vitis arbòrea Willd. Spec., 1. p. 1183.; Cissus stàns Pers. Syn. 1. p. 183., Ph. Fr. Amer. Sept., 1. p. 170. Engraving. Pluk. Mant., p. 412. fig. 2.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves bipinnate, smooth; leaflets cut in a lobed manner. Racemes pedunculate, almost doubly bifid. Berries globose and creamcoloured. (Dec. Prod., i. p. 633.) A deciduous shrub, with slender stems, but scarcely a climber; a native of Virginia and Carolina, in shady woods. It was introduced in 1700; and, being much admired for the beauty of its foliage, is not uncommon in collections. Plants, in the London nurseries, cost 1s. 6d. each; at Bollwyller,?; at New York, 50 cents.

# App. i. Anticipated hardy Species of Ampelópsis.

A hôtrya Dcc, is a native of the eastern coast of Africa, with cordate leaves, reddish flowers, and berries black and catable. It is described by Loureiro, but has not yet been introduced.

§ A. heterophilla Blume, Fitis javánica Spreng., a native of Java, has palmate leaves, and is considered as likely to endure our winters in the open air.

§ A. cuprcolàta G. Don, Fitis capreolàta D. Don, is a native of Nepal, and resembles A. hederacca in every particular, except that it is one half smaller. Mr. Royle has given a figure of this plant (Illus., i. 26.), and observes that he considers it the same as the Fitis hederacea of Dr. Wallich. The genera Fitis, Ampelópsis, and Cissus are so mixed together in the older botanical works, that there may probably be some of the above names that belong to Fitis or Cissus, and some names under Fitis and Cissus which belong to Ampelópsis.

#### GENUS III.

## CI'SSUS L. THE CISSUS. Lin. Syst. Tetrándria Monogýnia.

Identification. Lin, Gen., No. 147.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 627.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 689. Derivation. Kissos is the Greek name of the ivy, which these plants in some manner resemble. Gen. Char., &c. Calyx almost entire. Petals 4, falling off separately. Ovary 4-celled. Berry 1—4-seeded. (Dec. Prod., i. p. 630.) Climbing plants, chiefly ligneous, with simple, trifoliate, or palmate leaves, and cymes or corymbs of small flowers, greenish, yellow, and sometimes purplish. Above 70 ligneous species are described in Don's Miller, a few of which are green-house plants, and already introduced into British gardens.

\*\* § 1. C. orientalis Lam, figured in Lam. Ill., t. 84. fig. 2., is a native of the Levant, and, according to Sweet's Hortus Britanaicus, was introduced in 1818. It is a green-house climber; and, being considered tolerably hardy, it might be tried against a conservative wall.

§ 2. C. quināta Ait, a native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced in 1790, has palmate leaves, and is treated as a green-house plant.

§ 3. C. antárctica Vent. Choix, t. 21., and our fig. 147, is a native of New Holland, whence it was introduced in 1790, and is commonly called the kangaroo vine. It has large, cordate, serrated, smoothish leaves, and but seldom, if ever, flowers in our green-houses. It is, probably, as hardy as other New Holland shrubs. New Holland shrubs.



4. C. capénsis Willd. is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced in 1792.

4. C. vitiginea, (fig. 148.), C. quinquefolia (fig. 149.), and, probably, other species now kept in our green.houses, and some even in our stoves, might, probably, prove half-hardy, if judiciously treated.

## CHAP. XXVII.



### OF THE HALF-HARDY LIGNEOUS PLANTS OF THE ORDER GERANIA CEÆ.

We introduce this order chiefly for the sake of recommending a trial of some of the hardier varieties of the common pelargonium; the roots of which, at least, will live through the winter at the bottom of a wall, if the soil be kept quite dry during that season, and covered with straw. The



following sorts may, perhaps, be chosen for a trial, in preference to some others: — P. Barrington $\beta$ , cucullatum ( $\beta g$ . 150.), macranthon, megalanthon, calamistratum, quercifolium, peltatum, zonale ( $\beta g$ . 151.), Bentinekianum, inquinans ( $\beta g$ . 152.)

#### CHAP, XXVIII.



#### OF THE HALF-HARDY LIGNEOUS PLANTS OF THE ORDER ZYGOPHYLLA'CEÆ.

Melianthus major L. (Bot. Reg., t. 45., and our fig. 153.) is a well-known suffrutionse green-house plant, admired for the beauty of its glaueous leaves, and the sharp and remarkable notching of its leaflets. It has stood out in many situations in the neighbourhood of London,



at the base of a wall, protected only during the most severe weather. It has even flowered most severe weather. It has even flowered in the open air in some situations. In the Oxford Botanic Garden, this plant has stood out for many years at the base of a south wall, and also at the base of an east wall, and has flowered in both situations, the last time in 1834. In Devonshire, at Kingsbridge, in the garden of the Moult, it has stood out for many years as a bush; and, in November, 1825, was between 10 ft. and 12 ft. high.

\*\*\* Lyugoph/glum sessitifclium L. (figured in Bot, Mag., t. 2184, and our fig. 154.), a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and Z. Morgsâna L., asis from the Cape, both green-house plants, which have been upwards of a century in this country, and which are interesting for their peculiar foliage and yellow flowers, may, with other ligneous Cape species, deserve a trial in favourable situations against a conservative wall.



## CHAP. XXIX.

OF THE HARDY AND HALF-HARDY LIGNEOUS PLANTS OF THE ORDER RUTA'CEÆ.

In this order there are two genera, Rùta and Aplophýllum, which contain some undershrubs, hardy or half-hardy. They are thus contradistinguished: -

Ru'TA L. Calyx 4-parted. Stamens 8. Styles 4, connected. Ovary almost stalked. Capsule 4-lobed, 4-celled. (Don's Mill., i. p. 775.) Leaves compoundly divided.

APLOPHY'LLUM Andr. Juss. Calyx 5-parted. Stamens 10. Styles 5, connected. Capsule 5-lobed, 5-celled. (Don's Mill., i. p. 775.) Leaves undivided.

GENUS L.



RU'TA L. THE RUE. Lin. Syst. Octándria Monogýnia.

Identification. Tourn. Inst., t. 133.; Lin. Gen., 523.; Dec. Prod., I. p. 709.; Don's Mill., I. p. 778. Synonymes. Rue, Fr.; Raute, Ger.

Derivation. According to De Theis, incapable of explanation; but the same in all the most ancient languages; namely, ruz in Runie; rude, rata, rula, or rulu, in Anglo-Saxon; ruliza in Sclavonian; rula in Italian and Latin; ruda in Spanish; rulë in Greek; said to be from ruö, to flow, in allusion to some expelling qualities of the plants.

# 1. R. GRAVE OLENS L. The heavy-scented, or common, Rue.

Identification. Lin. Spec., 548.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 710.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 778. Synonymes. R. hortensis Mill. Dict., No. 1.; Rue, Fr.; Gartenraute, Ger. Engravings. Du Ham. Arb., 2. t. 61.; Woodv. Med. Bot., t. 37.; Pluk. Icon., t. 332; E. of Pl., 5886.; and our fig. 155.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves supra-decompound; the lobes oblong, the terminal one obovate. Petals entire or toothed. (Dec. Prod., i. p. 710.) A beautiful evergreen undershrub, native of the south of Europe, in sterile places, and cultivated in British gardens from time immemorial. It flowers from June to September, and ripens seeds.

Geography, History, &c. The rue may be found in a wild state in the south of France, in Spain, and in the north of Italy. We have gathered it, growing along with Psoralea bituminosa, on the rocks about Nice, and along the coast near Genoa. The rue was first recorded by Turner in 1562; but, from its reputed medicinal quali-

ties, and its use in religious ceremonies, it was probably introduced into Eng-

land by the monks, many centuries before.

Properties and Uses. "The rue and its allies," Professor Burnet observes, "are bitter stimulating plants, with a strong but rather unpleasant smell, and a hot bitter taste. R. graveolens is, indeed, so aerid, that the bruised leaves will excoriate the lips and nostrils, and inflame the skin, if applied as a cata-Rue was much esteemed in ancient medicine: Hippocrates commends it: for many ages it was considered a preventive of contagion, and called the herb of grace; and, in later times, Boerhaave observes that the greatest commendations he can bestow upon it fall short of its merits. 'What medicine, says he, 'can be more efficacious for promoting perspiration for the cure of hysteric passion, and of epilepsies, and for expelling poison?' But, notwithstanding all these praises, which are truly questionable, rue is now seldom employed, except in the form of tea, by village doctresses." (Burnet's Outlines of Botany, vol. 2. p. 882.) Notwithstanding these observations of Professor Burnet, the medicinal properties of the rue have been spoken of in terms of respect by Lewis, Woodville, Thomson, and other authors; and the following is a summary of their observations. The internal use of the rue is unsafe in large quantities; but eaten with bread and butter, as it very commonly is in France and Germany, a considerable dose may be taken without injury. In Britain, it is given to children as a vermifuge; and, mixed with butter, to poultry, as a remedy for the roup, &c. It is also given to dogs as a cure for the distemper, and is considered by the country people generally as an excellent "cleanser of the blood." By distillation with water, an essential oil is obtained from it; and by infusion in alcohol, a tineture which is warm, pungent, acrid, and penetrating. A conserve, made by beating the fresh leaves with fine sugar, is the most commodious form for using the herb in substance: the extract is given in doses of from 10 to 15 grains. To labouring men, if used with discretion, it might prove a condiment to their food, in the same way as garlie does in France, Spain, and Italy, and onions in most parts of Europe.

Poetical and legendary Allusions. Rue, as it is observed in Martyn's Miller, was anciently named herb grace, or the herb of grace; and it is to this day called ave grace in Sussex, in allusion, doubtless, to Ave Maria, gratia plena; and it is remarkable that Mary, in Hebrew, means bitter. Warburton says that rue had its name, "herb of grace," from its having been used in exoreisms. Ophelia, in Shakspeare's Hamlet, says to the Queen, "There's rue for you, and here's some for me; we may call it herb of grace o' Sundays." Herb of grace

was, indeed, the common name for rue in Shakspeare's time; and Greene, in his Qnip for an upstart Courtier, has this passage:—"Some of them smiled, and said rue was called herb-grace, which, though they scorned in their youth, they might wear in their age, and that it was never too late to say miserere." The gardener in Richard II. says of the Queen,—

" Here did she drop a tear; here in this place, I'll set a bank of rue, sour herb of grace: Rue, even for ruth, here shortly shall be seen, In the remembrance of a weeping queen."

Perdita, in The Winter's Tale, says,-

"Reverend sirs,
For you there 's rosemary and rue; these keep
Seeming and savour all the winter long:
Grace and remembrance be to you both."

They are both evergreens, retaining their appearance and taste during the whole year, and, therefore, are proper emblems of remembrance and grace. Rue seems to have been used formerly in nosegays; for the Clown, in All's Well that Ends Well, having said of the Countess, "She was the sweet-marjor am of the salad, or rather the herb of grace," Lafen replies, "They are not salad herbs, you knave, they are nose herbs;" upon which the Clown, in character, remarks, "I am no great Nebuchadnezzar, Sir, I have not much skill in grass;" thus punning upon the name of grace, as the gardener did upon the other name of rue. (Don's Mill., i. p. 779.) "Among the aucients, rue was used in several superstitious practices: 'You are not yet at the parsley, nor even at the rue,' was a common saying with the Greeks to those persons who, having projected an enterprise, had not begun to put it in execution. In ancient times, gardens were edged with borders of parsley and rue; and those persons who had not passed these borders were not accounted to have entered a garden: thence the proverb originated." (Reid's Historical and Literary Botany, p. 153.)

Physiological Phenomenon. "Linnaeus having observed that the rue moved one of its stamens every day to the pistil, Sir James Smith examined the Rùta angustifòlia, and found many of the stamens in the position which he describes, holding their anthers over the stigma; while those which had not come to the stigma were lying back upon the petals, as well as those which had already performed their office, and had returned to their original situation. Trying with a quill to stimulate the stamens, he found them all quite void of irritability: they are strong, stout, conical bodies, and cannot, without breaking, be forced out of the position in which they happen to be. The same phenomenon has been observed in several other flowers; but it is nowhere more striking, or more easily

examined, than in the species of rue." (Don's Mill., i. p. 779.)

The Rue as a hardy Shrub. Though the rue is seldom seen in British gardens otherwise than as an herb of 1 ft. or 13 ft. in height, yet when planted in dry, deep, calcareous soil, and suffered to grow without being cut over, it forms a singularly handsome evergreen shrub, attaining the height of 6 ft., or even 8 ft., in as many years. The manner in which the leaves are cut, their glancous hue, the profusion of fine dark yellow flowers, which are produced for several months in succession, and often throughout the whole winter, justify us in strongly recommending the rue for cultivation as an ornamental plant. It will not succeed, however, if mixed with other trees and shrubs of rampant growth, nor attain a large size, unless in a sheltered situation, and in a soil that is deep, free, and calcareous. It forms beautiful evergreen separation hedges for cottage gardens; and some fine hedges of this sort, and also large single plants, may be seen in the bottoms of old chalk-pits on the south bank of the Thames, about Gravesend, in Kent. The plant is propagated in the easiest manner, by seeds or cuttings, and requires no other pruning during its whole existence than cutting off the withcred flower-stalks. It appears to be a shrub of very great durability. In point of ultimate magnitude, rate of growth, soil, situation, and culture, the rosemary, the lavender, the sage, the hyssop, the thyme, and the more hardy teucriums may be considered as suitable associates for the rue.

troduced into Britain.

# App. i. Half-hardy Species of Ruta.

The following species of Ràta are generally kept in the frame or green-house; but there is little doubt that they would live in very dry soil or in hme rubbish, at the base of a wall, with some protection during severe weather. R. pinnāta L. (Bot. Reg., t. 307.), a native of the Canary Islands, where it grows to the height of 6 ft.; R. bractebsa Dec., a shrub 2 ft. high, a native of Sicily; R. angustifolia Pers. (fig. 156.), a native of the south of France, which was considered by Linnaus and others as a variety of the common rue; R. macrophylla Sol., from the north of Africa, where it grows 3 ft. high; R. montana Clus., from the south of Enrope, also growing 3 ft. high; R. divarietat Tenore, from the south of Italy; R. córsica Dec., 156. from Corsica; R. albifidora Hook., from Nepal, which was introduced in 1823, and which is found in the Himalayas, at elevations of from 500 ft. to 800 ft.; together with some other species from Nepal, from the south of Europe, and from the north of Africa; might all, we think, be tried at the base of a conservative wall, with every prospect of success. Perhaps half or more of the sorts above enumerated are only varieties of Ruta graveolens, but the shrub is so truly beautiful in the form and of Ruta graveolens, but the shribis so truly beautiful in the form and colour of its foliage, in its neat and compact shape, and its numerous flowers, that every variety is well worth cultivating.



## GENUS II.



#### APLOPHY'LLUM Andr. Juss. THE APLOPHYLLUM, or SIMPLE-LEAVED RUE. Lin. Syst. Decándria Monogýnia. 157

This genus, which forms a section of Ruta in De Candolle's Prodromus, was instituted by A. Jussieu in Mém. Mns., 12, p. 464., and is adopted by G. Don. It contains two or three species of small undershrubs, which are hardy, but which are more frequently treated as herbaceous than as ligneous plants.

plants.

11. 1. A. Uniffolium G. Don., Ruta linifolia L., (Bot. Rep., 565., and our fig. 157.) has entire oblong-lauceolate leaves, and vellow flowers in corymbs. It is a native of Spain, near Valencia, and also of Greece. It was introduced in 1759, grows to about 1 ft. in height, and flowers from July to September.

12. A. suaveolens G. Don., Ruta suaveolens Dcc., has spathulately lanceolate glaucous leaves, and yellow flowers in corymbs, smelling like those of Prímula officinalis. It is a native of Tauria, where it forms a shrub about 2 ft. high; and was introduced in 1800. It flowers from June to September.

13. A. fruiculosum G. Don, Ruta fruitculosa Lab., is a native of the country about Damascus. It grows about 1 ft. high, but has not yet been introduced into Britain.



# CHAP. XXX.

OF THE HARDY AND HALF-HARDY LIGNEOUS PLANTS OF THE ORDER XANTHOXYLA'CEÆ.

THE genera belonging to this order which contain hardy species are three, Xanthóxylum, Ptèlea, and Ailántus, which are thus distinguished in Don's Mill., i. p. 777.

XANTHO'XYLUM L., and H. et Kth. Flowers bisexual. Calyx 3-5-parted, with an equal number of petals and stamens. Carpels 1—5, 2-valved. Leaves simple, ternate, abruptly and impari-pinnate.

Ptelea L. Flowers bisexual. Calyx 4-5-parted. Petals 4-5. Stamens 4-5. Fruit compressed, 2-3-celled; cells 1-seeded, turgid in the centre, each cell extended into an orbicular reticulated wing. Leaves of 3 leaflets, rarely of 5 leaflets.

AILANTUS Desf. Flowers polygamous. Calyx 5-cleft. Petals 5. Stamens 10, unequal. Styles 3-5, arising from the notches of the ovaries. Carpels 3-5, membraneous, 1-celled, 1-seeded. Leaves abruptly or imparipinnate.

#### GENUS I.



# XANTHO'XYLUM L., and H. B. ct Kth. THE XANTHOXYLUM, or TOOTHACHE TREE. Lin. Syst. Diccia Tri-Pentándria.

Identification. Lin. Gen., No. 150. and 1109.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 725.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 801. Synonymes. Zanthóxylum (it is thus spelled in many\_botanical works); Kampmánnia Rafin.; Clavalier. Fr.: Zahnwelholz, Ger.

Clavalier, Fr.; Zahnwehholz, Ger.
Clavalier, From xanthos, yellow, and xulon, wood; from the yellowness of the wood, more especially of the roots. The French name means club tree, and the German name, the toothache tree.

# T 1. X. FRAXI'NEUM Willd. The Ash-leaved Xanthoxylum, or common Toothache Tree.

Identification. Willd. Sp., 4 p. 757.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 726.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 802. Synonymes. Zanthóxylum ramiflörum Mich. Fl. B. A., 2 p. 235.; Z. Clàva Hérculis var. Lin. Sp., 1455., Lam. Dict., 2. p. 28.; Z. americanum Mill. Dict., No. 2.; Z. caribævum Gært. Fruct., but not of Lam.; Clavalier à Fenilles de Frène, Fr.; Eschen-blättriges Zahnwehholz, Ger. Engravings. Du Ham. Arb., 1. t. 97.; Catesb. Carol., 1. t. 26.; E. of Pl., 13896.; our fig. 158.; and the plate of this species in Vol. II.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves pinnate, of 4 to 5 pairs of leaflets, and an odd one; the leaflets ovate, obscurely sawed, equal at the base; the petiole round and devoid of prickles; prickles in the situation of stipules. Flowers in axillary umbels, without petals: the sexes diœcions. (Dec. Prod., i. p. 726, 727.) A low deciduous tree, a native of North America, from Canada to Virginia and Kentucky, in woods near rivers; cultivated in England since 1740, and flowering in March and April. In its native country, this tree is seldom seen higher than from 12 ft. to 15 ft.;



but its stem is decidedly that of a tree rising to the height of from 3 ft. or 4 ft. without side shoots, and then branching out, and forming a regular head. The flowers are yellowish, with red anthers. The bark and capsules are of a hot acrid taste, and are used for relieving the pains of the toothache; whence the popular name. A tincture of the bark is also used for curing rheumatism. This tree is common in British collections, but is never seen of any great size. There is one at Syon, about 13 ft. high; in the Cambridge Botanic Garden, one about 10 ft.; and some at White Knights, from 10 ft. to 13 ft. high. In the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, 10 years planted, it is 6 ft. high. It is generally propagated by seeds or by cuttings of the roots. Plants, in the London nurseries, are 1s. 6d. each; at Bollwyller, 1 franc and 20 cents; at New York, 25 cents, and seeds 1 dollar a quart.

Variety.

X. f. 2 virginicum, the X. virginicum of Lodd-Cat., of which there is a plant in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, and several in the arboretum of Messrs. Loddiges, appears to us only a variety of X. fraxíneum.

# 2 2. X. TRICA'RPUM Michx. The three-fruited Xanthoxylum, or Toothache Tree.

Identification. Michx. Fl. Bor, Amer., 2. p. 335.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 726.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 803. Synonyme. Fagàra fraximifòlia Lam. Ill., 1. t. 334. Lam. Ill., 1. t. 334.

Spcc. Char., &c. Leaves pinnate; the leaflets 3 to 5 pairs, and an odd one, all on short stalks, oblong-oval, acuminate, finely sawed, oblique at the base. Petioles and branches prickly. Panicles terminal. Petals 5, (Dec. Prod., i. p. 796.) A deciduous shrub, a native of Carolina and Florida, introduced in 1806, and flowering in July.
Height 6 ft.

# ¥ 3. X. MI'TE Willd. The smooth, or thornless, Xanthoxylum, or Toothache

Identification. Willd. Enum., 1013.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 727.; Don's Mill., I. p. 802.

Spec. Char., &c. Thornless. Leaves impari-pinnate, downy beneath. Flowers axillary. (Dec. Prod., i. p. 727.) Introduced from North America in 1812, and said to be a tree growing to the same height as X\_fraxineum, with flowers of the same colour, and produced in the same months. It may, possibly, be only a variety of the X\_fraxineum, as Gleditschia inérmis is only a variety of G. triacanthos.

# App. i. Half-hardy Species.

The species of this genus are not very ornamental, otherwise, there are some others, which are natives of China and Japan, which might be tried against a conservative wall: see the enumeration of all the species that have been introduced into Britain, in our Hortus Britannicus.

## GENUS II.



#### PTE'LEA L. THE PTELEA, or SHRUBBY TREFOIL. Lin. Syst. Monœ'cia Tetra-Pentándria.

Identification. Lin. Gen., No. 152.; Dec. Prod., 2. p. 82.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 806. Synonymes. Bellùcia Adans.; Orme de Samarie, Fr.; Lederblume, Ger.

¥ 1. P. TRIFOLIA'TA L. The three-leafleted-leaved Ptelea, or Shrubby Trefoil. Identification. Lin. Sp., 173.; Willd. Sp. Pl., 1. 670.; Dec. Prod., 2. p. 82.; Don's Mil., 1. p. 806. Synonymes. Orme de Samarie à trois Feuilles,  $Fr_{.;j}$  dreyblättrige Lederblume, Ger. Engravings. Dill. Elth., t. 122.; Mill. 1c., t. 211.; N. Du Ham., t. 57.; Hayne Abbild., t. 74.; Schmidt Arb., 2. t. 76.; and the plate in our Second Volume.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaf of three leaflets that are ovate acute, the middle one much tapered towards its base. Flowers in corymbs, usually tetrandrous. (Dec. Prod., ii. p. 82.) A shrub or low tree from North America, where it is found from New York to Carolina in shady moist hedges, and on the edges of woods among rocks. It was introduced in 1704, and produces its small greenish white flowers in corymbose clusters in June and July. These are succeeded by flattened winged capsules, somewhat resembling those of the elm; whence the French name of orme.

Varieties.
P. 1. 2 pentaphýlla Munchh. Hans., 3. p. 342., has 5 leaflets; but we have not seen a plant.
P. 1. 3 puběseens Pursh has pubescent leaves, and is a native of Pennsylvania; but we are not

Description, &c. When this plant is pruned up with a single stem, it forms a handsome low tree with a hemispherical head; but in British gardens it is more frequently found as a large shrub, with numerous stems proceeding from the same basal point. The species was originally sent to England by Banister, and plants of it were raised by Bishop Compton at Fulham; but they were lost, and the plant was reintroduced from Carolina by Catesby in 1724. Being hardy, and of easy culture in any common soil, the tree is not uncommon in collections; and it well deserves a place there, both on account of the beauty of the leaves, and of the fruits, and the handsome general form of the tree. It is easily propagated by cuttings (put in in the autumn, and covered with a hand-glass), or by seeds.

Statistics. At Purser's Cross, there is a tree 25 ft. high, with a trunk 14 in. in diameter; at Gloucester Lodge, Brompton, is a somewhat deformed specimen, 16 ft. high, with a trunk 8 in. in diameter at the ground; in Sloane Square is one upwards of 12 ft. high; in the Fulham Nursery, one 12 years planted, and 14 ft. high; in the Hammersmith Nursery, one 5 years planted, 10 ft. high; in Midelsex, near Shepperton, by the road side, a very handsome tree, about 25 ft. high, with the head 50 ft. in diameter; in Surrey, at Claremont, 15 ft. high; in Wiltshire, at Longleat, one 50 years planted, and 18 ft. high, the diameter of the trunk 14 in., and of the head 24 ft.; in Worcestershire, at Croome, 10 years planted, and 15 ft. high. In Scotland, in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, 15 years planted, and 12 ft. high; in Bamfshire, at Gordon Castle, 45 ft. high, the diameter of the trunk 15 in., and of the head 27 ft., in a loamy soil, and a sheltered situation. In Ireland, at Terenure, near Dublin, 15 years planted, and 8 ft. high. In France, at Paris, in the Jardin des Plantes, 60 years planted, and 37 ft. high, the diameter of the head 40 ft.; at Scéaux, 10 years planted, and 20 ft. high; in the Botanic Garden at Toulon, 10 years planted, and 10 ft. high; at Nerrières, near Nantes, 15 ft. At Purser's Cross, there is a tree 25 ft. high, with a trunk 14 in. in diameter; at Glouhigh. In Saxony, at Wörlitz, 45 years planted, and 25 ft. high; and the variety P. t. pentaphflla, 34 years planted, and 15 ft. high. In Austria, at Vienna, in the University Bolanic Garden, 15 ft. high. In Bavaria, at Munich, in the Botanic Garden, 24 years planted, and 18 ft. high.

Commercial Statistics. Plants, in London, cost 1s. 6d. each, and seeds 1s. a packet; at Bollwyller, plants 15 francs a hundred; at New York, 25 cents each, and seeds I dollar a quart.

# App. i. Other ligneous Species of Ptèlea, hardy and half-hardy.

P. monophýlla Lam, has simple ovate lanceolate leaves, and grows to the height of 4ft. In Caro-

ina; but, though hardy, it has not yet been introduced.

P. pentándra Moc. is a native of Mexico, where it forms a shrub from 6 ft. to 10 ft. in height;
P. podocárpa Dec. is a Mexican shrub of the same size; and P. ovàta Lour, is a simple leaved speared. cies, a native of Cochin-China. These, if introduced, would probably prove hardy or half-hardy.

#### GENUS III.



#### AILA'NTUS Desf. THE AILANTO. Lin. Syst. Polygàmia Monœ'cia.

Identification. Desf. Act. Acad. Par., 1786., p. 263.; Dec. Prod., 2 p. 88.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 807.
Synonymes. Rhús Ehrh., Ellis, and Mænch; Verne du Japon, Fr.; Götterbaum, Ger.
Derivation. Alianto is the name of Aliantus glandulòsa Desf. in the Moluccas. It was long considered as a species of Rhús, whence the French name; and the meaning of the aboriginal word being, it is said, Tree of Heaven, hence the German name, Götterbaum, Tree of the Gods.

#### 4 1. A. GLANDULO'SA Desf. The glandulous-leaved Ailanto.

Identification. Desf. Act. Acad. Par., 1786, p. 263.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 89.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 807. Synonymes. A. procèra Sal. Prod., p. 271.; Rhús hypselodéndron Mænch; R. cacodéndron Ehrh.; R. suense Ellis; Aylanthe glanduleux, Fr.; drusiger Götterbaum, Ger. Engravings. L'Hèrit Stirp., t. 84.; Wats. Dend. Brit., t. 108.; N. Du Ham., 1. t. 35.; our fig. 159.; and the plate of the tree in our Second Volume.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves impari-pinnate; the leaflets coarsely toothed at the base; the teeth glandulous on the under side. (Dec. Prod., i. p. 89.) A deciduous tree of the first rank, introduced from China in 1751, and growing to the height of 60 ft. or upwards. In some years, the tree is said to bear only male flowers; and L'Héritier states that only twice in 10 years it bore both male and female flowers at the same time in France. In his time, it had produced fruit in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, and in the Botanic Garden at Leyden; but in both cases it was immature. It has since, however, produced perfect fruit, from which plants have been raised.



It has also ripened fruit at White Knights in England. The flowers, which appear in August, are in large, upright, rather compact panicles, of a whitish The fruit resembles the green colour, and exhale a disagreeable odour. keys of the ash, but is smaller. The leaves are from 3 ft. to 6 ft. in length; those produced by vigorous suckers, in favourable situations, attaining the latter dimensions. The tree grows with great rapidity for the first 10 or 12 years, producing shoots from 3 ft. to 6 ft. in length at first, and attaining the height of 15 ft. or 20 ft. in 5 or 6 years in favourable situations. Afterwards its growth is much slower. The wood is of a fine grain; it has a satiny aspect, and is hard, and well fitted for the purposes of cabinet-making. The tree has a noble appearance when clothed with leaves; and its gigantic boughs and shoots, and its straight, erect, thick

trunk, seem to justify its original appellation of tree of heaven. On the first approach of frost, the leaflets begin to drop, without having previously shown any great change of colour, displaying in this respect a striking dif-ference from the leaves of most species of Rhús, to which those of this tree bear a general resemblance.

Geography, History, &c. This species of Ailantus is a native of the northern provinces of China, more particularly in the neighbourhood of Pekin. Seeds were sent to England, to the Royal Society of London, by the Jesuit missionary D'Incarville, in 1751; and they were sown by Miller in the Chelsea Botanic Garden, and by Philip Carteret Webb, at Busbridge, in Surrey, in the same year. As the tree produced suckers freely, it was soon generally propagated; and there are many fine specimens of it in different parts of the country. The original tree planted by Mr. Webb was cut down some years ago; but several others, which have sprung up from the roots left in the soil, were in existence about the same spot when we visited it in 1834. (See Gard. Mag., vol. ix. p. 481.) The tree was introduced into France, in 1780, by Mr. Blaikie, and the oldest specimens are at St. Leu, and in the Jardin des Plantes. We have not heard of the timber having been applied to any useful purpose in Europe, because trees of a large size are not yet sufficiently numerous to admit of their being cut down for profitable application. In France and Italy, it is much valued as a tree for shading public walks, and is planted for that purpose along with the tulip tree, the horsechestnut, the platanus. and other large-leaved exotic trees. Its leaves are not liable to be attacked by insects, which is a very great recommendation, and they continue on the tree, and retain their green colour, till the first frosts in November; when the leaflets drop suddenly off, the petioles remaining on often a week or two longer. The tree grows in any soil, though one that is light and somewhat humid, and a sheltered situation, suit it best. In France, it is said to thrive on chalky soils, and attain a large size, where scarcely any other tree will grow. It is readily propagated by cuttings of the roots. It might probably be found a valuable tree to be treated as coppice, and cut down every third or fourth year for fuel.

Statistics. A. glandulosa in the Environs of London. The largest tree is at Syon; it is 70 ft. high, the diameter of the trunk 3 tt. 10 in., and of the head 40 ft.; the trunk forms an erect column of about 30 ft. before it branches, and the head is hemispherical. This tree flowers and fruits occasionally. At Kew there is a tree 60 ft. high; in the Fulham Nursery, one 50 ft. high; in the Mile End Nursery, one 36 ft. high, with a trunk 2 ft. in diameter; the leaves, even in the tree of that age and height, measuring 4 ft. 6 in. in length. At Fulham Palace there is a tree, 20 years planted, which is 25 ft. high. In the London nurseries, plants are frequently to be met with, of two or three years' growth, 12 ft. high.

high.

A. glandulosa South of London. In Kent, at Cobham Hall, 20 years planted, and 36 ft. high, the diameter of the trunk 1ft., and of the head 15 ft. In the Isle of Jersey, in Saunders's Nursery, 10 years planted, and 16 ft. high. In Sussex, at Langham Park, 9 years planted, and 12 ft. high; at Kidbrooke, 30 years planted, and 30 ft. high.

A. glandulosa North of London. In Bedfordshire, at Ampthill Park, 3 years planted, and 12 ft. high; 1n Berkshire, at White Knights, there are several trees, 19 years planted, and from 27 ft. to 30 ft. high, the diameter of the trunks about 9 in, and of the heads about 30 ft. these trees produce flowers every year, and fruit occasionally. In Buckinghamshire, at Temple House, 3 years planted, and 7 ft. high. In Cambridge, in the grounds of St. John's College, there are two trees, both near the river Cam, one of which is 40 ft. high, with a trunk 2 ft. 7 in. in diameter. In Warwickshire, at Combe Abbey, 10 years planted, and 12 ft. high; in the Handsworth Nursery, near Birmingham, 12 years planted, and 16 ft. high. In Worcestershire, at Croome, 45 years planted, and 60 ft. high, the diameter of the head 90 ft.

A. glandulosa in Scotland.

years planted, and 10 ft. high. In Workestersine, at Crosne, 25 years planted, and 6 ft. high. In A glandulbsa in Scotland. In Berwickshire, at the Hirsel, 3 years planted, and 6 ft. high. In Perthshire, at Kinfauns Castle, 8 years planted, and 16 ft. high. In Stirlingshire, at Airthrie Castle, 10 years planted, and 23 ft. high. In Sutherlandshire, at Dunrobin Castle, 43 ft. high, the diameter of the trunk 1 ft. 6 in., and of the head 35 ft.

A glandulbsa in Ireland. At Dublin, in the Glasnevin Botanic Garden, 20 years planted, and 18 ft. high, at Terenure, 20 years planted, and 14 ft. high. In the Clonmel Nursery, 15 years planted, and 14 ft. high.

A glandulbsa in Ireland. Nursery, 35 years planted, and 21 ft. high.

A glandulbsa in Ireland. Nursery, 35 years planted, and 21 ft. high.

A glandulbsa in Ireland. In the Kilkenny Nursery, 35 years planted, and 21 ft. high.

A glandulbsa in Ireland. See the Markey, 10 years planted, and 17 ft. high, with the head 44 ft. in diameter, flowering most years, and ripening seeds occasionally; at St. Leu, where it was planted on a large scale by Mr. Blaikie in 1794, it is 80 ft. high, with a trunk from 3ft. to 3ft, in diameter; in the Botanic Garden at Toolon, 50 years planted, and 60 ft. high; at Norrières, near Nautes, 40 years planted, it is 50 ft. high. At Geneva, at the entrance to the Botanic Garden, there is a tree, from 45 ft. to 50 ft high, the trunk of which, in 1833, measured 7 ft. 3 in, in circumference at the surface of the ground; when in flower, the disagrecable doour which proceeds from it is felt at a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile (cinq minutes de distance); and its suckers occupy the ground for 40 ft. or 50 ft around it in every direction. In Saxony, at Wörlitz, a tree, 20 years planted, is 25 ft. high. In Austria, at Vienna, in the University Botanic Garden,

40 years planted, it is 35 ft. high; ln Rosenthal's Nursery, 20 years planted, and 30 ft. high; at Brück on the Leytha, 40 years planted, and 42 ft. high. In Prussia, at Sans Souci, 30 years planted, and 20 ft. high; at the Pfauen Insel, 8 years planted, and 22 ft. high. In Bavaria, at Munich, in the Botanic Garden, 20 years planted, and 20 ft. high. In Hanover, at Göttingen, in the University Botanic Garden, 10 years planted, and 30 ft. high. In Cassel, at Wilhelmshöhe, 60 ft. high. In Sweden, at Lund, in the Botanic Garden, 2 years planted, and 4 ft. high. In Italy, at Monza, 29 years planted, and 60 ft. high.

Commercial Statistics. Plants, in the London nurseries, are 1s. 6d. each; at Bollwyller, from 1 franc to 1 franc 50 cents; at New York,?

## CHAP. XXXI.

OF THE HARDY AND HALF-HARDY LIGNEOUS PLANTS OF THE ORDER CORIA CEE.

This order consists of only one genus, of which there is one species quite hardy, and one or two others, natives of New Zealand and Nepal, which are probably half-hardy.

#### GENUS I.



## CORIA'RIA Niss. THE CORIARIA. Lin. Syst. Diœ'cia Decándria.

Identification. Niss. in Act. Par., 1711. t 12.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 739.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 818. Synonymes. Redoul, Fr.; Gerberstrauch, Ger. Derivation. From corium, a hide; G. myrtifolia being used both in tanning leather and in dyeing it black.

Gen. Char., &c. Flowers either hermaphrodite, monœcious, or diœcious. Calyx 5-parted. Petals 5, sepaloid, smaller than the lobes of the calyx. Stamens 10, hypogynous, 5 between the lobes of the calyx and the angles of the ovarium, 5 between the petals and the furrows of the ovarium. Anthers bursting by longitudinal siles. Style none. Stigmas 5, long, awl-shaped. Carpels 5, surrounding a fleshy axis; when ripe, close together, but separate, not opening, 1-seeded, surrounded with glandular lobes. Ovule and seed pendulous. Albumen none. Embryo straight.— Branches square, opposite. Leaves opposite, simple, 3-ribbed. (Lindley, Introd. to N. S., and Key.)

♣ 1. C. MYRTIFO'LIA L. The Myrtle-leaved Coriaria.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 1467.; Dec. Prod., 1. p. 739.; Don's Mill., 1. p. 818. Synonymes. Fustet des Corroyeurs, or Redoul à Feuilles de Myrte, Fr.; Myrtenblättriger Gerberstrauch, Ger.
Engravings. Lam. Ill., t. 822.; Du. Ham., 1, t. 73.; Wats. Dend. Brit., t. 103.; and our fig. 160.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, acute, three-nerved, on short foot-stalks, glabrous. Flowers in rather upright racemes. (Dec. Prod., i. p. 739.) A deciduous shrub, growing to the height of from 4 ft. to 6 ft., in the south of Europe and north of Africa, in hedges and waste places. It was introduced into England in 1629, and has since been frequent in collections, flowering from May to August. In its native country, it is said to be used for tanning, and for dyeing black; but whether it is cultivated for this purpose, or merely



is cultivated for this purpose, or merely gathered where found wild, we have not been able to ascertain. In Britain, it is cultivated as an ornamental undershrub, chiefly remarkable for its myrtle-like leaves, and the handsome frond-like form of its branches.

According to Dumont, the leaves, and more especially the berries, are a deadly poison, both to man and animals. The leaves have been employed in France to adulterate senna leaves, and have produced fatal consequences. It is stated by Fée, that several soldiers of the French army in Catalonia became stupified by eating the berries, and three of them died in consequence. The shoots of this plant very frequently die down to the ground; so that it is never to be seen, in Britain at least, with shoots of above 3 or 4 years' growth; but it sends up shoots from its roots freely every year; and these shoots are sometimes 3 ft. or 4 ft. in length.

2 2. C. NEPALE'NSIS Wall. Pl. As. Rar., t. 289., The Nepal Coriaria, grows in Nepal at heights of from 5000 ft. to 7000 ft., and is applied to the same purposes as C. myrtifolia; but what is remarkable is, the berries are eaten by the inhabitants.

#### 3. C. MICROPUY'LLA Poir., The small-leaved Coriaria,

from Peru; synon. C. sarmentosa Forst., from New Zealand, introduced in 1823; and some other Mexican and Peruvian species not yet in the country, may, probably, be found half-hardy; because, as the great body of the plant is under ground, it may be protected by leaves or litter during winter; even if the top should die down every year, like that of a herbaceous plant, shoots may spring up again from the root every spring.

#### CHAP. XXXII.

OF THE HARDY LIGNEOUS PLANTS OF THE ORDER STAPHYLEA'CEÆ.

### GENUS I.



STAPHYLE'A L. THE STAPHYLEA, or BLADDER-NUT TREE. Lin. Syst. Pentándria Di-Trig\u00ednia.

Identification. Lin. Gen. No. 374.; Dec. Prod., 2. p. 2.; Don's Mill., 2. p. 2.
Synonymess. Staphylodendron Tourn.; Staphilier, faux Pistachier, Fr.; Pimpernuss, Ger. Derivation. Abridged irom Staphylodendron, its name before the days of Linnæus, derived from staphulē, a bunch or cluster, and dendron, a tree; the flowers and fruits being disposed in clusters, and the plant being ligneous.

Gen. Char., &c. Calyx of 5 coloured sepals, connected at the base, in æstivation imbricate. Petals 5, in æstivation imbricate. Stamens 5, perigynous, alternate with the petals, and opposite the sepals. A large urceolate disk, or nectary, within the corolla. Ovarium 2- or 3-celled, superior. Fruit membraneous. Seeds with a bony testa, and a large truncate hilum. Leaves opposite, pinnate, with both common and partial stipules. Flowers in terminal stalked racemes. (Lindley, Introd. to N. S.; from the character of the order.)

1. S. TRIFO'LIA L. The three-leafleted-leaved Staphylea, or Bladder-nut Tree.

Identification. Lin. Sp., 386; Dec. Prod., 2. p. 2.; Don's Mill, 2. p. 2. Synonymes. Staphilier à Feuilles ternées, Fr.; Virginische Pimpernuss, Ger. Engravings. Schmidt Baum., t. 81; N. Du Ham., vi. t. 12; Hayne Abbild., t. 36.; Krauss, t. 109.; E. of Pl., No. 3823.; and our fig. 161. in flower, and fig. 162. in fruit.

Spec. Char., &c. The leaf of 3 leaflets, which are ovate, acuminate, regularly sawed, and, when young, pubcscent; the style smooth; the capsule bladdery. (Dec. Prod., ii. p. 2.) A deciduous shrub, a native of North America, and found from New York to Carolina, on rocks. It was introduced in 1640, and produces its whitish flowers in May and June.



It grows to the height of 6 ft. or 8 ft. Though this species was cultivated by the elder Tradescant, it has never become very common in British gardens. It is propagated either by seeds or cuttings. Plants, in London, cost 1s. 6d. each; at Bollwyller, 1 franc; and at New York, 25 cents.



2. S. PINNA TA L. The pinnated-leaved Staphylea, or Bladder-nut Tree,

Identification. Lin. Sp., 386.; Dec. Prod., 2. p. 3.; Don's Mill., 2. p. 3. Synonymes. Staphylodendron pinnatum Ray; Staphilier a Feuilles ailées, Fr.; gemeine Pimpernuss, Ger.

Engravings. Eng. Bot., t. 1560.; Hayne Abbild., t. 36.; E. of Pl., 5822.; and our fig. 163.

Spec. Char., &c. Leaves pinnate, of 5-7 oblong, perfectly glabrous, serrated leaflets; the flowers in racemes; the capsules membraneous and bladdery. (Dec. Prod., ii. p. 3.) A deciduous shrub, with leaves somewhat like those of the ash or the elder; a native of Europe, in hedges and thickets; and generally considered indigenous to England; though, according to Ray, it was searcely found in sufficient plenty to be deemed certainly wild. Smith describes it (Eng. Flor., ii. p. 111.) as a smooth branching shrub, throwing up many side suckers. In gardens, it is to be found from 6 ft. to 12 ft. high, and



exhibiting a much more luxuriant growth than the preceding species; and forming a singular object, when in fruit, from its large bladdery capsules. Each of these capsules contains a hard smooth nut, which, in some parts of Europe, is strung as a bead by the Roman Catholics. Haller says that the kernels taste like those of the pistacia, and are eaten in Germany by children; and this appears to have been formerly the case in England; for Gerard says the kernels, though sweet at first, are succeeded by a nauseous taste, and, finally, they act as an emetic. The wood is hard, of a yellowish white, and close grained; but it is seldom found of a sufficient size to be applied to any useful purpose. The flowers contain a great deal of honey, and are very attractive to bees. In the London nurseries, the plant is generally cultivated by side suckers, by cuttings put in during the month of September, or by seeds, which are ripened in abundance. The seeds ought to be sown as soon as they are ripe; because, as they contain an oil, they very soon become rancid. They should not be covered with more than half an inch of soil. They will come up the following June, with two large, lance-shaped, seminal leaves; though sometimes they do not come up for two years. Price as in the preceding.

# App. i. Half-hardy Species of Staphylea.

S. Bumálda Dec. has leaves like S. trifòlia, and white nodding flowers. It is a native of the mountains of Japan, and was introduced in 1812.
 S. heterophálla Ruiz et Pav. has leaves like S. pinnāta. It is a native of Peru, where it grows to the height of 12 ft.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.











